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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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JULY 5, 1923.

NO. 1

CROP PROSPECTS.

Canadian crops are in good condition, according to a telegram received from Ottawa, July 5. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia cereals though sown late are making vigorous growth. In New Brunswick and also in Quebec the weather has been very dry and growth has been slow. In Quebec, however, cereals look well. Pastures and meadows are rather poor. Potatoes, though late, promise well. In Ontario refreshing showers during the last week of June have been very beneficial and conditions generally are favorable.

In the Three Prairie Provinces there has been plenty of moisture and conditions are excellent, giving promise of abundant yields if the season continues favorable. A hail storm in Southern Alberta on July 3 is reported as causing severe damage in the locality affected. The grain, hay, and root crops of British Columbia are in excellent condition.

The Indian monsoon is very active, reports a cablegram from the International Institute, June 24, to the United States Department of Agriculture. More rain is needed in northeast Burma. In Bihar and Bengal where current is feeble prospects for autumn rice are good. The conditions of sugar cane, cotton, and jute are fair.

The wheat crop of the British Isles is seriously delayed by lack of rain and sun, reports the United States Agricultural Commissioner in London.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand is primarily a grazing country. Because of the mild climate, it is not necessary to provide shelter for animals during the winter although it is necessary to supplement the pastures with fodder crops during the colder months. The New Zealand farmer can produce stock at a much smaller cost than farmers in many other countries.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND,--CONTINUED.

The principal livestock industries are dairying and sheep production. Of the total number of cattle 3,323,233 in 1922, 1,137,055 were dairy cows or heifers intended for dairying. The breeding of dairy cattle has made great progress in recent years. Herdbook societies are now well established for the Jersey, Friesian, Ayrshire and Milking Short-horns breeds, and an association of Red Poll breeders has recently been formed. An important factor responsible for the improved position of dairy cattle is the milking machine which makes the farmer more independent of hired labor. With the higher price of land there is a gradual tendency toward smaller farms and the keeping of fewer and better cows.

The Dominion is eminently suited for sheep breeding, practically every description of sheep finding a favorable habitat. There were fewer sheep in the Dominion in 1922 than in any year since 1907. The total number of sheep, April 30, 1922 was 22,222,000 as compared with 23,285,031 on the same date 1921, a decrease of 1,063,000. The number of breeding ewes on the same date was 12,496,000 as compared with 12,147,788 an increase of 348,000.

A great proportion of the crops grown in the Dominion are for the production of such commodities as meat, wool and dairy produce. Grain crops, principally oats and wheat are grown on a fairly large scale in the eastern and southern districts of the South Island. In former years wheat production was considerably larger than the internal requirements but the position is now reversed and only in exceptionally good crop years is it unnecessary to import wheat to supply the local demand.

A considerable portion of the oats crop is cut for hay, the acreage for this purpose being considerably greater than that used for grain. In 1921-22 the acreage of oats for cutting hay was 344,000 acres while that sown for grain was 171,000 acres. Barley is also grown but not so extensively as wheat and oats.

Root crops such as turnips and mangolds are grown for stock feed. Ensilage-making particularly in stack form is increasing in the dairying districts.

The total exports of butter from New Zealand in 1922 amounted to 125,000,000 pounds, as compared with 101,000,000 pounds the previous year, or an increase of 25 per cent. The exports in 1922 were 224 per cent greater than the pre-war average of 39,000,000 pounds. New Zealand exported 130,000,000 pounds of cheese in 1922 as against 153,000,000 pounds in 1921, a decrease of 15 per cent, but this was 134 per cent greater than the pre-war average of 56,000,000 pounds.

Much less grease, scoured and washed wool was exported in 1921 than the average for the period 1909-13, while exports of slipe were considerably greater than for the pre-war period. The exports of grease wool in 1921 amounted to 118,000,000 pounds as compared with 106,000,000 pounds in 1920, an increase of 11 per cent, but this was 23 per cent less than for the period 1909-13, with an average of 154,000,000 pounds.

July 5, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

3

New Zealand exported 12,000,000 pounds of scoured wool in 1921 as compared with 30,000,000 pounds in 1920 and an average of 15,000,000 pounds during the pre-war years. There were 4,559,000 pounds of cattle hides exported in 1922, a decrease of from 15 per cent to 27 per cent, as compared with the three previous years. Exports of sheepskins with wool decreased from a pre-war average of 7,000,000 pounds to 700,000 pounds in 1921, while exports of sheepskins without wool amounted to 23,000,000 pounds in 1921, as compared with an average of 19,000,000 pounds during 1909-13.

TRADE AND PRICE NOTES.

Prices of wool in London at the opening of the fourth of the 1923 series of wool auctions on June 26 were lower than the prevailing rates at the closing of the last series on May 11. The American Agricultural Commissioner in London and a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston report that quotations were 5 per cent lower on merinos and from 5 to 7 1/2 per cent lower on fine and medium crossbreds. Holland, France, and Germany were competing in the bidding. Prices on Australasian wools were as follows: 64's - 67's, 61 pence (\$1.41 at prevailing exchange); 60's, 52 pence (\$1.20); 56's, 38 pence (\$.88); 50's, 28 pence (\$.65); 46's, 18 pence (\$.42); 44's, 16 pence (\$.37); 40's - 44's, 14 pence (\$.32).

Australian wool sales will open in Sydney on September 17. An eight month wool-selling season will open at Sydney, Australia, on September 17, 1923, according to a cable received from the American Trade Commissioner, J. W. Sanger, at Melbourne under date of June 18. A total of 1,600,000 bales of wool will be offered during the season, half before and half after Christmas.

Stocks of wool held by the B.A.W.R.A. on May 31, 1923, amounted to 601,587 bales as compared with 913,247 bales held on December 31, 1922, which represented a disposal of 311,660 bales. Of this quantity 384,507 bales represented Australian wool and 217,080 bales New Zealand wool. Of the stocks of wool shown above one-half of the Australian wool and the whole of the New Zealand wool belongs to the British Government. The other half of the Australian wool belongs to the British-Australian Realisation Association, Ltd.

The Danish butter market at the beginning of June continued in a depressed state notwithstanding the receipt of orders from America and European markets, says the Smør Tidende, for June 1. The bulk of the Danish butter has to be sold in England, but the markets there are on a very low level because of the large quantities of Colonial butter that are being held in cold storage. The Copenhagen official butter quotation on Thursday, May 31, was kr. 334 pr. 100 K (\$.28 per pound at exchange) as compared with kr 343 (\$.289 per lb.) for the previous week.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND,—CONTINUED.

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A national brand for Irish butter is recommended to the Government of the Irish Free State by the Agricultural Commission which has recently been taking evidence in England and Ireland, according to the London Grocer and Oil Trade Review for June 9. In order that the brand may not be abused and that the reputation of Irish creamery butter may not suffer as a consequence, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is requested to take samples of all butter bearing the Government brand for the purpose of testing its quality.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine has decided to prepare eight ships to carry cattle between Montreal and Cardiff, according to commercial reports.

Over 10,000 head of Canadian store cattle and 5,000 butcher cattle have been sent to Great Britain since the British embargo on Canadian cattle was removed, according to statements received from British Commercial sources. Ontario furnished approximately 11,500 head and the Western Province 3,900 head.

COTTON

Some movement of American cotton into Mexico is taking place through Nueva Laredo, Mexico, reports Consul Harry L. Walsh, at that station under date of May 12. Twenty-five carloads were shipped through Nueva Laredo during April and indications point to large shipments each month until the harvest of the Mexican crop this fall.

Cotton growing is resumed in Sonora, Mexico, according to a Consular Report, June 19, 1923. About 2,000 acres of cotton has been planted in the vicinity of Hermosillo this season. Arrangements are also being effected for the establishment of a cotton gin.

The cotton goods factory located at La Providencia, Chiapas, Mexico, has 2,788 modern spindles and 91 modern looms, according to a report by Vice Consul G. E. Seltzer, Salina Cruz, Mexico, May 24, 1923. Most of its product is unbleached shirtings. The raw cotton used is brought from Juquila district in Southern Oaxaca where the owners of the factory have their own cotton plantation. Occasionally raw cotton is bought in Mexico City. During the six months from May to October, 1922, this factory employed 20 men, 19 women, and 1 child.

The cotton crop of Juquila and Yamiltepec, State of Oaxaca, has been greatly damaged, reports Vice Consul G. E. Seltzer of Salina Cruz, Mexico, May 24, 1923, giving information received from cotton planters who recently visited this territory.

CZECHO-SLOVAK COTTON MILLS.

The consumption of raw cotton in Czechoslovakia between October, 1922, and January, 1923, fell to 17 per cent of the requirements in 1913, and the mills were working at only 13 per cent of their pre-war capacity. An improvement had since set in, and by March the mills were working again to the extent of 33 per cent of their capacity. The present position of the home market is not unfavorable, but exports are still low. In all the circumstances 40-50 per cent of the total capacity is apparently the highest attainable.

Source: The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement, June 16, 1923, page 312.

CHINA'S COTTON CROP 1923 ESTIMATED TO BE LARGER THAN 1922.

The commercial cotton crop of China is estimated to be 10 per cent greater than last year, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the Commercial Attache Julian Arnold, Peking, and reported to the United States Department of Agriculture, June 27, 1923. The yield last year was approximately 2,000,000 bales.

The Hankow Consular district reports a ten per cent increase in acreage as compared with last year, with condition of 1923 crop medium, but staples short because of dry weather. The Tsinan acreage is increased ten per cent and crop conditions are twenty per cent above those of last year.

ABANDONMENT OF ACREAGE OF WINTER CEREALS IN GERMANY 1913,
1923.

Crops.	Per Cent of total area abandoned.			
	1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Winter Wheat	1.3	0.4	9.0	0.8
Winter Rye.....	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.7
Winter Barley.....	....	....	....	0.7
Winter Spelt	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.8
Clover.....	1.5	0.5	5.8	0.4
Alfalfa.....	2.8	0.3	2.4	0.6

Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik, Volume 3, No. 10, May 20, 1923, page 299.

	1921-22	1922-23
	Short tons	Short tons
World production, including revisions.....	20,174,738	20,477,041
New estimates received	None	None

Source: Revista Azucarera, June 16, 1923, pp. 16, 25, and 26.

July 5, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets,

7.

ACREAGE OF ALL WHEAT, 1922 AND 1923, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING.

Item	Acreage		Percentage change from 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 20 countries..... ^a	172,400,000	172,618,000	---	.1
Estimates recently received..	None	None	---	---

^a Acreage harvested or to be harvested United States, Canada, and India.

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in Transit, July-June 1922 and 1923 and June 9 to June 30, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	12 mos. July-June :		1923		
		1921-1922:	1922-23 :	Week ending June 16	Week ending June 23	Week ending June 30
		Preliminary.				
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports:						
Barley.....	Bu.	22,400:	18,501:	50	379	189
Corn.....	"	176,386:	93,146:	299	182	175
Oats.....	"	15,767:	18,790:	17	206	76
Rye.....	"	29,904:	50,227:	336	806	610
Wheat	"	208,321:	156,085:	2,155	2,949	2,618
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	15,797:	14,655:	161	149	141
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	82,827:	106,443:	674	675	624
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	2,492:	3,229:	10	--	1
Exports from Canada:						
		July-May	July-May:			
Wheat.....	Bu.	133,337:	204,443:			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	6,954:	9,810:			

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

ACREAGE OF ALL RYE, 1922 AND 1923, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING.

Item	Acreage		Percentage change from 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 17 countries...	30,182,000	29,357,000	2.7	---
Estimates recently received	None	None	---	---

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

ACREAGE OF ALL BARLEY, 1922 AND 1923, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING.

Item	Acreage		Percentage change from 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 18 countries...	27,866,000	28,889,000	---	3.7
Estimates recently received....	None	None	---	----

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

ACREAGE OF ALL OATS, 1922 AND 1923, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING.

Item	Acreage		Percentage change from 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 13 countries...	69,076,000	69,634,000	---	.8
Estimates recently received....	None	None	---	---

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN NEW ZEALAND.^a

PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

Provincial District.	Census	Population	Estimate, April 1, 1922.
	1911	1921	
Auckland	264,524	369,618	382,783
Hawke's Bay	48,546	60,925	62,003
Taranaki	51,569	61,911	62,885
Wellington	199,094	248,801	254,220
Marlborough	15,985	17,788	18,121
Nelson	48,463	47,628	47,988
Westland	15,714	14,181	14,277
Canterbury	173,443	199,034	204,503
Otago:			
Otago portion ...	132,402	136,880	138,561
Southland portion	58,728	62,147	62,875
Total.....	1,008,468	1,218,913	1,248,216

a. Excluding Maoris.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

The counties contain what is generally regarded as the rural population, though this is only approximately correct, some of the boroughs having small populations mainly engaged in rural occupation. On the other hand, some of the non-municipalized towns, which include town districts suburban to the cities and principalized towns, which include town districts suburban to the cities and principal boroughly and lying within the urban areas referred to above, have populations more urban than rural.

For population purposes dependent town districts have their figures included in the totals of the counties within which they lie, while independent town districts are excluded, as is also the case with boroughs. Under the old method of computing urban and rural population, however, both classes of town districts are included in the county totals, as in the following table showing the urban and rural population:

Census Year	Counties	Boroughs	Percentage		
			Counties	Boroughs	Shipboard, etc.
1881	291,238	194,981	59.44	39.80	0.76
1891	352,097	270,343	56.18	43.14	0.68
1901	417,596	350,202	54.04	45.32	0.64
1911	496,779	505,598	49.26	50.14	0.60
1921	530,852	681,988	43.55	55.95	0.50

Source: New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1923, pages 64 and 65.

AREA.

The total area of the Dominion of New Zealand, excluding Cook, and other Pacific islands annexed in 1901, is 66,292,232 acres. Of this, 43,528,337 acres were returned in 1922 as being in occupation, including reserves and Native lands leased, but excluding areas within borough boundaries, holdings of less than 1 acre in extent, and Native land held on the communal system.

The numbers of holdings and percentages of total holdings in occupation in groups of sizes, as returned at the last five collections, are given below:

Number of Holdings.

Area, in Acres.	Number of holdings.			Percentage of total.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
(Inclusive)						
1 to 10	15,554	15,746	15,629	19.06	18.73	18.41
11 to 50	13,367	13,662	13,898	16.38	16.25	16.37
51 " 100	10,039	10,708	11,073	12.31	12.74	13.04
101 " 200	13,079	13,801	14,015	16.03	16.41	16.51
201 " 320	8,500	8,718	8,739	10.42	10.37	10.29
321 " 640	10,166	10,375	10,378	12.46	12.34	12.23
641 " 1,000 ..	4,080	4,186	4,230	5.00	4.98	4.98
1,001 " 5,000 ..	5,722	5,793	5,844	7.01	6.89	6.88
5,001 " 10,000 ..	550	551	565	0.67	0.66	0.67
10,001 " 20,000 ..	299	313	301	0.37	0.37	0.35
20,001 " 50,000 ..	174	163	168	0.21	0.19	0.20
Over 50,000 acres..	62	60	59	0.08	0.07	0.07
Total	81,592	84,076	84,899	100.00	100.00	100.00

Seventy-five per cent of the holdings are seen to be not more than one-half a square mile in area. These, however, represent only 13 per cent of the total area of occupied land in the Dominion, and from the two following tables showing areas of holdings in occupation by size-groups, and the percentage each group represents of the total area in occupation, it is seen that 68 per cent of the occupied land is held in areas of over 1,000 acres, and 42 per cent in areas of over 5,000 acres.

Source: New Zealand Official Year Book, 1923, page 331.

AREA, - CONT'D.

Aggregate Area of Holdings

Area in Acres.	Aggregate area of Group(Acres):			Percentage of Total area occupied.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
(Inclusive)						
1 to 10	72,191	73,452	73,445	0.17	0.17	0.17
11 " 50	376,722	386,046	392,768	0.87	0.88	0.90
51 " 100 ...	780,437	830,483	860,009	1.80	1.92	1.98
101 " 200 ...	1,942,252	2,041,412	2,072,357	4.47	4.69	4.76
201 " 320 ...	2,186,233	2,233,596	2,240,604	5.03	5.14	5.15
321 " 640 ...	4,641,779	4,734,534	4,737,640	10.68	10.87	10.88
641 " 1,000 ..	3,301,292	3,376,221	3,417,338	7.59	7.75	7.85
1,001 " 5,000 ..	11,305,733	11,432,485	11,453,335	26.00	26.25	26.31
5,001 " 10,000 .	3,824,623	3,826,981	3,891,874	8.80	8.79	8.94
10,001 " 20,000 .	4,235,689	4,424,373	4,252,754	9.74	10.16	9.77
20,001 " 50,000 .	5,371,215	4,991,560	5,094,088	12.35	11.46	11.71
Over 50,000 acres..	5,434,913	5,190,609	5,042,065	12.50	11.92	11.58
Total	43,473,079	43,546,757	43,528,337	100.00	100.00	100.00

AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS FOR EACH LAND DISTRICT IN THE DOMINION.

The following table gives the numbers and average areas of holdings for each land district in the Dominion as ascertained at the 1922 collection of agricultural and pastoral statistics.

Land District.	Number of Holdings.	Total Area Occupied.	Average Area of Holdings.
		Acres.	Acres.
North Auckland	13,715	3,002,905	218.95
Auckland	12,281	4,497,316	366.20
Hawke's Bay	6,667	4,551,025	682.62
Taranaki	6,570	1,724,611	262.51
Wellington	11,084	4,935,982	445.32
Nelson	3,924	1,332,892	339.62
Marlborough	2,009	2,488,849	1,238.85
Westland	1,516	1,731,049	1,141.85
Canterbury	13,359	8,114,144	607.39
Otago	7,935	7,934,840	999.98
Southland	5,839	3,214,724	550.56
Total, Dominion....	84,899	43,528,337	512.71

TENURE OF OCCUPIED LANDS.

Land in occupation in each land district, tabulated according to tenure, is given in the following table:

Occupied Lands - Tenure, 1922.

Land District.	Total of Holdings.	Freehold (occupied by owner)	Leased from Pri- vate In- dividuals or public bodies	Leased from Natives.	Held from Crown under different tenures (not in- cluding Land held on Deferred Payment.) ^a
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
North Auckland	:3,002,905	:2,392,712	:129,062	:79,778	:401,353
Auckland	:4,497,316	:2,829,700	:185,113	:455,675	:1,026,828
Hawke's Bay	:4,551,025	:2,718,351	:342,738	:600,459	:889,477
Taranaki	:1,724,611	:897,747	:225,025	:90,887	:510,952
Wellington	:4,935,982	:3,267,988	:461,970	:450,423	:755,601
Nelson	:1,332,892	:619,121	:60,812	:14,429	:638,530
Marlborough	:2,488,849	:811,702	:65,268	:19,419	:1,592,460
Westland	:1,731,049	:172,689	:26,584	:3,951	:1,527,825
Canterbury	:8,114,144	:3,144,360	:626,752	:9,426	:4,333,606
Otago	:7,934,840	:1,630,096	:290,663	:7,569	:6,006,512
Southland	:3,214,724	:1,450,056	:246,678	:5,813	:1,512,177
Total	:43,528,337	:19,934,522	:2,660,665	:1,737,829	:19,195,321

a. The acreage in the fifth column does not agree exactly with the figures published in the report of the Lands and Survey Department, for the reason that, although these figures include Crown reserves leased, they do not include Crown lands alienated but not in occupation at the time of collecting the agricultural and pastoral statistics. Further, all land held on deferred payment is shown as freehold, irrespective of whether in process of purchase from the Crown or not; also, the figures given are as at the 31st January, whilst the figures published by the Lands and Survey Department are as at the 31st March.

Source: New Zealand Official Year Book, 1923, page 333 and 334.

CLASSIFIED HOLDINGS.

A special classification of holdings (according to purpose for which principally used) is made triennially. The following table gives a comparison of the last two triennial classifications - viz., 1916-17 and 1919-20. Figures exclude borough holdings and holdings under 1 acre in extent.

Classified Holdings, 1916-17 and 1919-20.

Classification.	1916-17.		1919-20.	
	Number of:		Number of:	
	Holdings.	Area.	Holdings.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.
Agricultural	12,509	2,792,761	10,146	2,220,207
Dairying	24,349	3,775,672	29,111	4,244,986
Pastoral and other (including unspecified)	42,678	36,176,286	42,335	37,007,886
All Holdings	79,536	42,744,719	81,592	43,473,079

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPIED LAND.

The land in occupation in the Dominion for the season 1921-22 is classified according to condition and use as follows:

	Acres.
In grain and pulse crops	954,094
In grasses and clovers (for hay and seed) and green and root crops	1,020,647
In fallow	147,678
In grasses and clovers, not cut for hay or seed	16,112,598
In vineyards and orchards	31,300
In market gardens, nurseries, and seed-gardens	4,657
In private gardens and pleasure-grounds	57,927
In plantations	52,462

Total area in cultivation	18,381,363
Unimproved land	25,146,974

Total area in occupation43,528,337

ACREAGE OF CROPS IN NEW ZEALAND, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22.

GRAIN AND PULSE

Crops	Area		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Wheat	139,611	219,985	352,918
Oats	179,800	147,559	170,655
Barley	22,907	46,802	33,078
Corn	9,064	11,514	10,522
Peas and beans	14,416	14,466	12,789

Source: New Zealand Official Yearbook, 1923, page 357.

CEREALS AND GRASSES FOR CHAFF, HAY, OR ENSILAGE, AND FOR GREEN FODDER.

Crops	Area		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Wheat	2,125	1,623	1,252
Oats	322,174	410,059	344,051
Barley	711	670	793
Maize (Ensilage) ...	589	667	1,039
Grasses and clover..	117,110	161,820	187,363
Green fodder	166,758	185,284	201,351

Source: New Zealand Official Yearbook, 1923, page 365.

SEED AND ROOT CROPS.

Crops	Area		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rye grass	39,580	56,471	51,356
Cocksfoot	16,789	17,527	14,987
Chewings fescue	3,425	3,469	6,231
Red Clover and cow grass	6,181	6,347	6,910
White clover	2,284	3,356	3,030
Potatoes	24,933	22,068	19,418

Source: New Zealand Official Yearbook, 1923, page 366.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN NEW ZEALAND, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22,

GRAIN AND PULSE

Crops	Production		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat.....	4,559,934	6,872,262	10,565,275
Oats.....	8,709,828	6,531,394	8,440,829
Barley	849,799	1,652,824	1,199,805
Corn.....	405,775	500,845	488,452
Peas and beans.....	369,306	355,395	339,398

Source: New Zealand Official Yearbook, 1923, page 357.

CEREAL AND GRASSES FOR CHAFF, HAY, OR ENSILAGE, AND FOR GREEN FODDER.

Crops	Production		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Wheat	3,553	2,779	2,736
Oats.....	523,757	623,866	602,777
Barley.....	1,324	1,366	1,045
Maize	3,258	4,948	7,264
Hay	206,209	305,217	376,626

Source: New Zealand Official Yearbook, 1923, page 365.

SEED AND ROOT CROPS

Crops	Production		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Rye grass.....	6,527	10,155	9,529
Cocksfoot.....	1,100,864	1,362,408	1,356,820
Chewings fescue.....	413,824	340,058	825,163
Red clover and cow grass....	573,441	777,385	759,412
White clover.....	167,601	256,240	181,406
Potatoes.....	162,070	141,846	125,541

Source: New Zealand Official Yearbook, 1923, page 366.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SITUATION.

Shipments of beef and mutton from New Zealand for the three months January 1 to March 31, 1923, and for the corresponding period of 1922 are given in the following table:

Three Months January 1 to March 31.	Mutton Carcases.	Lamb Carcases.	Beef Quarters.
1922	1,032,818	1,756,534	49,494
1923	699,556	1,956,862	134,895

The decrease in mutton shipments will probably be maintained as the killings have been little more than half the 1922 total. Partly on account of unfavorable weather conditions, the slaughterings in February showed a falling off of 70,000 as compared with the same period last year. The total for the season up to that point was practically the same as last year and it is not expected that there will be much difference in the final total. Source: Letter from the New Zealand Refrigerating Co., Ltd., dated April, 17, 1923.

SLAUGHTER OF STOCK FOR FOOD PURPOSES IN NEW ZEALAND 1920-22.

Year Ending March 31 -	Abattoirs.	Meat export slaughter houses.	Ordinary Slaughter Houses.	Totals
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Cattle:				
1920	102,714	256,459	54,033	413,206
1921	111,274	194,089	61,202	366,565
1922	107,180	97,907	56,631	261,718
Calves:				
1920	22,692	9,377	2,302	34,371
1921	21,896	6,525	1,887	30,308
1922	21,035	9,585	1,672	32,292
Sheep:				
1920	604,708	4,658,897	248,877	5,512,482
1921	666,196	3,671,182	278,142	4,615,520
1922	763,177	3,071,255	292,794	4,127,226
Lambs:				
1920	114,946	3,139,238	26,417	3,280,601
1921	104,134	3,433,101	26,735	3,563,970
1922	175,506	4,876,555	33,208	5,085,269

Source: Department of Agriculture, Annual Reports for 1919-20, 1920-21, and 1921-22.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN NEW ZEALAND.

Date.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
April 1911*	2,020	349	23,996	6	404
January 31					
1916	2,417	298	a 24,788	18	371
1917	2,575	284	a 25,270	18	374
1918	2,869	259	a 26,538	18	378
1919	3,035	235	a 25,829	17	363
1920	3,102	267	a 23,920	15	346
1921	3,139	350	a 23,285	17	337
1922	3,323	384	a 22,222	17	332

* Census. a As of April 30.

Source: New Zealand Official Yearbook.

MONTHLY AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER IN AUCKLAND, LONDON
AND NEW YORK, JUNE, 1921, TO MARCH, 1923.

Year - Month.	Auckland First Grade Creamery. a	London Finest New Zealand Butter Top Quotations.	New York 92 Score Creamery.
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
1921 - June	38	34	33
" - September ..	39	38	43
" - December ...	33	31	44
1922 - March	26	31	38
" - June	33	39	37
" - September .	37	43	41
" - December ..	35	38	54
1923 - March	39	43	50

a. Quotations for Auckland are averages of quotations on the 1st and 15th of each month as compiled in the Census and Statistics Office from returns supplied by wholesale merchants.

Source: Monthly Abstract of Statistics of New Zealand, London Grocer and Oil Trade Review, and files of United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Quotations for both London and Auckland converted on the basis of prevailing exchange in New York on London as published in Federal Reserve Board Bulletins.

MACHINERY.

Agricultural tractors numbered 412 in 1922 (380 in 1921), with a nominal horse-power of 6,949 (as against 6,694 in 1921). The number of reapers and binders was 15,645; of threshing-machines 390; and of chaffcutters, 3,179. In 1921, reapers and binders numbered 13,105, threshing machines 387, and chaffcutters 3,140. Particulars regarding other machinery used specifically for agricultural purposes are not collected.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1921-22.

Land District (excluding Interior Bor- oughs).	Persons employed on Holdings used Principally for Agricultural Purposes (Including Working Proprietors or Managers).			Agricultural : Tractors (all except Boroughs).			Reapers and Binders (all holdings except Boroughs).			Threshing machines (all holdings except Boroughs).			Chaff- cutters (all holdings except Boroughs).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.	Horse-power.		Number.	Horse-power.		Number.	Horse-power.		Number.	Horse-power.	
North Auckland	771	101	872	29	475		277		33	559					
Auckland	301	21	322	101	1,693		981		26	303					
Hawke's Bay	714	105	819	41	688		518		32	238					
Taranaki	26	...	26	6	104		507		3	113					
Wellington	338	140	978	67	1,312		945		59	392					
Nelson	1,102	47	1,149	12	216		323		8	147					
Marlborough	423	63	486	14	188		666		30	83					
Westland	...	...	...	2	47		64		1	97					
Canterbury	7,483	1,617	9,105	74	1,203		5,972		122	323					
Otago	2,296	814	3,110	26	477		3,035		51	512					
Southland	1,155	337	1,542	40	546		2,197		25	122					
Totals, 1921-22	15,114	3,295	18,409	412	6,949		15,645		390	3,179					
Totals, 1920-21	14,361	3,144	17,505	380	6,694		13,105		387	3,140					

Source: New Zealand Official Year Book, 1923, Page 356.

MACHINERY, -CONT'D.

Farm engines cannot be allocated to any definite branch of the farming industry. Information concerning the various classes of farm engines is given below for the season 1921-22, and 1920-21 figures are given for comparative purposes:

Farm Engines and Persons Employed, 1921-22.

Land District (Excluding Interior Boroughs).	Stationary Engines.										Portable or Traction Engines.
	Total persons:	(includ- ing Work- ing Pro- prie- tors or Managers employ- ed on Hold- ings, 1921-22:	Water- wheels or Motors.	Electric Motors.	Steam.	Internal Combustion.	Internal Combustion.	Internal Combustion.	Internal Combustion.	Internal Combustion.	
			Appr- imate Horse- Power a	Nomi- ber. Horse- Power	Nomi- ber. Horse- Power	Nomi- ber. Horse- Power	Nomi- ber. Horse- Power	Nomi- ber. Horse- Power	Nomi- ber. Horse- Power	Nomi- ber. Horse- Power	
North Auckland	17,251	23	107	38	115	52	237	2,103	6,726	48	410
Auckland ..	21,332	45	268	181	457	95	376	3,888	11,227	31	225
Hawke's Bay	10,277	45	243	40	141	127	581	1,543	6,025	294	1,210
Taranaki ..	13,146	321	1,039	189	580	59	271	2,270	6,457	7	45
Wellington	18,561	71	462	60	276	163	727	3,489	11,791	249	1,525
Nelson	4,254	62	224	9	27	45	242	424	1,214	87	287
Marlborough	2,850	21	180	7	47	45	221	380	1,392	22	215
Westland ..	1,390	18	63	2	6	14	76	59	296	...	...
Canterbury	22,013	199	1,097	187	710	58	264	1,670	5,907	181	1,304
Otago	13,759	90	479	45	136	31	164	847	3,432	81	564
Southland .	10,562	39	217	20	86	51	241	838	2,537	65	413
Total, 1921-22	135,395	934	4,379	778	2,581	740	3,500	17,551	57,004	1,065	6,198
Total, 1920-21	133,260	640	2,828	456	1,611	719	3,761	15,685	52,250	1,039	6,313

a Being aggregate power of cases where specified.

Source: New Zealand Official Year Book, 1923, page 356.

MACHINERY, -CONT'D.

The number of shearing plants returned in 1922 was 5,468, controlling 17,783 stands. As against this, the number of shearing plants was 5,354 in 1921, and the number of stands was 17,618. Wool-presses totalled 8,253 in 1922, as against 7,903 in 1921.

PASTORAL MACHINERY AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1921-22.

Land District (Excluding Interior Boroughs).	Persons employed on Hold- ings used principally for: Pastoral and other (in- cluding Unspecified) Pur- poses (including Working Proprietors or Managers).			Shear-machines (all Holdings except Boroughs).		Wool- Presses (all Holdings except Boroughs).	
				Plants.	Stands:		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.				
North Auckland ...	3,255	624	3,879	288	752	341	
Auckland	3,850	690	4,540	419	1,077	571	
Hawke's Bay	5,715	776	6,491	1,199	5,161	1,361	
Taranaki	1,941	419	2,360	269	851	385	
Wellington	6,987	1,399	8,386	1,707	5,373	2,113	
Nelson	1,437	202	1,639	92	211	295	
Marlborough	1,553	369	1,922	182	614	405	
Westland	465	80	545	15	23	28	
Canterbury	7,068	1,756	8,824	864	2,458	1,449	
Otago	4,504	1,795	6,299	297	914	927	
Southland	2,652	788	3,440	136	354	378	
Totals, 1921-22.	39,427	8,898	48,325	5,468	17,788	8,253	
Totals, 1920-21.	44,960	9,853	54,813	5,354	17,618	7,903	

Source: New Zealand Official Year Book, 1923, page 355.

MACHINERY, -CONT'D.

The number of milking plants shown in the returns for 1922 was 12,468, as against 10,450 in 1921. Cream-separators numbered 38,861, being an increase of 6,837 over the number shown for 1921 (32,024). Information collected for the first time in 1922 has revealed the fact that some 45,819 cows are capable of being milked simultaneously by the machinery in use in the Dominion, the approximate number of cows milked by machinery on 31st January, 1922, being 533,345.

DAIRYING MACHINERY AND PERSONS EMPLOYED, 1921-22.

Land District (Excluding Interior Boroughs).				Milking Plants.		
	Persons employed on Holdings used Principal- ly for Dairying Purposes (Including Working Pro- prietors or Managers.)			Number : Cows : (all : Capable : Cream Hold- : of being: Separa- ings : Milked : tors except : eously : Hold- Bor- : (all : ings oughs): Holdings: except except : Bor- Bor- : oughs).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
North Auckland ...	8,557	3,943	12,500	1,546	5,739	6,328
Auckland	11,545	4,925	16,470	3,566	13,396	6,587
Hawke's Bay	2,204	763	2,967	560	1,862	2,709
Taranaki	7,284	3,476	10,760	2,533	9,416	1,279
Wellington	6,760	2,437	9,197	2,007	7,072	3,901
Nelson	1,198	268	1,466	230	773	1,647
Marlborough	288	154	442	187	622	1,036
Westland	627	218	845	90	312	434
Canterbury	2,811	1,273	4,084	732	2,407	7,449
Otago	2,665	1,685	4,350	293	1,156	4,164
Southland	3,359	2,221	5,580	724	3,064	3,327
Totals, 1921-22 .	47,298	21,363	68,661	12,468	45,819	38,861
Totals, 1920-21 .	42,034	18,908	60,942	10,450	a	32,024

a Not available.

Source: New Zealand Official Year Book, 1923, page 355.

ORCHARDS AND THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN NEW ZEALAND.

The area in orchard in 1921-22 (exclusive of that within borough boundaries) was 31,121 acres; in 1920-21 there were 31,507 acres exclusive of boroughs.

The following table gives particulars, by land districts, of areas for private use and for commercial purposes:

Area in Orchard, 1921-22.

Land District.	For	For commercial purposes.		Total
	Private Use			Area in
	only.	Not bearing.	Bearing.	Orchard.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
North Auckland	1,270	2,103	2,956	6,329
Auckland	1,000	196	601	1,797
Hawke's Bay	461	642	1,694	2,797
Taranaki	154	3	33	190
Wellington	738	54	396	1,188
Nelson	326	2,894	6,685	9,905
Marlborough	196	98	566	860
Westland	56	.....	21	77
Canterbury	940	638	1,303	2,881
Otago	563	975	3,339	4,877
Southland	206	1	13	220
Dominion	5,910	7,604	17,607	31,121

GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

In 1921-22 there were 4,262 acres in market gardens, 395 acres in nurseries and seed-gardens, and 57,927 acres in private gardens and pleasure grounds. The area in plantations (not virgin bush) was 52,462 acres.

HOPS IN NEW ZEALAND.

There were 540 acres under hops in 1921-22, 536 acres of this area being in the Nelson Land District. The total produce amounted to 679,205 lbs., an average of 1,257.79 lbs. per acre.

**WOOL, UNMANUFACTURED: EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND BY
COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS, AVERAGE 1909-13,
1920 AND 1921.**

	Average, 1909-13.	1920	1921
	<u>Pounds.</u>	<u>Pounds.</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Grease:			
Fanning Island.....	---	50	---
Italy.....	---	---	15,759
Union of South Africa..	---	---	219
United Kingdom.....	142,724,577	106,376,895	106,312,816
Australia.....	695,534	36	217,497
Netherlands.....	---	---	69,241
France.....	2,161,354	---	698,671
Switzerland.....	22,417	---	---
India.....	3,260	---	---
Russia.....	72	---	---
Germany.....	4,212,463	---	1,443,102
Belgium.....	482,549	---	168,520
United States.....	3,863,681	---	6,716,101
Japan.....	18,332	---	1,067,326
Canada.....	82,198	---	1,537,201
TOTAL.....	154,266,437	106,376,981	118,246,453
Scoured:			
United Kingdom.....	14,623,672	29,706,133	11,494,521
Japan.....	---	---	966
Canada.....	82,204	---	46,428
France.....	3,322	---	---
Germany.....	12,836	---	34,029
United States.....	1,573	---	193,569
Australia.....	2,812	---	---
Belgium.....	---	---	18,505
TOTAL.....	14,726,469	29,706,133	11,788,018
Slips:			
United Kingdom.....	17,507,906	25,929,756	27,458,746
Australia.....	13,992	---	---
Canada.....	544,123	---	770,349
United States.....	22,872	25,531	331,381
France.....	16,251	---	---
TOTAL.....	18,105,144	25,955,287	28,560,476
Washed:			
United Kingdom.....	571,870	288,775	119,881
Canada.....	4,012	---	---
France.....	525	---	---
TOTAL.....	576,407	288,775	119,881

Total exports of unmanufactured wool from New Zealand, 1922 -

303 005 524 lbs. - Source: Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand

**CATTLE HIDES: EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND, CALENDAR YEARS,
1919-1921.**

Countries	1919	1920	1921
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
United Kingdom.....	189,924	409,830	1,154,345
Australia.....	2,200,029	2,513,320	3,696,355
Canada.....	1,689,005	1,249,307	838,850
United States.....	1,966,899	1,228,597	555,598
Other countries.....	8,322	7,600	—
TOTAL.....	6,054,179	5,408,654	6,245,148

The total exports of cattle hides from New Zealand for 1922 - 4,558,670 pounds.
Source: Annual Statement of the Trade and Shipping of New Zealand.

**SHEEPSKINS: EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND, CALENDAR YEARS, AVERAGE
1909-13, 1920 AND 1921.**

Countries	Average, 1909-13	1920	1921
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
With wool:			
United Kingdom.....	5,924,394	—	493,362
Australia.....	146,459	—	13,075
Canada.....	942,244	—	79,308
France.....	7,038	—	—
Sweden.....	169	—	—
United States.....	105,727	—	117,935
Other countries.....	578	—	906
TOTAL.....	7,126,609	—	704,586
Without wool:			
United Kingdom.....	14,671,455	8,693,944	9,366,487
Australia.....	403,322	87,738	402,446
Canada.....	214,344	1,944,190	1,422,830
United States.....	3,695,681	16,161,754	12,214,824
Other countries.....	3,902	—	402
TOTAL.....	18,988,704	26,887,626	23,406,989

Total exports 1922 - With wool - 5,160,000 lbs., without wool - 26,600,000 lbs.
Source: Annual Statement of the Trade and Shipping of New Zealand.

**BUTTER: EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND BY COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEARS, AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920
AND 1921.**

Countries.	Average, 1909-13.	1920	1921
	<u>Pounds.</u>	<u>Pounds.</u>	<u>Pounds.</u>
United Kingdom.....	34,399,210	31,660,048	98,418,544
Canada.....	2,420,768	2,186,912	1,066,800
United States.....	504,986	542,416	884,688
Union of South Africa..	1,076,992	—	—
Australia.....	68,320	171,136	2,688
Hawaii	9,677	24,976	86,688
Other islands and countries.....	281,120	359,520	170,128
TOTAL	38,761,073	34,945,008	100,629,536

Total exports of butter from New Zealand for 1922 - 125,462,400 lbs.

Source: Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand.

**CHEESE: EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND BY COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEARS, AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920
AND 1921.**

Countries	Average, 1909-13	1920	1921
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
United Kingdom.....	55,213,693	136,685,808	153,221,712
Australia.....	79,878	58,128	40,320
Union of South Africa..	233,610	4,816	—
Other islands and countries.....	34,429	120,848	42,000
TOTAL.....	55,561,610	136,869,600	153,304,032

Total exports of cheese from New Zealand for 1922 - 130,053,952 lbs.

Source: Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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NO. 2.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Crop conditions in Europe continue above average, according to radiograms received July 10 and July 12 by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute. Conditions of cereals in Czechoslovakia are average and in Rumania generally satisfactory. Yugoslavia reports conditions good to very good. Winter cereals in Germany are very satisfactory, and spring cereals are satisfactory while potatoes and sugar beets are less favorable. Forage crops are abundant but the quality of the hay crop is poor. The condition of wheat and rye in Sweden is good; barley and oats are average. The condition of all cereals in Denmark is average.

The crop outlook in Norway, is below average as reported by a radiogram from the Norwegian Department of Agriculture June 12. The condition expressed in percentage of the ten year average is as follows: wheat 77; rye 89; barley 74; oats 71; potatoes 65.

Forecasts of the wheat production of 1923 in Belgium, Italy, Hungary, Greece and Latvia give an aggregate yield of 281,417,000 bushels as compared with 227,842,000 bushels for the same countries last year.

The condition of the Canadian wheat crop is above average according to a telegram to the Department of Agriculture from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics July 11. The wheat acreage is now given as 22,169,000 acres as compared with 22,166,000 the estimate of June 11 and with 22,423,000 acres the finally revised acreage of 1922. The condition is 105 per cent of the 10 year average 1913-22.

The barley area is 2,563,000 acres as compared with 2,600,000 in 1922. The condition is 100.

The acreage of oats shows a considerable increase over both the preceding estimate for 1923 and the finally revised estimate of 1922 the acreage now given being 15,519,000 acres against 14,410,000 on June 11 and 14,541,000 acres for last year. The condition is 102 or slightly above average.

Rye shows a slight decrease in acreage with an average condition, the acreage now being 2,018,000 acres as compared with 2,046,000 June 11 and 2,105,000 last year.

The condition of flaxseed is slightly above average; acreage is 563,400 acres as compared with 565,479 in 1922. The condition of potatoes is less favorable than other crops being only 97 per cent of the average 1913-22, the acreage is 656,700 as against 621,000 last year.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The best data available indicate a current wheat crop for the northern hemisphere moderately larger than that for 1922 for the same territory. The increase represents only a small percentage and might be wiped out entirely or increased by later developments in North American spring wheat or in the 1923-24 coming harvests in Australia and Argentina. On the other hand, the carryover stocks for both importing and exporting countries are apparently not greatly changed from last year.

The estimated production of wheat in the United States in 1923, based on July 1 condition, is now placed at 821 million bushels, compared with 862 million bushels produced last year, or a decrease of 41 million bushels. The pre-war average production, 1909-13, was 690 million bushels.

The Canadian crop last year was approximately 400 million bushels. Information from reliable sources, including private crop reports, indicates the production this year may range from considerably below last year's production to somewhat above it. The average pre-war production of Canada was 197 million bushels.

The net exports from the United States of wheat and flour for the year ending June 30, 1923, were about 200 million bushels compared with 262 million bushels for the previous year and a pre-war average annual net export of 100 million bushels.

For Canada for the eleven months ending June 1, the exports were about 249 million bushels compared with 165 million bushels for the same period the preceding year, or an increase of 84 million bushels. The pre-war 5-year average exports from Canada were 90 million bushels. The total exports from the United States and Canada in 1922-23 have been, therefore, about 22 million bushels more than for the preceding year.

The total stocks of wheat in the United States, including farm stocks, local mills and elevators, and commercial visible, as of June 30, are estimated to be 98 million bushels compared with 78,700,000 bushels a year ago or an increase of about 19 million bushels, while the Canadian visible stocks as reported are nearly 5 million bushels less, leaving an increase in stocks for North America of about 14 million bushels.

The total acreage of wheat in 11 countries in Europe this year, representing about 83 per cent of the 1922 acreage harvested in Europe, exclusive of Russia, is reported at 52,180,000 acres compared with 51,449,000 acres a year ago, with a total production this year roughly estimated from present crop conditions of 939 million bushels, compared with 821 million bushels last year, or an increase of 118 million bushels. The total wheat crop in Europe last year was about 200 million bushels below the previous year. In North Africa the production in four countries this year is estimated from present conditions at 96 million bushels compared with 71 million bushels last year, or an increase of 25 million bushels. In India and Japan, the production is estimated at 428 million bushels compared with 394 million bushels a year ago, an increase of about 34 million bushels.

The increase in production^a this year in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia, is now estimated at around 136 million bushels. The final outturn of the crop, much of which is still growing, may be considerably less than this figure, and possibly, with favorable weather conditions, somewhat more.

^a/Including estimates of countries reporting acreage and condition.

THE WHEAT SITUATION,--CONT'D.

The crop harvested in Argentina and Australia last winter was reported to be approximately 298 million bushels compared to 310 million bushels the preceding year, or a decrease of 12 million bushels. These countries are now seeding for next winter's harvest, and the best available information indicates that the acreage will be approximately the same as last year.

While European production is estimated as higher than in 1922, it should be borne in mind that the 1922 production was 200 million bushels less than in 1921, so that the increase this year which is now forecasted is not likely to bring Europe's production up to the total of two years ago. It is to be noted that in spite of this deficiency in production in Europe, amounting to 200 million bushels, European imports have been increased by not more than 50 million bushels during the year just closed. This difference between crop deficit and increased imports apparently has been made up by, first, greater rye and potato consumption, second closer milling extraction, and third by a probable reduction of European wheat stocks.

Reports of Russian wheat acreage are numerous and conflicting but the best available estimates indicate that the 1923 areas of wheat and rye are only about one half the pre-war areas of these crops, whereas the population of Russia is about two thirds of the pre-war population. With normal pre-war consumption this would admit of little or no export. Lack of farm animals, machinery and fertilizer, together with poor transportation, are factors that indicate that Russia will not export grain in large quantities in the immediate future.

An analysis of the domestic wheat situation indicates that the disappearance of wheat in the United States has decidedly increased during the year just passed compared with the disappearance the previous year, the disappearance having increased from about 454 million bushels to 517 million bushels this year. The average disappearance 1911-12 to 1920-21 was 501 million bushels.

Owing to the world war there was an enormous increase in the wheat acreage of the world outside of Russia and the Danubian countries. Before the war, Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria exported more than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, or about thirty per cent of the total wheat exported by exporting countries. Owing to the isolation of these sources of supply during the war, wheat acreages in the other principal exporting countries, namely, the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, greatly increased. The average acreage for the two years 1918 and 1919 was 142 million acres compared with 109 million acres in the five pre-war years, 1909-13, or an increased of about thirty per cent. Since the war the total acreage in these exporting countries has decreased very slightly, being 137 million acres in 1923 as shown by the following table:

	Prewar. <u>1909-1913.</u>	War Peak. <u>1918-1919.</u>	<u>1923.</u>
United States	47,097	67,437	58,253
Canada	9,945	18,240	22,165
Argentina	15,799	17,425	16,081
Australia	6,798	8,882	9,804
India	<u>29,043</u>	<u>29,642</u>	<u>30,492</u>
	108,682	141,626	136,795

THE WHEAT SITUATION,--CONT'D.

These five exporting countries are growing 28 million more acres of wheat in 1923 than they grew in the pre-war period 1909-13. This considerably more than replaces the pre-war exports from Russia and the Danube.

The five principal importing countries of Europe, namely, United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, France and the Netherlands, whose average pre-war acreage, 1909-13 was 34 million 500 thousand are now growing about 31 million acres, having recovered from the low point of 26 million acres reached during the war.

Preliminary reports from the Argentine and Australia indicate an acreage now being seeded at least equal to that of a year ago. The Canadian acreage is now far beyond the wartime figure and will probably continue to increase with the further development of the Prairie provinces.

The winter wheat acreage of the United States abandoned in 1923 was 14.3 per cent of the area seeded as compared with the 1913-1922 ten-year average abandonment of 9.8 per cent. If the abandonment this year had been no more than the ten-year average, the wheat harvested would be increased by more than two million acres. This would make the area harvested only slightly less than that of last year, indicating that much of the reduction in area to be harvested in the United States in 1923 is due to weather conditions rather than the voluntary reduction of acreage on the part of producers. The area seeded to wheat in the fall of 1922 was 46,069,000 acres and has been exceeded but twice, 47,611,000 acres being seeded in the fall of 1921 and 51,483,000 acres in the fall of 1918. When compared with the five-year pre-war average (1909-13) of 32,088,000 acres seeded, the decided expansion (14 million acres) in winter wheat is very significant.

The expansion in the wheat area of the chief exporting countries, coupled with the decreased buying power of Western Europe, is responsible for the price situation which now prevails. This suggests that a further reduction in winter wheat acreage must be made before satisfactory prices are possible.

Significant changes have taken place in the European methods of purchasing our wheat. Before the war, wheat was bought in large quantities shortly after harvest either for immediate or forward shipment. Owing to straitened financial conditions of European consumers and difficulties incident to fluctuating exchange there has developed a tendency to purchase more largely on a hand-to-mouth basis. This increases dependence upon American storage and financing facilities and suggests the necessity of action upon the part of producers, bankers and handlers looking toward a more gradual movement from the farms to meet the new methods of foreign purchase.

LATEST ESTIMATES OF THE WORLD'S SUGAR PRODUCTION RECEIVED SINCE THE LAST
ISSUE OF FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

Country.	1921-22	1922-23 Previously published.	1922-23 Latest estimate.
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Porto Rico:	408,335	392,782	379,071
Belgium	324,650	302,000	301,136
World production, in- cluding revisions..	20,174,738	20,477,041	20,462,466

Source: Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, July 5, 1923, p.345.

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The Cuban sugar production of all Centrals to June 30 is estimated to be 4,026,243 short tons against 4,074,999 short tons to the corresponding date last year.

There are 6 Centrals grinding, as compared with 20 last year and 11 in 1921. Two centrals have finished grinding during the week, with an outturn of 59,405 short tons, as compared with 69,110 short tons last year. The actual production for the 176 Centrals which have finished grinding is 3,717,539 short tons against 3,819,947 short tons for the same factories during 1921-22.

Source: Willett & Gray's Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, July 5, 1923, p. 344.

SUGAR FREED FROM GOVERNMENT TAXES IN GUATEMALA.

Sugar, sugar cane, raw sugar and syrups have been freed from all government taxes in Guatemala since January 2, 1922, and this has widened the horizon of the local people in their outlook for a larger sugar industry.

Source: The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, July 7, 1923, page 607.

LARGE SUGAR REFINERY IN BADEN, GERMANY, IDLE.

The large Frankenthal refinery in Baden, Germany, has been lying idle for weeks on account of the invasion of the Ruhr, which prevents some of the factories and refineries from getting coal.

Source: The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, July 7, 1923, page 607.

ACREAGE OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922-23.^a

Item.	Acreage.		Percentage of 1922.	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per Cent	Per Cent
Total 20 countries reporting.....	172,747,000	172,875,000	—	.1

^a Includes estimate for England and Wales as previously published in Foreign Crops and Markets, March 21. For details of other revisions see wheat table on page 34 of this issue.

Sources: Official sources and International Institute bulletins and cables.

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States,
Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of
Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United
States in transit, July-June 1922 and 1923,
and June 16 to July 7, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	12 mos. July-June		1923		
		1921-1922	1922-1923	Week end-	Week end-	Week end-
			Prelimi-	ing	ing	ing
			nary.	June 23	June 30	July 7 -
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports:						
Barley	Bu.	22,400	18,501	379	189	182
Corn	"	176,386	93,146	182	175	207
Oats.....	"	15,767	18,790	206	76	41
Rye	"	29,904	50,227	806	810	1,481
Wheat	"	208,321	156,085	2,949	2,618	2,713
Wheat flour	Bbls.	15,797	14,655	149	141	139
In transit shipments						
from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	82,827	106,443	675	624	414
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	2,492	3,229	—	1	6
Exports from Canada:						
		July-May	July-May:			
Wheat	Bu.	133,337	204,443			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	6,954	9,810			

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

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SUMMARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SITUATION ACCORDING TO BROOMHALL
JUNE 26, 1923.

Country.	Probable shipment : during season.		Shipped to date : June 26.		Balance to be shipped : August 31.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
United States	408,000	208,000	368,800	428,800	39,200	49,200
Canada		264,000				
Argentina	120,000	144,000	100,800	125,600	19,200	18,400
Australia	104,000	48,000	105,600	44,000	(a)	4,000
India		24,000		18,800		5,200
Russia and Danube ..	16,000	8,000	12,800	8,000	3,200	
Total	648,000	696,000	588,000	625,200	61,600	76,800

(a) Exceeded estimate by 1,600,000 bushels.

Source: Broomhall's Corn Trade News Daily, June 27, 1922, June 26, 1923.

QUANTITY ON PASSAGE.

	June 25, 1922. Bushels.	June 25, 1923. Bushels.
To United Kingdom	12,352,000	16,208,000
To Continent	18,320,000	31,664,000
To Orders	16,096,000	9,696,000
Total	36,768,000	57,568,000

Source: Broomhall's Corn Trade News, Daily, June 25, 1923, page 822.

WHEAT AREA IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1913, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	Area.				
	Average 1909-13.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
NORTH AMERICA.					
Canada*	9,945	18,232	23,261	22,423	22,170
United States*	47,097	61,143	63,696	61,230	58,253
Total North American Coun- tries marked *	57,042	79,375	86,957	83,653	80,423
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom*	1,887	1,979	2,084	2,073	
Norway*	12	40	41	25	
Sweden*	255	358	360	356	
Denmark*	123	180	220	237	
Netherlands*	138	152	180	156	
Belgium*	395	306	343	300:c	333
Luxemburg*	27	27	45	42:c	25
France*	16,308	12,585	13,300	13,072	13,659
Spain*	9,547	10,254	10,386	10,309:c	10,379
Portugal*	1,180	1,098	1,267	1,123	
Italy*	11,746	11,290	11,779	11,489:c	11,614
Switzerland*	156	119	110	103	
Germany*	4,768	3,399	3,561	3,396	
Austria*	3,011	371	378	380	
Czechoslovakia*		1,573	1,556	1,527:a	1,483
Hungary*	8,284	2,662	2,888	2,854	
Yugoslavia*		3,360	3,699	3,637:c	3,602
Serbia*	874				
Greece*	868	1,399	988	890	
Bulgaria*	2,764	2,183	2,361	1,929:c	2,259
Rumania*	4,576	5,026	6,149	6,548:c	6,257
Poland		1,790	2,093	2,574:c	2,538
Lithuania			179	194:c	194
Latvia			46	70	
Esthonia			31		
Finland		19	20	22:c	31
Russia, including Ukraine and North- ern Caucasias	61,456				
Total European Coun- tries Marked*	66,919	58,361	61,695	60,446	
Total Countries re- porting 1923		48,413	51,731	51,449	52,180

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WHEAT AREA IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1913, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923,-
CONT'D.

Country.	Area				
	Average				
	1909-13.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
AFRICA.					
Morocco	c 1,997	c 1,960	c 2,068	c 2,350	
Algeria*	3,371	c 3,096	c 2,816	c 3,103	3,049
Tunis*.....	1,193	c 1,319	c 1,499	c 882	1,112
Egypt*.....	1,311	c 1,190	c 1,458	c 1,518	
Total African Coun-					
tries Marked*...	5,875	5,605	5,773	5,503	
Total Countries :					
reporting 1923.:		6,412	6,275	6,053	6,511
ASIA.					
India,*	29,043	29,949	25,783	28,234	30,492
Russia, Asiatic ...	16,789				
Japan*.....	1,179	c 1,300	c 1,264	c 1,229	1,198
Total Asiatic Coun-					
tries Marked*...	30,222	31,249	27,047	29,463	31,690
Total Northern Hem-					
isphere Countries:					
Marked*	160,058	174,590	181,472	179,065	
Total Northern Hem-					
isphere Countries:					
reporting 1923 ...		165,449	172,010	170,618	170,804
	Average, :				
	1908-09 to:	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE:	1912-13.				
Peru	c 203	c 203			
Chile*.....	1,021	c 1,258	1,314	1,285	
Uruguay*.....	a 734	c 824	c 812	c 494	
Argentina*.....	15,799	14,816	13,927	c 16,081	
Union of South Africa	a 751	c 823	875		
Australia*.....	6,798	9,072	9,719	9,804	
New Zealand*.....	258	220	353	285	
Total Southern Hem-					
isphere Countries:					
Marked*.....	24,610	26,190	26,125	27,949	
Total World Coun-					
tries Marked*.....	184,668	200,780	207,597	207,014	

*Indicates countries reporting area and production for all periods except 1923.

a. Three year average.

b. Four year average.

c. International Institute.

d. Includes some Maslin. e. Old boundaries. f. Consular Report Oct. 25, 1922.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1913, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	Production.					Crop conditions
	Average, :	:	:	:	:	
	1909-13. :	1920. :	1921. :	1922. :	1923. :	
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	1,000 :	
	Bushels. :	Bushels. :	Bushels. :	Bushels. :	Bushels. :	
NORTH AMERICA.	:	:	:	:	:	
Canada*.....	197,119 :	263,189 :	300,858 :	399,786 :	— :	Above average
United States*	690,108 :	833,027 :	814,905 :	862,091 :	820,629 :	—
Total North American Countries Marked	887,227 :	1,096,216 :	1,115,763 :	1,261,877 :		
Total countries reporting 1922.	690,108 :	833,027 :	814,905 :	862,091 :	820,628 :	
EUROPE.	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom*.....	61,481 :	56,832 :	73,795 :	65,249 :	— :	Almost average
Norway*.....	307 :	999 :	972 :	643 :	— :	77% average
Sweden*.....	7,907 :	10,322 :	12,577 :	9,381 :	— :	good
Denmark*.....	4,916 :	7,390 :	11,145 :	9,900 :	— :	average
Netherlands*.....	4,976 :	5,993 :	8,562 :a	5,236 :	— :	above average
Belgium*.....	14,585 :	10,274 :	14,495 :	10,615 :	12,603 :	—
Luxemburg*.....	615 :a	451 :a	b 940 :a	b 520 :		above average
France*.....	c 317,254 :	236,929 :	323,467 :	243,315 :		above average
Spain*.....	130,446 :	138,605 :	145,150 :	125,469 :	142,070 :	—
Portugal*.....	8,683 :	10,376 :	9,418 :	9,782 :	— :	—
Italy*	c 183,260 :c	141,337 :	194,070 :	161,641 :	199,149 :	—
Switzerland*.....	3,314 :	3,584 :	3,576 :	2,363 :	— :	almost average
Germany*.....	c 152,119 :	82,583 :	1107,798 :	71,933 :	— :	above average
Austria*.....	c 61,075 :	5,434 :	6,530 :	6,092 :	— :	above average.
Czechoslovakia*.....	:	26,362 :	38,682 :	33,621 :	— :	average
Hungary*.....	c 156,523 :	38,294 :	52,715 :	45,074 :	59,083 :	—
Yugoslavia*.....	:	43,011 :	51,809 :	48,250 :		good.
Serbia*.....	c 14,775 :	:	:	:	:	
Greece*.....	7,200 :a	12,194 :a	11,170 :a	9,553 :	13,338 :	—
Bulgaria*.....	c 43,725 :	29,999 :	31,882 :	27,925 :	38,783 :	—
Rumania*.....	c 86,679 :	62,571 :	77,209 :	82,582 :		fair to good
Poland.....	:	22,740 :	37,409 :a	42,274 :	51,228 :	—
Lithuania	:	:a	2,840 :	:	:	—
Latvia	:	:d	784 :d	959 :	1,029 :	—
Esthonia.....	:	:a	427 :	:	— :	—
Finland.....	129 :	272 :	280 :	297 :	— :	good,
Russia, including	:	:	:	:	:	
Ukraine and North-ern Caucasias	c 663,897 :	:	:	:	:	
Total European Countries, Marked*	1,259,840 :	923,540 :	1,175,962 :	969,144 :		
Total countries reporting 1923.	:	:	487,675 :	423,510 :	517,283 :	

	Production.								
Country.	Average,								
	1909-13.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.				
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.				
AFRICA.									
Morocco	a	21,999	a	23,220	a	23,320			
Algeria*.....	33,071	a	6,798	a	33,764	a	27,668		
Tunis*.....	6,063	a	5,229	a	10,623	a	3,674		
Egypt*.....	34,000		30,722	a	37,011	a	36,648	a	39,375
Total African Coun- tries Marked*.....	73,134		42,749		81,398		58,554		
Total countries re- porting 1923.....			59,519		93,995		67,774		90,363
ASIA									
India, British*.....	349,919		377,888		250,357		366,352		401,856
Russia, Asiatic.....	151,113								
Japan*	25,274	a	30,026	a	26,921	a	27,615	a	26,485
Total Asiatic Coun- tries Marked*.....	375,193		407,914		277,278		393,967		428,341
Total Northern Hem- isphere Countries Marked*.....	2,195,304		2,470,419		2,650,401		2,683,542		
Total Northern Hem- isphere Countries reporting 1923.....					1,673,853		1,747,342		1,856,615
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	1908-09 to	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.				
	1912-13.								
Peru.....		2,645	a	2,800					
Chile*.....	20,316		23,201		23,423		23,815		
Uruguay*.....	f	7,314	a	7,768	a	9,944	a	3,674	
Argentina*.....	157,347		169,754		180,641		189,044		
Union of South Africa	4,620	a	8,113		7,613		8,419		
Australia*.....	84,943		145,874		129,089		109,460		
New Zealand*.....	7,885		6,872		10,565	b	8,500		
Total Southern Hem- isphere Countries Marked*.....	277,805		353,469		353,662		334,493		
Total World Coun- tries Marked*.....	2,873,199		2,823,888		3,004,063		3,018,035		
Total for countries reporting 1923.....									

*Indicates countries reporting area and production for all periods except 1923.

a International Institute.

b Includes maslin.

c Old boundaries.

i Consular Report.

e Unofficial.

**WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, CALENDAR YEARS 1921 AND
1922, AND AUGUST TO MAY, 1921-22 AND 1922-23.**

Countries.	1921 (Net)	1922 (Net)	August 1 - April 30, 1921-22	August 1 - April 30, 1922-23
IMPORTS	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
* Germany	(1)	51,300	50,493	32,333
* Austria	15,501	15,390	14,938	10,368
* Belgium	35,518	35,382	34,675	29,267
Denmark	2,486	3,811	2,819	5,040
Finland	2,694	3,899	2,055	3,462
* France	38,628	21,994	17,017	33,333
* United Kingdom	179,883	208,312	161,875	159,858
* Italy	102,323	88,645	80,737	80,057
Greece	11,291	14,010	9,770	10,071
Norway	4,205	5,435	4,306	4,752
* Netherlands	20,009	21,134	17,466	20,275
Poland	(1)	(1)	475	1,302
Sweden	6,774	4,879	3,368	6,391
Switzerland	15,125	13,961	11,012	14,988
* Czechoslovakia	18,918	11,602	8,707	9,667
Japan	12,640	20,725	20,071	9,134
* Egypt	10,606	519	5,932	5,753
Other Countries ...	(1)	(1)	1,697	1,883
* Total	421,386	454,278	391,840	380,911
Total	476,601	520,998	447,413	437,934
EXPORTS				
Hungary	(1)	5,916	7,364	3,171
Rumania	3,764	2,076	3,207	1,526
* Canada	179,024	251,733	141,908	222,081
* United States	328,028	206,536	216,706	175,808
* Argentina	62,399	141,930	74,568	99,446
* India	7,508	6,337	2,184	12,130
Algeria	1,043	(1)	5,357	690
Tunis	(1)	(1)	1,778	162
* Australia	116,003	84,502	95,026	38,341
* Total	692,962	691,038	530,392	547,806
Total	697,769	699,030	548,098	553,355

(1) Statistics unavailable.

Source: Official sources for 1921 and 1922; International Institute of Agriculture for 10 months 1921-22 and 1922-23.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, CALENDAR YEARS 1921 AND 1922, AND AUGUST TO MAY, 1921-22 AND 1922-23. (Cont'd)

Countries.	May, 1922.	August 1 - May 31, 1921-22.	May, 1923.	August 1 - May 31, 1922-23.
IMPORTS	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
* Germany	7,675	58,168	2,043	34,376
* Austria	1,474	16,412	616	10,934
* Belgium	3,649	38,324	3,067	32,334
Denmark	588	3,407	.....	.....
Finland	458	2,513	.....	.....
* France .....	.....	17,017	5,368	38,701
* United Kingdom ...	17,837	179,712	13,168	173,026
* Italy .....	.....	80,737	11,703	91,760
Greece	1,091	10,861	.....	.....
Norway	127	4,433	.....	.....
* Netherlands	2,418	19,884	1,254	21,529
Poland	57	532	.....	.....
Sweden	149	3,517	.....	.....
Switzerland .....	.....	11,012	.....	.....
* Czechoslovakia ...	727	9,434	482	10,149
Japan	2,728	22,799	.....	.....
Egypt	350	6,282	760	6,513
Other Countries ..	(1)	1,697	(1)	(1)
* Total	34,130	425,970	38,461	419,372
Total	39,328	486,741	38,461	419,372
EXPORTS				
Hungary .....	.....	7,364	.....	.....
Rumania	7	3,214	.....	.....
* Canada	16,985	158,893	14,826	236,907
* United States	14,267	230,973	14,396	190,204
* Argentina .....	.....	74,568	15,630	115,076
* India	289	2,473	3,343	15,473
Algeria	36	5,393	.....	.....
Tunis	9	1,787	.....	.....
* Australia	9,682	104,708	5,058	43,399
* Total	41,223	571,615	53,253	601,059
Total	41,275	589,373		

(1) Statistics unavailable.

Source: Official sources for 1921 and 1922; International Institute of Agriculture for ten months 1921-22 and 1922-23.

UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR, BY MONTHS
AND COUNTRIES.

January, 1922 - May, 1923.

Month.	1922.					
	United : States.	Canada.	Argen- tina.	Austra- lia.	Other : Coun- tries	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels:	Bushels:	Bushels:	Bushels:	Bushels:	Bushels
January	6,384:	2,981 :	396 :	1,900 :	18 :	11,679
February	5,400:	2,256 :	1,626 :	670 :	31 :	9,983
March	8,593:	5,282 :	7,148 :	4,655 :	84 :	25,762
April	7,639:	3,291 :	6,954 :	5,323 :	145 :	23,352
May	4,749:	2,760 :	3,252 :	6,965 :	225 :	17,951
January - May	32,765:	16,570 :	19,376 :	19,513 :	503 :	88,727
June	5,522:	5,038 :	3,564 :	4,142 :	81 :	18,347
July	4,706:	4,689 :	1,736 :	4,894 :	39 :	16,064
August	8,238:	6,502 :	3,961 :	3,389 :	169 :	22,259
September	6,803:	4,445 :	3,177 :	1,889 :	259 :	16,573
October	5,657:	7,196 :	838 :	784 :	316 :	14,791
November	8,046:	7,844 :	1,677 :	349 :	260 :	18,176
December	9,586:	7,443 :	1,519 :	104 :	975 :	19,627
Total	81,323:	59,727 :	35,848 :	35,064 :	2,602 :	214,564
Month.	1923.					
	United : States.	Canada.	Argen- tina.	Austra- lia.	Other : Coun- tries	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels:	Bushels:	Bushels:	Bushels:	Bushels:	Bushels
January	9,273:	5,958 :	3,307 :	253 :	2,545 :	21,336
February	6,184:	4,217 :	1,365 :	704 :	1,694 :	14,164
March	5,732:	4,204 :	4,104 :	2,052 :	1,949 :	18,041
April	6,579:	4,049 :	2,695 :	712 :	855 :	14,890
May	4,425:	3,402 :	3,455 :	705 :	1,173 :	13,160
January - May	32,193:	21,830 :	14,926 :	4,426 :	8,216 :	81,591

Source: Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RELATION
TO THE TOTAL SUPPLY.

The extent of the dependence of Great Britain on imports of food supplies is shown in the following table compiled from figures published by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the "Agricultural Market Report" and by the British Board of Trade in "Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom."

The home supply of wheat is relatively small, being only about one-fourth of the total requirements; home-grown barley, however, accounts for two-thirds, and home-grown oats for over four-fifths of the total supply, so that the British production of these three crops, taken together by weight, has represented during the past two years about 45 per cent of the total supply. In the case of meat the imported supplies are somewhat larger, and the home contribution does not represent more than 40 per cent in the aggregate.

The proportion is again somewhat similar in the case of dairy produce, for while that country is practically self-supporting as regards fresh milk, it would need more than double its production to supply the milk represented by the butter, cheese, and condensed milk imported. Nearly three-quarters of the imports of milk products are in the form of butter, and about 20 per cent, cheese. The home production of eggs hardly exceeds two-fifths of the supply. The one crop in regard to which that country is almost self-supporting is potatoes, only about 6 per cent being imported. No estimates are available for fruit and vegetables, but the home crops of these in general probably constitute the bulk of the supply.

The main sources of supply of bread stuffs imported by the United Kingdom are the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and India. Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, the United States, Canada, and Denmark furnish the chief sources of supply for her meat imports, while New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, Ireland and Canada furnish most of the dairy products.

The following table gives the home production in Great Britain of the staple crops and indicates the relation of domestic production to the total supply of food.

ESTIMATED SUPPLY OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR, BARLEY AND OATS, MEAT,
POTATOES, POULTRY, EGGS, MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS, AND WOOL IN GREAT
BRITAIN FOR THE PERIODS MENTIONED.

	: : Home pro- : duction	: : Net : Imports	: : Total : Supply	: : Percentage of total sup- : ply of	: : Home product- : ion	: : Imports
Cereal year Sept. 1-Aug. 31:		(In thousands of tons)			Per cent	Per cent
Wheat 1920-1921	: 1,515	: 4,049	: 5,564	:	27	: 73
1921-1922	: 2,027	: 4,401	: 6,428	:	32	: 68
Wheat Flour (Home manufact- ured and Imported)	:	:	:	:	:	:
1920-21	: 3,794(1)	: 314	: 4,108	:	92 (1)	: 8
1921-22	: 4,141(1)	: 361	: 4,502	:	92 (1)	: 8
Wheat and Wheat Flour (Expressed as Wheat)	:	:	:	:	:	:
1920-21	: 1,515	: (2)4,486	: 6,001	:	25	: 75
1921-22	: 2,027	: (2)4,903	: 6,930	:	29	: 71
Barley 1920-21	: 1,391	: 651	: 2,042	:	68	: 32
1921-22	: 1,171	: 684	: 1,855	:	63	: 37
Oats 1920-21	: 2,215	: 449	: 2,664	:	83	: 17
1921-22	: 2,142	: 416	: 2,558	:	84	: 16
Year Ending May 31	:	:	:	:	:	:
Beef and Veal (3) (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:
1920-21	: 490	: 673	: 1,163	:	42	: 58
1921-22	: 488	: 649	: 1,137	:	43	: 57
Mutton and Lamb	:	:	:	:	:	:
1920-21	: 171	: 326	: 497	:	34	: 66
1921-22	: 204	: 341	: 545	:	37	: 63
Pig Meat	:	:	:	:	:	:
1920-21	: 197	: 357	: 554	:	36	: 64
1921-22	: 288	: 395	: 683	:	42	: 58
Calendar Years	:	:	:	:	:	:
Potatoes (5)	:	:	:	:	:	:
1921	: 4,699	: 313	: 5,012	:	94	: 6
1922	: 5,174	: 340	: 5,514	:	94	: 6
	:	(Million Pounds):		:	:	:
Poultry 1921	: 82,096	: 37,296	: 119,392	:	69	: 31
1922	: 82,096	: 47,264	: 129,360	:	63	: 37
	:	(Number in Millions)		:	:	:
Eggs 1921	: 1,700	: 2,303	: 4,003	:	42	: 58
1922	: 1,750	: 2,575	: 4,325	:	40	: 60
Milk & Milk Products (6)	:	(Million Gallons):		:	:	:
1921	: 1,223	: 1,471	: 2,694	:	45	: 55
1922	: 1,318	: 1,566	: 2,884	:	46	: 54
	:	(Million Pounds):		:	:	:
Wool 1921	: 80	: 395	: 475	:	17	: 83
1922	: 81	: 616	: 697	:	12	: 88

Sources: British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in "Report on The Prices and Supplies of Agricultural Produce and Requirements in England and Wales, during 1922."

- (1) These figures represent the quantity of home manufactured flour assuming two-thirds of the home crop and the whole of the imports of wheat to be milled into flour.
- (2) These figures include imported wheat and imported flour expressed as wheat.
- (3) Figures for home produced meats include stock imported from Ireland as stores and fattened in Great Britain. In the case of cattle this represents about 25% of the total home production.
- (4) Figures showing net imports of meat include imports of tinned or canned meats, including tongues, etc., and also imports of fat stock from Ireland and abroad.
- (5) The figures for home production of potatoes (including the production of allotments) represent one half of the previous year's harvest, and one half of the current year's.
- (6) The figures for net imports of milk include milk products converted to the equivalent measure of milk.

ACREAGE OF CROPS IN CANADA, 1922 AND 1923.

Crop.	1922.	June 11, 1923.	July 11, 1923.
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Wheat	22,423	22,166	22,169
Rye	2,105	2,046	2,018
Barley	2,600	2,556	2,563
Oats	14,541	14,410	15,519
Flaxseed	565	.....	563
Potatoes	684	652	656

Sources: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, and telegrams dated June 11 and July 11, from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

PRICES OF BRITISH AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE SHOW LARGE DECREASE DURING 1922.

Prices realized for agricultural produce in England and Wales during 1922 were only 69 per cent above the average of 1911-13, which represented a drop of 50 points from the 1921 average, according to the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In 1920, the index number of agricultural prices in England and Wales showed an increase above the pre-war level of 192 per cent. In 1921 the percentage increase declined to 119 while in the last year it dropped to 69. These index numbers are based on the average of the weekly prices of nineteen principal articles sold off the farm. The prices used are market prices, without deductions for carriage or other costs of distribution. In most cases the calculations were based on supplies of second quality since these were considered as giving a fair indication of the average of all qualities. In calculating the general index numbers for all commodities, the Ministry of Agriculture made a suitable allowance for their relative importance. For example, more weight was given to live stock and milk, because on the average live stock and milk bulk more largely in the farmers' receipts than corn.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries the Assistant Secretary, R. J. Thompson, points out that the fall in prices referred to above took place in two stages, the principal and most serious decline occurring after the harvest of 1921, and the second following on the harvest of 1922. This is shown in the following table which gives the index numbers for the harvest years ending in August and the calendar years ending in December.

Percentage Variations in Prices of Agricultural
Produce as compared with the Average of the three
years - 1911-13

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HARVEST YEARS.</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CALENDAR YEAR.</u>
	:(12 Mos. ending Aug. 31):		:(12 Mos. ending Dec. 31.)
1914-15	17	1915	27
1915-16	48	1916	60
1916-17	92	1917	101
1917-18	115	1918	132
1918-19	145	1919	158
1919-20	177	1920	192
1920-21	153	1921	119
1921-22	85	1922	69
Sept. to Feb. 28 of			
1922-23	66	----	---

Source: British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in "Report on The Prices and Supplies of Agricultural Produce and Requirements in England and Wales, during 1922."

The variations in the prices of the different commodities upon which the above series of index numbers was based is shown in the following table:

Percentage Variations in the Prices of Agricultural Produce during the calendar years 1917-22, as compared with the average of the three years 1911 - 13.

COMMODITY	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
1. Wheat	132	123	123	147	119	46
2. Barley	128	108	167	215	84	41
3. Oats	151	149	164	187	72	47
4. Cattle	105	111	132	163	127	63
5. Sheep	97	110	130	187	117	100
6. Pigs	126	166	176	230	128	87
7. Hay	57	87	157	192	51	40
8. Potatoes	137	79	135	206	132	79
9. Milk	91	151	200	203	163	79
10. Butter	77	109	115	199	115	61
11. Cheese	103	133	169	140	71	43
12. Poultry	69	159	127	141	112	92
13. Eggs	111	258	255	239	142	93
14. Fruit	54	311	218	279	183	88
15. Hops	-9*	93	113	105	111	23
16. Wool	62	74	208	253	-16*	14
17. Beans and Peas.	170	377	219	188	96	80
18. Vegetables	138	157	157	119	146	96

Source: British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
(*) Decrease.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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NO. 3

CROP PROSPECTS.

Cereal production in Europe and North Africa in 1923 shows an increase over 1922. Forecasts of the 1923 wheat crop indicate that it will be more than twice the 1922 crop in Switzerland, Algeria, and Tunis. The total production in these three countries is estimated at 52,837,000 bushels compared to 24,269,000 bushels last year, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on July 16 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The forecast for Switzerland is 5,034,000 bushels against 2,363,000 in 1922. Algeria indicates a production of 38,297,000 bushels compared with 18,232,000 in 1922. Tunis forecasts a production of 9,406,000 as against 3,674,000 last year.

The total wheat production forecasted for 16 countries of the Northern Hemisphere is about 1,878,000,000 bushels compared to 1,754,000,000 bushels for 1922. This is an increase of 124,000,000 bushels or about 7 per cent.

The Canadian rye crop is forecasted at 31,770,000 bushels compared with 32,373,000 bushels last year. This is a decrease of about 2 per cent.

Barley production in Italy, Algeria, and Tunis is forecasted at 67,883,000 bushels compared to 29,892,000 bushels in 1922. This is an increase of 127 per cent. In other words the crop is considerably more than twice that of last year.

The barley forecast for Italy is 10,104,000 bushels as compared with 8,253,000 bushels in 1922. The crop of Algeria is given as 46,297,000 bushels against 19,804,000 bushels harvested last year. The production of Tunis is forecasted at 11,482,000 bushels as compared with 1,835,000 bushels produced in 1922. The forecast of the barley crop in Greece for 1923 is 7,119,000 bushels. The Canadian barley production is forecasted at 63,428,000 bushels compared to 71,865,000 bushels last year. This is a decrease of 8,437,000 bushels.

Forecasts of the oats crops for 1923 are larger than in 1922 in all countries reporting. The aggregate of forecasts for Canada, Italy, Switzerland, Algeria, and Tunis being 594,140,000 bushels compared to 530,529,000 bushels. This is an increase of 63,611,000 bushels or 12 per cent.

The oat forecast for Canada this year is 538,198,000 bushels compared with 491,239,000 bushels, the amount harvested in 1922. The Italian crop is given as 36,514,000 bushels against 30,463,000 last year. Switzerland's crop is forecasted at 3,031,000 bushels as compared with 2,466,000 bushels in 1922. The North African crops in 1923 are much larger than those of 1922, the Algerian crop being estimated at 13,090,000 bushels compared with 5,569,000 in 1922. The crop of Tunis is estimated to be 3,307,000 against 791,000 last year.

The condition of German cereal crops, potatoes, clover, and alfalfa was above average on July 1, according to a radiogram from the United States Agricultural Representative in Berlin. The condition of sugar beets and fodder beets was below average.

Argentina's exportable surplus of wheat on July 3 was about 36,000,000 bushels, according to a cable received by the United States Department of Agriculture from Buenos Aires on July 18, through the Argentine Embassy at Washington. Last month the estimated Argentine surplus was about 49,000,000, according to the same authority.

OIL YIELDING CROPS.

The bulk of the world's linseed crop is produced in Argentina, India, United States, and Canada. The total production of these countries in 1922 amounted to 2,209,000 short tons as compared with 2,335,000 short tons produced in 1909-13. The three countries of Argentina, India and Canada are the chief sources of supply for the trade. The crop of the United States is consumed wholly within the country and in addition a considerable quantity is imported.

India is the world's principal producer of rapeseed, mustard-seed, peanuts, and sesamum of the countries from which data are available. It is known that considerable quantities of peanuts and sesamum are grown in China, but no reliable statistics are as yet available. The total area of oil yielding crops in India during 1921-22 was 17,441,000 acres as compared with 17,250,000 acres in 1909-13. The total production of oil bearing seeds amounted to 3,560,480 short tons in 1922 as compared with 2,931,040 short tons in 1913.

Olives are the principal oil yielding crops of France, Italy, and Spain. The quantity of fruit produced in these three countries in 1921 amounted to 2,780,000 short tons.

The total production of vegetable oils in Germany during 1913 amounted to 704,000 short tons. No comparable figures are available for recent years. However, the production during the period May 1921 to April 1922, exclusive of the comparatively small amount of home-produced seeds used was 321,000 short tons or nearly half the production in 1913. The

consumption of vegetable oils in Germany has increased steadily during the period from 1919 to 1922 when the consumption amounted to 470,000 short tons. This is still considerably below the prewar 1913 figure when the consumption was 645,000 short tons.

Linseed is the principal oil-yielding crop of Czechoslovakia, the acreage in 1922 being given as 56,000 acres and the production 8,732 short tons.

Hempseed and cottonseed rank as the leading oil-producing seeds of Bulgaria. The yields in 1922 were 3,989,000 pounds of hempseed and 3,445,000 pounds of cottonseed. The amount of rapeseed produced in 1922 was 1,662,000 pounds, which is very much less than the amount produced in 1909-13. The acreage of rapeseed had decreased from 21,000 acres in 1909-13 to slightly less than 4,000 in 1922. The cotton acreage, however, had increased from less than 2,000 in 1909-13 to slightly below 7,000 in 1922.

Prices of shelled Bari almonds in Italy were lower during the last half of 1922 than at any time since 1910. The highest price in terms of U. S. money was reached during the first quarter of 1919.

Linseed Oil Exports from the Netherlands decrease, is reported by the Commerce Reports, July 2, 1923. The activity of the Dutch crushing mills has been devoted largely to copra, peanuts, sesamum seed, palm pits, and other material producing edible oils. There was a marked decrease in the export of linseed oil, but the decrease was not as large as was anticipated. Exports of vegetable oils for the first three months of 1922 and 1923 have been as follows: All oils except linseed oil, 1922, 28,000 short tons; 1923, 33,000 short tons; linseed oil, 1922, 21,000 short tons; 1923, 15,000 short tons.

The coconut industry of British North Borneo is a potential source of much wealth to the country. It is estimated that the area under coconuts during 1922 was about 29,000 acres, and during the preceding year the quantity of copra exported was nearly three and a half times the shipments of 1920.

Exports of copra from the British Solomon Islands during 1921-22 amounted to 13,300 short tons, as compared with 12,300 short tons, in 1920-21.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	1921-22	1922-23
	Short tons	Short tons
World production, including revisions	20,174,738	20,462,466
New estimates received	None	None

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The total Cuban sugar production to July 7, as estimated by Willett and Gray, is 4,035,283 short tons against 4,172,484 short tons to the corresponding date last year. Four Centrals remain at work against 14 at this time last year. Two centrals finished grinding during the week, with an outturn of 144,320 short tons as compared to 216,396 short tons last season. This brings the actual production for the 178 Centrals which have finished grinding up to 3,861,859 short tons as compared with 4,036,343 short tons during the 1921-22 season.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, July 12, 1923, page 357.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922-23.

	Production.		Per cent of 1922.	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Estimate previously received and unrevised				
13 countries	1,729,000,000	1,824,399,000		5.5
Estimates recently received:				
Switzerland	2,363,000	5,034,000		113.0
Algeria	18,232,000	38,397,000		110.6
Tunis	3,674,000	9,406,000		156.0
Total - 16 countries ...	1,753,379,000	1,877,736,000		7.1

Source: Official Sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

ACREAGE OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

Item	Acreage		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised 20 countries	172,747,000	172,875,000		1
Estimate recently received	None	None		

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July-June 1922 and 1923, and June 23 to July 14, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	12 mos. July-June		1923		
		1921-1922	1922-1923	Week end-	Week end-	Week end-
			Preliminary	ing June 30	ing July 7	ing July 14
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports:						
Barley	Bu.	22,400	18,501	189	182	333
Corn	"	176,386	93,146	175	207	204
Oats	"	15,767	18,790	76	41	63
Rye	"	29,904	50,227	810	1,481	592
Wheat	"	208,321	156,085	2,618	2,716	2,416
Wheat Flour	Bbls.	15,797	14,655	141	139	151
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	82,827	106,443	624	414	697
Wheat Flour	Bbls.	2,492	3,229	1	6	4
Exports from Canada						
Wheat	Bu.	145,097	226,672			
Wheat flour	Bbls.	7,719	10,715			

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

ACREAGE OF RYE, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Acreage		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received: and unrevised - 4 countries:	9,914,000	8,951,000	9.7	
Estimates recently received:				
Canada	2,105,000	2,013,000	4.1	
Belgium	531,000	557,000		4.9
Bulgaria	481,000	457,000	5.0	
Yugoslavia	535,000	383,000	33.7	
France	2,195,000	2,172,000	1.0	
Italy	320,000	321,000		0.3
Latvia	533,000	613,000		6.0
Luxemburg	32,000	21,000	34.4	
Poland	11,225,000	11,563,000		3.1
Rumania	659,000	456,000	30.8	
Czechoslovakia	2,174,000	2,127,000	2.2	
Total 15 countries	30,804,000	29,654,000	3.7	

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

PRODUCTION OF RYE, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	Production		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Poland	197,375,000	211,943,000		7.4
Spain	26,252,000	30,309,000		15.5
Bulgaria	7,204,000	8,430,000		17.7
Belgium	18,334,000	19,526,000		6.2
Hungary	21,442,000	26,101,000		21.7
Latvia	7,397,000	10,236,000		38.4
Total	278,054,000	306,595,000		10.3

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

ACREAGE OF BARLEY, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Acreage		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised -				
6 countries	16,861,000	17,342,000		2.9
Estimates recently received:				
Canada	2,600,000	2,563,000	1.4	
Belgium	80,000	32,000		2.5
Bulgaria	554,000	531,000	4.3	
Finland	297,000	277,000	6.7	
France	1,712,000	1,592,000	7.0	
Yugoslavia	926,000	488,000	47.3	
Poland	2,825,000	2,966,000		5.0
Lithuania	417,000	419,000		.5
Japan	2,746,000	2,516,000	8.4	
French Morocco	2,547,000	2,783,000		9.3
Tunis	602,000	988,000		64.1
Total 17 countries	32,167,000	32,547,000		1.2

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922-23.

Country	Production.		Per cent of 1922.	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Egypt	11,306,000	11,315,000		.1
Japan	102,240,000	81,369,000	20.4	
Morocco	27,230,000	32,077,000		17.8
Algeria	19,805,000	33,142,000		67.3
Poland	59,558,000	70,006,000		17.5
Spain	77,533,000	91,731,000		18.3
Bulgaria	9,324,000	12,281,000		31.7
Total	306,996,000	331,921,000		8.1

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

ACREAGE OF OATS IN ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922-23.

	Acreage		Percentage	
	1921-22	1922-23	Decrease	Increase.
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimate previously received and revised - 5 countries	44,107,000	44,146,000		.1
Estimates recently received:				
Canada.....	14,541,000	15,519,000		6.7
Bulgaria	366,000	344,000	6.0	
France	8,491,000	8,540,000		0.6
Czechoslovakia.....	2,016,000	2,062,000		2.3
Poland	5,879,000	6,225,000		5.9
Lithuania.....	769,000	773,000		0.5
Finland.....	983,000	1,038,000		5.1
French Morocco	28,000	29,000		3.6
Tunis	111,000	124,000		11.7
Total 14 countries reporting	77,296,000	78,800,000		1.9

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

PRODUCTION OF OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922-23.

Country	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Poland	172,625,000	187,453,000		8.6
Spain	31,214,000	35,991,000		18.5
Bulgaria.....	19,802,000	10,053,000	49.2	
Algeria	5,569,000	12,150,000		118.2
Morocco	181,000	950,000		424.9
Total.....	229,391,000	243,597,000		6.2

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

OIL YIELDING CROPS

COCONUTS

The coconut takes first place among the oleaginous products of hot climates, and is widely spread throughout tropical countries. It has proved, however, impossible to prepare any exact statement about these crops, inasmuch as there are inherent difficulties in defining areas under cultivation in the case of trees, especially where mixed agriculture is prevalent, so frequently the case where the coconut grows; also in such countries statistics have made very little progress.

In order to give an idea of the widespread cultivation of the cocopalms, there is given a table of areas utilised in recent years, based on the statistical data brought together by the International Institute. For most countries the data are for the very latest period, while, in other cases where these are unavailable, it has been necessary to bring in earlier figures. The table must therefore be considered as merely an attempt at furnishing an inventory of areas devoted to this product.

AREA UNDER COCONUT PALMS.

Countries.	Acres.	Countries.	Acres.
Philippines (1921).....	1,000,000	British Guiana (1921).....	26,000
Ceylon (1921).....	820,000	Straits Settlements (1920)...	25,000
Dutch E. Indies: (1917):		Trinidad and Tobago (1912) ...	25,000
Java and Madura.....	540,000	Kenya (1920-21).....	25,000
Other Islands: (1917):	409,000	Seychelles (1916).....	24,000
India (1912) a.....	400,000	Tanganyika (1913).....	20,000
New Guinea (1921-22)...	194,000	Colombia (1915).....	12,000
Federated Malay States:		Cuba (1899).....	12,000
(1921).....	177,000	Porto Rico (1920).....	10,000
Protected Malay States:		British Honduras b.....	10,000
(1921).....	100,000	Andaman Islands (1920) b :	8,000
Indo-China (1920-21)...	92,000	St. Lucia (1921).....	5,000
Fiji (1921).....	51,000	St. Vincent (1915-16).....	3,000
Zanzibar (1919).....	48,000	French Settlement in :	
Papua (1920).....	46,000	India (1918).....	1,000
Brazil (1911).....	40,000	St. Kitts Nevis (1920-21)...	1,000
Jamaica (1919).....	37,000		
Samoa (Western) 1921. b.:	35,000		
Honduras (year?) b.....	32,000	Total	4,257,000
British N. Borneo (1921):	29,000		

a Figure taken from "Plantes a huile," by Yves Henry, Paris, 1921.

b Figure calculated on the basis of number of coco palms, or number of nuts, or the production of copra.

Source: International Institute of Agriculture, "Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils," page xxiv. Published 1923.

AREA OF LINSEED IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

Country	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Argentina	3,883,000	3,484,000	3,892,000	4,049,005
India.....	3,818,000	3,103,000	2,269,000	2,993,000
United States..	2,490,000	1,757,000	1,108,000	1,308,000
Canada	1,035,000	1,428,164	533,147	565,479

Sources: Official sources.

PRODUCTION OF LINSEED IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

Country	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina.....	895,692	1,413,149	903,625	1,239,833
India.....	556,360	469,280	302,400	486,080
United States..	546,140	301,672	224,812	342,664
Canada.....	337,120	223,936	115,130	140,238

Sources: Official sources.

AREA OF OIL YIELDING CROPS OF INDIA.

Crops.	1912-13	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Rape and				
mustard seeds...	5,959,200	5,010,000	6,354,000	6,213,000
Sesamum.....	4,089,500	4,032,000	4,641,000	5,014,000
Groundnut.....	1,366,400	2,127,000	1,946,000	2,530,000
Castor.....	810,000	1,245,000	1,489,000	-----
Linseed.....	4,124,900	2,269,000	3,011,000	3,358,000

Source: "Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India," 1921-22, pages 17 to 20. Figures for castor, p. 27. Indian Trade Journal, May 31, 1923.

PRODUCTION OF OIL YIELDING CROPS OF INDIA.

Crops.	1912-13	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Rape and				
mustard seeds...	1,390,430	962,080	1,307,040	1,358,560
Sesamum.....	530,880	427,840	576,800	544,320
Groundnut.....	750,288	1,144,640	1,030,400	1,295,840
Castor.....	41,440	94,080	157,920	-----
Linseed.....	607,152	302,400	483,320	595,840

Source: "Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India," 1921-22, pages 17 to 20. Figures for castor, page 27. Indian Trade Journal, May 31, 1923.

ACREAGE OF OIL BEARING CROPS IN GERMANY, 1900, 1913, 1921, AND 1922.

Crop.	<u>a</u>	1900	<u>a</u>	1913	<u>a</u>	1921	<u>a</u>	1922
		Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres
Linseed		83,182		41,280	<u>b</u>	117,745	<u>b</u>	114,580
Hemp		8,740		1,517	<u>b c</u>	12,182		.....
Rapeseed and navette ...		179,737		80,938		210,349		104,295
Mustard.....		3,717		1,327	<u>c d</u>	64,403		.....
Poppy.....		8,090		4,344	<u>e f</u>	81,699		.....

a Former German territory.b Hemp and other textile plants.c Year 1919.d Mustard and other oil-bearing crops.e Year 1918.f Poppy, mustard, and other oil-bearing crops.

PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OILS IN GERMANY, 1908, 1913, 1919-22.

Oils	1908	1913	<u>a</u> 1919	<u>a</u> 1920	1921-22 May-April
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.
Cottonseed	9,838	40,976	180	97	1,622
Rapeseed <u>b</u>	45,608	79,304	2,267	35,189	13,029
Linseed	162,263	196,155	10,287	18,599	57,950
Sesamum oil.....	38,603	61,067	.....	13,221	18,562
Sunflower and poppy.....	8,270	7,474	28	60	413
Palm kernel	88,949	116,866	20,959	13,508	35,978
Peanut oil.....	10,405	43,027	5,254	4,387	40,350
Soya, castor, etc.	<u>c</u>	20,768	1,368	3,797	10,993
Copra	56,486	133,883	5,251	66,220	139,529
Other	4,178	4,975	146	1,999	2,369
Total	424,600	704,496	45,718	157,077	320,795

a Exclusive of the oils obtained from raw products grown in Germany.b Including home-grown rapeseed, which yields about 20,384 short tons of oil; the production of home-grown linseed and poppyseed has not been taken into account.c Included under the head "Other oils".

Source: International Institute of Agriculture. "Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils." Published 1923, page 38.

CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS IN GERMANY, 1908-1922.

Year.	Production	Imports	Total supplies	Exports	Consumption
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1908.....	424,599	174,497	543,097	49,459	493,638
1909.....	510,231	120,424	630,653	62,156	568,499
1910.....	570,492	121,960	692,452	85,430	607,021
1911.....	533,402	119,013	652,416	77,228	575,187
1912.....	589,475	106,549	696,023	126,200	569,822
1913.....	704,495	87,919	792,413	147,304	645,111
1919.....	45,717	142,591	188,308	40	188,266
1920.....	157,078	243,837	400,915	2,604	398,311
1921-22..	320,796	159,424	480,220	10,204	470,015

Source: International Institute of Agriculture. Oleaginous Products, page 38.

PRE-WAR POSITION IN FRANCE AS REGARDS VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS COMPARED
WITH THAT IN 1920.

	1912-13	1920
	Short tons	Short tons
See imports expressed in terms of oil content..	450,620	292,628
Imports of fatty substances in the form of oils or fats	106,502	200,003
Total imports	557,122	492,631
Seed exports expressed in terms of oil content: ^a	40,244	10,045
Exports of fatty substances in the form of oils or fats	155,708	72,629
Total exports	195,952	82,674

^a 103,846 short tons of seed equivalent to 40,244 short tons of oil.

^b 26,952 short tons of seed equivalent to 10,045 short tons of oil.

Source: International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils, Published 1923, page 31.

AREA OF OIL YIELDING CROPS IN FRANCE.

Crop.	1909-1913	1920	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Linseed.....	61,540	86,048	43,163	45,429
Hemp.....	35,009	19,037	16,276	13,022
Rapeseed, navette....	84,291	80,480	79,677	
Poppy.....	6,622	1,927	2,162	

Source: 1909-1913 figures taken from Statistique Agricole Annuelle 1919
 1920-1921 " " " Official Journal Oct. 1922
 1922 figures taken from Official Journal Nov. 1922

PRODUCTION OF OIL YIELDING CROPS IN FRANCE

Crop.	1909-1913	1920	1921	1922
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Linseed	14,924	21,936	8,069	6,240
Hemp	7,725	4,092	2,996	2,592
Rapeseed, navette....	51,125	50,074	41,528	
Poppy.....	4,607	925	916	
Olives	63,900		80,041	
Walnuts	50,964	50,997	24,472	

Source: figures for 1909-1913 taken from Statistique Agricole Annuelle 1919
 " " 1920-1921 " " Official Journal Oct. 1922
 Walnut figures for 1920 Statistique Agricole Annuelle 1920 pp 92
 1922 figures taken from Official Journal Nov. 1922

ACREAGE UNDER OIL YIELDING CROPS IN SPAIN.

Crops.	1913	1920	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Linseed	1,898	2,978	4,097	9,019
Hemp .....	.....	23,110	21,622	19,880
Peanuts	18,716	19,459	19,546	19,867
Olive	1,768,098	3,882,667	3,987,495	4,102,185

Source: Estadística de la Producción de Cereales y Leguminosas 1920, 1921, 1922.
 Estadística la Producción Olivera, International Institute.

PRODUCTION OF OIL YIELDING CROPS IN SPAIN.

Crops.	1913	1920	1921	1922
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.
Linseed	647	1,466	1,284	1,416
Hemp .....	...	3,812	4,542	3,042
Peanut	17,337	21,939	22,093	22,562
Olives	1,341,424	1,832,446	1,678,906	1,849,014

Source: Estadística de la Producción de Cereales y Leguminosas, Estadística de la producción Olivera, International Institute.

PRODUCTION OF OLIVE OIL IN SPAIN.

Year.	Gallons.
1913	32,290,000
1920	93,170,000
1921	81,144,000
1922	89,938,000

Source: Estadística de la Producción de Cereales y Leguminosas, Estadística de la producción Olivera, International Institute.

AREA OF OIL YIELDING CROPS IN ITALY.

Years	Olives	Linseed
	Acres	Acres
Average 1909-13	1,455,000	42,200
1920	1,431,000	49,900
1921	1,428,000	52,600
1922	1,433,000	51,900

a Three-year average.

Source: International Institute of Agriculture. Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils, Published 1923, page 51.

PRODUCTION OF OIL YIELDING CROPS IN ITALY.

Year	Olives and olive oil.	Linseed <u>a</u>	Almonds, walnuts, and filberts.
	Olives : Oil		
	Short tons. : Gallons.	Short tons. : Short tons.	
Average 1909-13 :	1,186,797 : 47,278,423:	9,184 :	205,386
1920 .. :	1,344,784 : 53,159,527:	10,864 :	197,904
1921 .. :	1,020,880 : 42,121,419:	14,448 :	146,272
1922 .. :	1,543,248 : 69,525,361:	12,096 :	.....

a Data for the chief linseed producing districts.

Source: International Institute of Agriculture. Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils, Published 1923, page 52.

AREA OF OILSEEDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

Crop.	1913	1920	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Linseed	9,464	6,047	6,691	9,200
Hempseed	870	351	452	.....
Rapeseed .....	.....	2,424	2,533	.....
Poppy	3,628	4,351	4,426	.....
Sunflower	3,514	.....	.....	.....
Mustard, anise, fennel, caraway etc,	124	.....	.....	.....

Source: Anbauflächen und Ernteergebnisse im Gebiete der Republik Österreich im Jahre 1921. International Institute of Agriculture, Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils, published 1923, p. 6.

PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

Crop.	1913	1920	1921	1922
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.
Linseed	1,886	1,065	1,261	....
Hempseed	216	55	79	....
Rapeseed .....	.....	861	1,161	....
Poppy	1,911	1,028	1,016	....
Sunflower	1,210	.....	.....	....
Mustard, anise, fennel, caraway etc.	34	.....	.....	....

Source: Anbauflächen und Ernteergebnisse im Gebiete der Republik Österreich im Jahre 1921. International Institute of Agriculture Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils published 1923, p. 6.

AREA UNDER OIL YIELDING CROPS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Crop.	1920	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Linseed	52,005	57,886	56,139
Hemp	21,302	29,568	29,605
Rapeseed	16,425	11,288	9,714
Poppy	36,660	19,306	19,331
Mustard	11,139	1,816	1,688

Source: Rapports de l'Office de Statistique de Pa Republique Tchecoslovaque, 1921, 1922, 1923.

PRODUCTION OF OIL YIELDING CROPS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Crop.	1920	1921	1922
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.
Linseed	8,774	8,408	8,732
Hemp	4,757	5,034	5,679
Rapeseed	7,940	5,715	4,687
Poppy	10,482	6,277	6,085
Mustard	4,172	671	655

Source: Rapports de L'Office De Statistique de la Republique Tchecoslovaque, 1921, 1922, 1923.

AREA OF OILSEEDS IN BULGARIA, AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920-22.

Crop.	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Cottonseed	1,924	4,684	3,944	6,875
Linseed	720	1,302	1,737	1,720
Hempseed	7,815	10,371	10,512	9,066
Rapeseed	21,140	6,837	2,886	3,541
Sesamum	6,586	7,188	2,180	5,263
Poppyseed	10	2,453	.....	.....

Sources: Statistique Agricole, Bulgaria 1912 pages 60, 63; 1913, pages 66 to 69; 1920, pages 50 to 53. International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils, published 1923 pages 12 and 13.

PRODUCTION OF OILSEEDS IN BULGARIA, AVERAGE 1909-13, 1920-22.

Crop	Average 1909-13	1920	1921	1922
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Cottonseed	40,252	579,316	1,765,120	3,445,120
Linseed	341,691	366,319	992,320	819,840
Hempseed	2,690,159	3,753,237	5,490,240	3,989,440
Rapeseed	16,661,818	3,067,851	1,653,120	1,662,080
Sesamum	1,283,110	1,876,062	477,120	1,709,120
Poppyseed	3,624	630,979	.....	.....

Sources: Statistique Agricole, Bulgaria, 1912, pages 60 to 63; 1913, pages 66, 67, 68, 69; 1920, pages 50, 51, 52, 53. International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. Oleaginous Products and Vegetable Oils, 1923, pages 12 and 13.

UNITED KINGDOM: IMPORTS OF REFINED AND UNREFINED FATS AND OILS, SEEDS, NUTS AND KERNELS FOR EXPRESSING OILS, CALENDAR YEARS 1913, 1920-22 and January-May, 1923.
(In tons of 2,240 pounds.)

	1913	1920	1921	1922	January-May 1923.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
I.-					
Refined edible oils:					
and fats:					
Olive Oil	5,350:	2,229:	2,233:	4,908:	1,837
Lard	85,027:	69,458:	112,100:	114,538:	56,520
Oleo Margarine,					
Oleo Oil & Tallow:	10,190:	23,131:	18,982:	20,536:	10,567
Margarine	75,506:	44,776:	52,113:	49,948:	25,181
Butter	201,668:	83,839:	165,471:	190,805:	113,875
Coconut Oil	26,758:	2,588:	10,311:	8,994:	3,194
Cottonseed Oil..	15,813:	7,322:	15,581:	3,172:	1,091
II.-					
Unrefined edible					
oils:					
Olive Oil	2,569:	1,812:	2,166:	2,742:	2,760
Cottonseed Oil..	896:	2,061:	2,606:	1,576:	1,803
Castor	1,368:	382:	478:	2,515:	1,999
Linseed	11,007:	1,499:	49:	4,064:	3,062
Tallow	47,942:	23,666:	28,185:	37,685:	20,785
Coconut Oil	28,095:	60,549:	40,216:	27,290:	6,367
Palm & Palm Ker-					
nel Oil	31,866:	71,679:	38,655:	51,869:	8,435
Soya Bean Oil ..	(1) 19,143:	15,003:	15,983:	20,174:	8,319
III.-					
Seeds for express-					
ing oils:					
Cotton	615,204:	442,766:	376,517:	483,623:	278,074
Rape	52,787:	26,452:	26,296:	33,366:	27,732
Soya Bean	75,649:	7,255:	60,341:	58,556:	73,016
IV.-					
Nuts and Kernels					
for expressing oils:					
Copra	14,204:	42,431:	36,764:	63,832:	28,747
Peanuts;	(2) 42,030:	122,451:	84,333:	62,112:	67,115
Palm Kernels ...	(3) ---:	285,195:	222,651:	206,494:	90,521

(1) Includes "other seed oils".

(2) Includes palm and other sorts.

(3) Included under peanuts.

Source: Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.

EXPORT SELLING PRICES FOR SHELLLED BARI ALMONDS F.O.B. SHIPPING
POINT, PACKING INCLUDED.

Year	First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter	
	lire	¢	lire	¢	lire	¢	lire	¢
	per 100	per	per 100	per	per 100	per	per 100	per
	Kgs.	lb.	Kgs.	lb.	Kgs.	lb.	Kgs.	lb.
1910	215	13.8	202	17.7	225	19.7	215	18.8
1911	214	18.7	238	20.8	240	21.0	241	21.1
1912	245	21.4	235	20.6	257	22.5	245	21.4
1913	256	22.4	307	26.9	353	31.3	347	30.4
1914	333	29.2	360	31.5	275	24.9	231	20.0
1915	224	18.6	250	19.5	318	23.4	338	24.0
1916	317	21.8	335	24.2	235	20.1	305	21.0
1917	294	18.6	364	23.7	359	22.3	355	21.0
1918	345	18.7	435	22.2	667	44.3	617	44.1
1919	630	45.0	694	40.5	779	41.1	1000	42.8
1920	1020	27.6	1425	33.3	1285	29.3	1330	22.3
1921	1165	19.7	912	20.3	1095	21.6	1105	20.9
1922	1062	23.1	1050	25.0	830	17.7	820	17.0

^a Conversions after July, 1914, at average of monthly average rates of exchange as quoted by Federal Reserve Board.

Source: Report from E. A. Foley, Agr'l. Comm'r. in London quoting prices furnished by M. Miescher-Berner Co., Italy.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT REFUSES TO EXTEND OLEOMARGARINE ACT

A resolution offered in the Canadian House of Commons to permit the continuation of the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine after August 31, 1923, was defeated by a decisive vote on June 6, reports Consul General, J. G. Foster from Ottawa, under date of June 7. The Canadian Oleomargarine Act now in force renders the importation of oleomargarine into Canada after August 31, 1923, and its sale in Canada after March 1, 1924 illegal. The Consul General mentions that it is improbable that there will be any further legislation during the present session of Parliament to extend the Oleomargarine Act. The exports of oleomargarine from the United States to Canada amounted to 908,478 lbs. during 1922 and to 558,136 lbs. during the first five months of 1923.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

The condition of crops in France was generally favorable on July 1, according to a radiogram received by the United States Department of Agriculture July 23, from the International Institute at Rome.

Forecasts of cereal production in Hungary 1923 indicate a production larger than last year. This increased production is due largely to favorable weather. The 1923 wheat crop of Hungary is forecasted at 60,737,000 bushels compared to the revised estimate of 54,711,000 bushels in 1922, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture, July 20, from the International Institute at Rome. This is an increase of 6,000,000 bushels or 11 per cent. The final estimate of 1922 was about 45,000,000, but the revised figure just made public indicates that there was some 9,000,000 bushels more wheat in Hungary last year than was at first supposed. This reduces the first estimate of the increase of the 1923 production over that of 1922.

The rye production for 1923 is forecasted at 27,439,000 bushels, as compared with 25,156,000 in 1922.

The first forecast of barley production in this year is 23,561,000 bushels as against 22,184,000 bushels harvested last year.

The first oats forecast indicates a production of 24,388,000 bushels in 1923 as compared with 22,528,000 produced last year.

Average yields of cereals are indicated in Rumania. Acreage, except barley, is below 1922.

Average yields of cereal crops in Rumania are indicated, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture, July 25, 1923, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The condition of maize is good.

The preliminary estimates of acreage of cereal crops, except barley, is below that of 1922. The acreage of wheat is estimated to be 6,236,000 acres as compared with 6,548,000 acres last year. This is a decrease of 312,000 acres or 4.8 per cent.

The rye acreage is 613,000 acres against 659,000 in 1922. The 1923 acreage is 46,000 acres or 7.0 per cent less than in the year preceding.

The barley acreage is 171,000 acres or 4 per cent greater this year than last, the acreage for 1923 being given as 4,438,000 acres as compared with 4,267,000 acres in 1922.

The acreage of oats in 1923 is 3,110,000 acres compared with 3,294,000 acres in 1922. This is a decrease of 184,000 acres or 5.6 per cent.

Forecasts of crops in Korea indicate a production of 9,186,000 bushels of wheat and 30,727,000 bushels of barley.

Conditions in the southwestern wheat belt of Russia, which was the prewar the center of exportable surpluses, are poorer than formerly reported, according to unofficial information from Riga. Due to improper tillage methods employed by the peasants, spring crops are suffering.

The stocks of wheat in Australia on June 1 were 58,000,000 bushels, and the exportable surplus at the same date was 40,000,000 bushels, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture, July 18, 1923, from Consul Fox at Melbourne. This would indicate an allowance of 18,000,000 bushels for consumption during the remainder of the season.

Argentina's exportable surplus of wheat on July 3 was about 36,000,000 bushels, according to a cable received by the United States Department of Agriculture from Buenos Aires on July 18, through the Argentine Embassy at Washington. Last month the estimated Argentine surplus was about 49,000,000, according to the same authority.

SWINE, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS.

The total number of swine in the principal producing countries of the world from which comparable figures are available, according to the most recent estimates is 227,431,000 as compared with 263,844,000 for a representative pre-war estimate. This is a decrease of 36,413,000 or 14 per cent. The United States shows the largest increase, the number on farms on January 1, 1923, being estimated at 63,424,000 as against 58,933,000 on January 1, 1914. This is an increase of 4,491,000 or 8 per cent. There were smaller increases in Argentina and Canada. The number of swine in most of the European countries was less in the recent estimates than during the pre-war period. Some of the countries showing decreases in numbers were France, Germany, and Denmark.

Swine slaughtering in the inspected establishments of Canada, during 1921, were 1,636,000 head, which is somewhat below 1,665,000 the number slaughtered in 1913 and nearly 1,000,000 less than 2,616,000, the number slaughtered in 1915. The output of fresh pork in Canada in 1921 amounted to nearly 78,000,000 pounds, compared with 76,000,000 in 1920. The output of salted pork, hams, shoulders, bacons, and sides was less in 1921 than in the preceding year; the salted pork amounting to 41,000,000 pounds in 1921 compared with 45,000,000 pounds the year before, while hams, shoulders, bacons, and sides were only 131,000,000 pounds against 173,000,000 pounds produced in 1920.

The total supply of pork in the United Kingdom was 1,411,000 pounds, in 1920-21. This was less than in any other year since 1913. Home production during 1921-22 was greater than in the preceding year, but the imports were much smaller. No statistics of supplies are available for Ireland for 1921-22 but the supply for Great Britain only, amounted to 1,530,000 pounds.

The swine industry of Denmark has partially recovered from the depression of the war period. The number of swine on farms July 15, 1922, was 1,754,000 and the number slaughtered during the year was 2,215,000. Although these figures show a considerable increase over any of the four preceding years, they are still somewhat below those for the years 1914-18.

Swine slaughterings in the Villette and Vaugirard slaughterhouses of Paris in 1921 amounted to 457,529 head, which was considerably greater than in any of the five preceding years. From 1912, when the total slaughterings were 487,232, the number declined steadily, until in 1919 the number slaughtered was only 260,254. The consumption of pork in Paris was only 57,382,000 pounds in 1918 which was considerably lower than any other year during the period 1910-1919.

Swine slaughterings in Germany reached the lowest point of recent years during 1919 when the number slaughtered were only 1,368,000. In 1922, the number slaughtered was 6,917,000.

Exports of swine from the United States increased from a pre-war average of 11,000 head to 123,000 head in 1921, 78,000 head in 1922 and 39,000 head during the first five months of 1923. Cuba takes most of the swine exported from this country, while Mexico ranks second.

German 1922 imports of fats and oils from the United States, excluding tallow, decreased greatly in comparison with imports in 1912 and 1913, yet the percent obtained from the United States, with two exceptions (tallow and cottonseed oil) remained substantially the same.

Imports of lard into the United Kingdom amount to approximately 255,000,000 lbs annually. The United States furnishes over 90 per cent of this lard, Canada ranking second as a source of supply.

Denmark exported 246,000 lbs. of bacon, hams and shoulders in 1922, which was only a slight increase over the prewar average. 5,500,000 lbs. of lard were exported in 1922 as compared with an average of 10,000,000 lbs. during 1909-13. Approximately 9,000 head of swine were shipped from Denmark to foreign countries during each of the last two years.

The total exports of bacon, hams, and shoulders from the United States amounted to 631,000,000 lbs., as compared with a pre-war average of 350,000,000 lbs. The United States exported 767,000,000 lbs. of lard in 1922, as compared with a prewar average of 474,000,000 lbs. This is an increase of over 60 per cent, while exports for the five months of 1923 already amount to 485,000,000 lbs. Germany and the United Kingdom each take about 30 per cent of these exports.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	1921-22	1922-23
	Short tons	Short tons
World production, including revisions.....	20,174,738	20,462,466
New estimates received....	None	None

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The Cuban Sugar production up to July 14 as estimated by Willett and Gray amounts to 4,043,000 short tons as compared with 4,302,000 short tons for the corresponding period of 1922. The same four centrals reported last week continue grinding, as against 14 at the same time last year.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, Willett & Gray, July 19, 1923, page 367.

COTTON GROWING ENCOURAGED IN SPAIN.

A Royal Decree was published in June, 1923, creating a Committee composed of representatives of Government Departments, Chambers of Commerce, associations of manufacturers, and delegates of cotton-growing provinces, the object of which will be to stimulate and encourage cotton growing in Spain.

The climate and soil of Spain are especially suited to cotton growing. Whether the dryness of the climate will permit the production of large cotton crops, and whether the deficit in rainfall can be made up by irrigation are questions which still remain to be answered.

The King has manifested great interest in the cotton production of Seville, and has promised to use his influence to secure Government aid for the expansion of this crop.

Source: Consular Report, June 7, 1923, Barcelona, Spain.

July 25, 1923.

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EGYPTIAN COTTON REPORT, JULY 1, 1923.

(Reduced to Equivalent of Bales of 478 Pounds Net)

Receipts in Alexandria:

June, 1923.....	4,621
Aug. 1, 1922- July 1, 1923	1,381,396
Aug. 1, 1921- July 1, 1922	1,103,549

Exports:

June, 1923	52,354
Aug. 1, 1922- July 1, 1923	1,438,534
Aug. 1, 1921- July 1, 1923	1,089,271

Stocks:

July 1, 1923	272,205
July 1, 1922	387,489

Sources: Wire to State Department by Consul Maynard of Alexandria, and Egyptian Cotton Bulletin from Liverpool.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP IN EGYPT

According to the report of the Alexandria Produce Association, the weather conditions during June have been favorable and the appearance of the crop is satisfactory. The hot weather enabled the plants to regain previous backwardness.

Source: Cotton, July 7, 1923.

COTTON IN QUEENSLAND.

Cotton growing increased greatly in Queensland, Australia in 1923 which can be seen from the following figures:

	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Number of growers	1,600	7,500
Acreage in cultivation.....	7,000	40,000
Estimated production (bales of 478 lbs.net)	2,700	14,000

Source: Consular Report, Newcastle, Australia, May 4, 1923.

ACREAGE OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

Item.	Acreage		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised -				
20 countries.....	166,199,000	166,618,000		.3
Estimates recently received				
Rumania.....	6,548,000	6,236,000	4.8	
Total.....	172,747,000	172,854,000		.1
Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.				

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July-June 1922 and 1923, and June 30 to July 21, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	12 mos. July-June :		1923		
		1921-1922	1922-1923	Week ending July 7.	Week ending July 14.	Week ending July 21.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports:						
Barley.....	Bu.	22,400	18,193	182	338	665
Corn.....	"	176,386	94,064	207	204	337
Oats.....	"	15,767	18,574	41	63	51
Rye.....	"	29,904	51,412	1,481	592	287
Wheat.....	"	208,321	154,951	2,716	2,416	2,375
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	15,797	14,883	139	151	206
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	82,827	106,443	414	697	224
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	2,492	3,229	6	4	2
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	145,097	226,672			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	7,719	10,715			

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

Item	Production		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised:				
15 countries.....	1,708,305,000	1,818,653,000		6.5
Estimates recently received:				
Hungary	54,711,000	60,737,000		11.0
Korea.....	.....	a 9,186,000		
Total-16 countries reporting.....	1,763,016,000	1,879,390,000		6.6

a Not included in total.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING JUNE, 1922 AND 1923, AND JULY-JUNE, 1922 AND 1923.

Exported to -	Wheat and flour in terms of grain.		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-June 1921-22.	July-June 1922-23.	June, 1922.	June, 1923.	June, 1922.	June, 1923.
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Barrels
United Kingdom...	63,166,610	36,849,719	4,997,161	1,258,597	143,418	139,736
Italy.....	35,881,652	34,016,061	898,430	1,432,654	---	4,665
Germany.....	28,606,267	13,274,044	1,357,162	133,625	50,244	86,501
Netherlands.....	23,386,784	16,669,042	1,141,000	456,199	35,638	91,844
Belgium.....	18,082,602	11,534,554	713,358	899,941	1,330	4,039
Japan.....	13,832,918	6,453,941	---	629,810	40,727	1,362
France.....	5,740,120	14,802,756	255,510	429,426	1,432	301
Hongkong.....	4,379,648	3,730,053	---	---	2,675	13,750
Cuba.....	4,820,200	4,920,849	2,037	4,067	90,118	83,009
Mexico.....	4,106,139	2,906,020	56,193	118,523	27,585	30,139
China.....	3,063,382	7,747,874	---	---	13,366	570
Finland.....	1,947,965	2,962,042	---	---	18,866	39,024
Other countries..	72,392,489	66,055,629	4,585,448	3,889,441	506,622	311,392
Total.....	279,406,776	221,923,184	14,006,299	9,252,283	932,021	806,332
Imports.....	17,251,482	19,944,934	1,609,876	121,752	619,105	17,655
Re-exports.....	382,753	(1) 206,769	0	(2)	0	(2)
Excess exports..	262,538,047	202,185,019	12,396,423	9,130,531	312,916	788,677

(1) 11 months only. (2) Not yet available.

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

ACREAGE OF CEREALS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Acreage		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised-15 countries	30,145,000	29,198,000	3.1	
Estimates recently received				
Rumania.....	659,000	613,000	7.	
Total.....	30,804,000	29,811,000	3.2	
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised-17 countries	31,908,000	32,381,000		1.5
Estimates recently received				
Rumania.....	4,267,000	4,438,000		4.0
Total.....	36,175,000	36,819,000		1.8
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised-14 countries.	77,296,000	78,800,000		2.0
Estimates recently received				
Rumania.....	3,294,000	3,110,000	5.6	
Total.....	80,590,000	81,910,000		1.6

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised- 5 countries.	255,612,000	285,494,000		11.3
Estimates recently received: Hungary	25,155,000	27,439,000		9.1
Total	281,768,000	312,933,000		11.1
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 7 countries	305,996,000	331,921,000		8.1
Estimates recently received: Hungary	22,184,000	23,516,000		6.0
Corea .....	.....^a	30,727,000		
Total	329,180,000	355,437,000		8.0
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 5 countries	229,391,000	243,597,000		6.2
Estimates recently received Hungary	22,528,000	24,388,000		8.3
Total	251,919,000	267,985,000		6.4

^a Not included in total.

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture bulletins and cables.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

NUMBER OF SWINE IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES.

Note: In countries where boundaries have undergone changes data are given whenever possible for the former territory and for approximately present boundaries. Figures in parenthesis indicate the fact that the same figure has been used in both estimates where data for one or the other are lacking.

Country.	Date.	Pre-war Estimate.	Recent Estimate.	Date
		Thousands	Thousands	
United States:				
On farms	Jan. 1, 1914:	58,933	63,424	Jan. 1, 1923
Not on farms	Apr. 15, 1910:	* 1,288	* 2,638	Jan. 1, 1920
Hawaii (On farms and not on farms)	Apr. 15, 1910:	* 31	* 39	Jan. 1, 1923
Porto Rico (On farms and not on farms) ...	Apr. 15, 1910:	* 106	137	Jan. 1, 1920
Algeria	Sept., 1913:	112	^a 125	1918
Argentina	June 1, 1914:	* 2,901	3,199	1919
Australia	Dec. 31, 1913:	801	960	Dec. 31, 1921
Austria	Dec. 31, 1910: ^b	6,432		
	Dec. 31, 1910: ^c	1,932	1,354	1920
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1910:	1,494	1,139	1922
Bolivia	1910:	114	(114)	
Bosnia-Herzegovina ...	Oct., Nov. 1910:	527	See Yugoslavia.	
Brazil	1912-13 :	18,401	* 16,169	Sept. 1, 1920
British Guiana	1913 :	14	12	1921
British Southwest Africa Protectorate:	1913 :	8	(8)	
Bulgaria	Dec. 31, 1910:	* 527	(527)	
Cape Verde Islands (Portuguese)	1914:	14	17	1916
Canada	June 30, 1913:	3,448	3,916	July 15, 1922
Ceylon	1913:	86	59	1920
Chile	1913:	184	292	1919
China	1914:	76,819	^d 44,711	1916
Columbia		(1,139)	1,139	1916
Costa Rica		(76)	76	1915
Croatia-Slavonia	Mar. 24, 1911:	* 1,164	See Yugoslavia	
Cyprus	Mar. 31, 1913:	40	17	1921
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 31, 1910: ^c ^e	2,416	2,058	Dec. 31, 1920
Denmark	July 15, 1914:	2,497	^b 1,734	
			^c 1,899	July 15, 1922
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)		(674)	^a 674	May 15, 1921
Dutch East Indies:				
Java and Madura		(70)	70	1920
Outer Possessions ...		(737)	737	1920

Foreign Crops and Markets.

NUMBER OF SWINE IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, -CONT'D.

Country.	Date.	Pre-War Estimate. Thousands	Recent Estimate. Thousands	Date.
Dutch West Indies:				
Dutch Guiana (Suriname)	1913	5	3	1918
Estonia		See Russia	272	1922
Finland	1910	422	374	Sept. 1, 1920
France	Dec. 31, 1913	7,036		
		7,529	5,196	Dec. 31, 1922
French Equatorial (French Congo).....		(150)	150	1918
French Guiana	1914	(7)	7	1916
French Cochinchina....	1914	709	(709)	
Germany	Dec. 1, 1913	25,659		
		22,534	14,683	Dec. 1, 1922
Greece	1914	227	416	1920
Guatemala	1913	188	100	1920
Honduras	1913-14	180	(180)	
Hungary	Apr. 30, 1911	6,167		
	Apr. 30, 1911	3,192	2,653	1920
Italy	Mar. 19, 1908	2,508	2,339	Apr. 6, 1918
Ivory Coast (French)...		(11)	11	1918
Jamaica	1913	31	32	1917
Japan	Dec. 31, 1913	310	528	Dec. 31, 1920
Chosen (Korea)	Dec. 31, 1913	761	977	Dec. 31, 1920
Formosa (Taiwan)	Dec. 31, 1913	1,322	1,313	Dec. 31, 1919
Kwantung:				
Within leased prov.	Dec. 31, 1913	60	85	Dec. 31, 1919
Outside leased prov.	Dec. 31, 1913	6	6	Dec. 31, 1919
Latvia		See Russia	402	1922
Lithuania		See Russia	1,262	1921
Luxemburg	Dec. 1, 1913	137	89	Dec. 4, 1919
Madagascar	1915	666	457	1920
Mauritius	1913	8	4	1920
Mexico	June 20, 1902	616	1,913	1921
Morocco (Western)	May-June, 1915-			
	1916	29	130	1921
Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)	1913	15	24	1916
Netherlands	June, 1913	1,350	1,519	March, 1921
New Caledonia	1913	(25)	25	1921
Newfoundland (British) ..	1911	19	(19)	
New Zealand	April, 1911	349	384	Jan. 31, 1922

Foreign Crops and Markets.

NUMBER OF SWINE IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES,-CONT'D.

Country.	Date.	Pre-War Estimate Thousands	Recent Estimate Thousands	Date.
Norway	Sept. 30, 1914:	228	f 127	Dec. 31, 1920
Nyasaland Protectorate:	Mar. 31, 1913:	22	19	1920
Palestine	:	(10)	10	1922
Panama	:	(30)	30	1916
Paraguay	1915:	61	87	Dec. 31, 1918
Peru	:	(469)	469	1922
Philippine Islands	Dec. 31, 1913 :	2,087	3,639	1920
Poland	Summer, 1913 :	491	:	:
:	:	5,688	5,171	Sept. 30, 1921
Portugal	October, 1906: *	1,111	921	March, 1920
Rhodesia (Southern) ...	Dec. 31, 1914 :	13	27	Dec. 31, 1921
Rumania	1911 :	1,021	:	:
:	:	3,713	3,132	1921
Russia, including	:	:	:	:
Ukraine and Northern:	:	:	:	:
Caucasia	Summer, 1913 :	14,316	:	:
Asiatic Russia	Summer, 1913 :	2,037	:	:
Russia and Ukraine	:	:	:	:
(Soviet)	:	:	13,501	1921
Salvador	1906 :	423	(423)	:
Serbia	Dec. 31, 1910 : *	866	See Yugoslavia :	:
Seychelles Islands ...	1913 :	6	3	1919
Siam	:	(750)	750	Mar. 31, 1920
Somaliland (Italian) ...	:	(1,666)	1,666	Feb. 1, 1920
Spain	1913 : *	2,710	5,152	1921
Straits Settlement and:	:	:	:	:
Labuan	1913 :	158	267	1919
Swaziland (British) ...	1913 :	9	9	1920
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1913 :	968	717	June 1, 1919
Switzerland	Apr. 21, 1911 : *	570	639	Apr. 21, 1921
Trinidad and Tobago ...	1913 :	9	11	1919
Tunis	Dec. 31, 1913 :	17	18	1921
Union of S. Africa	Dec. 31, 1911 : *	1,082	a 915	Apr. 30, 1921
United Kingdom:	:	:	:	:
England and Wales h:	June 4, 1913 :	2,114	2,308	June 3, 1922
Scotland	June 4, 1913 :	132	150	June 3, 1922
Ireland	1913 :	1,060	1,037	June 3, 1922
Uruguay	1908 : *	180	304	Apr. 10, 1916
Venezuela	1912 :	1,618	512	1920
Yugoslavia	:	:	3,373	1921
Total i.....	:	263,844	227,431	:

Foreign Crops and Markets.

NUMBER OF SWINE IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, -CONT'D.

* Census

a Unofficial

b Old boundaries.

c Approximately present boundaries.

d Exclusive of the following provinces: Ssu-chuan, Kwantung, Yunnan, Kweichow and part of Hunan.

e Exclusive of Sub-Carpathian Russia.

f Rural districts only.

g Animals owned by Europeans only.

h Includes Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

i In countries where a pre-war estimate is given for both old and new boundaries; that for old boundaries has been used in the pre-war total. The post-war total is given for present-day boundaries. In order to include in the totals the territories formerly belonging to Russia, the figures for Russian or Congress Poland and European and Asiatic Russia for 1913 have been added in the pre-war total, while the most recent estimates available for Soviet Russia and the Ukraine, Poland (1921 boundaries including some territory formerly belonging to Germany and Austria) and the Balkan States - Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been included in the post-war total. Figures for Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are included in the post-war total since they are included in the pre-war estimates for the countries of which they were formerly a part.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

NUMBER OF SWINE SLAUGHTERED IN CANADA IN INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS 1913-21.

Date	Number	Date	Number
1913	1,554,650	1918	2,271,639
1914	2,255,429	1919	2,331,876
1915	2,615,461	1920	1,785,235
1916	2,319,478	1921	1,636,389
1917	2,083,516		

Source: Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, Canada, 1909-19, pp. 42-47, 1920, p. 29, 1921, p. 25.

SLAUGHTERING OF SWINE AND OUTPUT OF PORK PRODUCTS BY PACKING HOUSES AND ABATTOIRS IN CANADA. INDUSTRIAL CENSUSES 1917-21. a

Year	Swine slaughtered. <u>b</u>	Production of			
		Fresh pork.	Salted pork.	Hams, shoulders, bacons and sides	Lard.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1917	330,169	81,963	40,931	286,215	37,319
1918	326,320	61,695	56,495	199,148	48,823
1919	334,883	53,343	90,380	178,200	41,895
1920	288,931	75,686	45,170	173,319	54,451
1921	.....	77,669	40,843	130,876	72,152

a This includes all slaughtering and meat-packing establishments inspected and un-inspected with the exception of small local butchers.

b Excludes some dressed meats purchased fresh or partially cured.

Source: Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, Canada, 1909-19, pp. 42-47, 1920, p. 29, 1921, p. 25. Mimeographed sheet, entitled, "Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Allied Industries, Canada, 1921, Ottawa, 1922.

NUMBER OF SWINE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE SUPPLY OF HOME-PRODUCED AND IMPORTED PORK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE YEARS 1900 TO 1921.

Year	: Number of Swine in - :		Year ending May 31	: Pork Supplies :		
	: Great	: Ireland		: Home	:	:
	: Britain	:		: Produced	: Imported	: Total
	: Thousands	: Thousands		: Thousands	: Thousands	: Thousands
				: of pounds	: of pounds	: of pounds
1900....	2,382	1,269	1900-01	899,248	950,992	1,850,240
1910....	2,350	1,200	1910-11	831,040	612,192	1,443,232
1913....	2,234	1,060	1913-14	743,680	748,160	1,491,840
1914....	2,634	1,306	1914-15	907,200	822,080	1,729,280
1915....	2,579	1,205	1915-16	884,800	1,008,000	1,892,800
1916 ..	2,314	1,290	1916-17	784,000	999,040	1,783,040
1917....	2,051	947	1917-18	459,200	1,001,280	1,460,480
1918....	1,825	974	1918-19	392,000	1,173,760	1,565,760
1919....	1,936	978	1919-20	537,600	918,400	1,456,000
1920....	2,122	982	1920-21	672,000	739,200	1,411,200
1921....	2,651	977	1921-22 <u>a b</u> ..	645,000	885,000	1,530,000
1922....	2,449	1,037	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Year ending June 4.

b Great Britain only.

Sources: Great Britain - Agricultural Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Fishers, England, Years 1914-1922.

Ireland - Department of Agriculture and Tech. Inst. for Ireland, Preliminary.

INSPECTED SLAUGHTER OF SWINE IN GERMANY, 1909 TO 1922.

Date	Number	Date	Number
1909	15,573,171	1916	6,547,645
1910	16,335,471	1917	5,794,812
1911	18,616,434	1918	2,429,999
1912	18,217,356	1919	1,367,927
1913	17,893,490	1920	3,024,020
1914	19,441,276	1921	6,926,602
1915	13,293,310	1922	6,916,735

a Final figures.

b The number of swine slaughtered in Germany in 1913 within the 1922 boundaries is reported as 16,375,542. As the difference between this figure and the number slaughtered in the former German territory in 1913 does not seem to be as great as the changes in boundary seem to warrant, it may be inferred that the stock was driven to some central point for slaughtering.

Sources: Statistisches Jahrbuch 1919, pp. 90 and 91; 1920 pp. 52 and 53; 1921/22

Foreign Crops and Markets.

**PIG PURCHASES BY CURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND EXPORTS OF
LIVE PIGS, IRELAND.**

Week ending	Pigs bought for curing		Number of live pigs exported		Total purchased and exported	
	Corresponding		Corresponding		Corresponding	
	1922	period 1923.	1922	period 1923	1922	period 1923.
Jan. 5 ...	.....	11,280	.....	6,866	.....	18,146
Jan. 12 ..	27,911	22,769	1,731	7,240	29,642	30,009
Jan. 18 ..	.....	23,485	.....	8,382	.....	31,867
Jan. 25 ..	26,190	12,805	1,497	7,198	27,687	20,003
Feb. 2 ...	23,975	10,616	1,596	5,397	25,571	16,013
Feb. 9 ...	24,930	16,347	2,634	9,355	27,564	25,702
Feb. 16... :	.....	18,023	.....	7,373	.....	25,396
Feb. 23 ..	.....	12,963	.....	8,181	.....	21,144
Mar. 2 ...	20,733	11,587	930	6,185	21,663	17,772
Mar. 9 ...	.....	14,739	.....	11,028	.....	25,758
Mar. 16... :	.....	14,829	.....	9,852	.....	24,687
Mar. 23... :	12,754	13,110	1,711	5,598	14,465	18,706
Mar. 30... :	.....	14,005	.....	3,799	.....	17,804
Apr. 6 ...	.....	14,053	.....	3,035	.....	17,088
Apr. 13 ..	20,019	19,912	1,595	5,992	21,614	25,904
Apr. 20 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 27 ..	.....	16,659	.....	3,364	.....	20,023
May 4 ... :	19,421	17,463	755	3,039	20,176	20,502
May 11 ... :	.....	22,851	.....	3,488	.....	26,339
May 18 ... :	.....	19,975	.....	1,631	.....	21,606
May 25 ... :	16,512	18,508	239	1,434	16,751	19,942
June 1 ... :	.....	18,097	.....	3,459	.....	21,556
June 8 ... :	16,861	14,911	192	5,122	17,053	20,033

The fact that the number of pigs exported alive continue to be larger than last year is attributed to the difficulties of internal transport and to pigs being fattened to heavier weights than those in demand by Irish curing firms. The larger number of heavier pigs marketed for export is said to be due to the plentiful supply of potatoes available for feeding and the recent large imports of corn.

Source: Mimeographed sheet entitled, "Pig Statistics in Ireland," published by the Department of Agriculture and the Technical Institute of Ireland.

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Foreign Crops and Markets.

HOGS PURCHASED BY BACON CURERS, IRELAND.

Purchased alive	January	February	March	Period ended March.	
				Three months	Twelve months
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1911-14 ...	76,577	61,707	64,316	202,600	831,414
1920	66,210	53,581	42,955	162,746	635,388
1921	84,109	56,318	66,736	207,163	730,314
1922	87,241	70,272	57,625	215,138	805,916
1923	49,719	38,683	37,315	125,717	634,399
<u>Purchased dead</u>					
1911-14 ...	40,788	35,074	33,204	109,066	417,289
1920	22,621	16,417	10,529	49,567	207,577
1921	20,561	22,503	18,618	61,682	224,331
1922	22,583	24,633	19,285	66,501	237,001
1923	26,655	20,378	24,931	71,964	258,008
<u>Totals</u>					
1911-14 ...	117,365	96,781	97,520	311,666	1,248,703
1920	88,831	69,998	53,484	212,313	892,965
1921	104,670	78,821	85,354	268,845	954,645
1922	109,824	94,905	76,910	281,639	1,042,917
1923	76,374	59,061	62,246	197,681	892,407

Source: Monthly Statistical Statement, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Institute for Ireland, April, 1923, page 8.

NUMBER OF SWINE ON HAND AND NUMBER SLAUGHTERED IN DENMARK.

Year	: Swine on farms, : July 15. : Number	: Slaughtered chiefly : for export : Number	: Exports of bacon : and hams : Pounds
1911	(1909) 1,468,000	2,211,197	245,903,069
1912 .....	.....	2,423,564	263,466,676
1913 .....	.....	2,404,870	272,174,184
1914	2,497,000	2,858,294	314,723,625
1915	1,919,000	2,593,549	246,905,500
1916	1,983,000	2,542,353	195,154,279
1917	1,651,000	2,479,431	157,016,903
1918	621,000	324,263	5,489,013
1919	716,000	456,385	1,197,098
1920 .....a	1,008,000	930,260	87,988,011
1921 .....a	1,327,000	1,641,194	186,663,923
1922 .....a	1,734,000	2,215,423	245,628,155

a South Jutland not included, 1920, 108,000; 1921, 103,000; 1922, 165,000.

Source: Statistisk Aarbog, 1920, 21. Kreaturholdet i Danmark den Juli, 1922.

SLAUGHTERING OF SWINE AND EXPORTS OF BACON, DENMARK, WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 15, 1922 AND 1923.

Week ending-	: Total Slaughtering. : 1922 : Number	: Corresponding : period 1923. : Number	: Total Exports of Bacon and Hams. : 1922 : Pounds	: Corresponding : period 1923. : Pounds
Jan. 5	31,833	.....	4,129,216	.....
Jan. 12	32,848	53,252	3,822,776	6,344,839
Jan. 18	37,903	63,315	3,831,595	3,873,482
Jan. 25	40,669	60,497	3,802,935	6,871,738
Feb. 1 .....	.....	62,219	4,503,998	8,062,222
Feb. 8	31,174	59,912	4,294,561	9,411,437
Feb. 15 .....	.....	60,441	3,289,263	7,330,295
Feb. 22	37,412	61,922	4,962,555	6,272,087
Mar. 1	38,224	53,004	4,470,929	7,067,948
Mar. 8	45,765	57,626	4,404,791	6,629,232
Mar. 15.....	48,181	55,784	4,250,469	6,364,680
Mar. 22	33,565	55,523	5,160,969	7,586,029
Mar. 29	29,572	59,387	4,669,343	5,972,261
Apr. 5	31,247	48,237	4,096,147	6,073,673
Apr. 11	36,468	61,097	3,159,192	5,890,691
Apr. 19	27,738	63,340	3,474,450	6,649,074
Apr. 26	47,400	65,370	4,398,177	6,944,490
May 3 .....	.....	62,125	4,828,074	6,715,212
May 10 .....	.....	64,176	4,834,688	7,250,929
May 17	39,491	66,023	4,556,908	6,653,483
May 24	40,832	.....	4,224,014	.....
May 31	42,977	79,538	4,623,046	7,603,665
June 7	41,775	56,972	4,925,076	6,719,621
June 15	44,143	33,122	5,447,567	7,032,674

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Foreign Crops and Markets.

NUMBER OF SWINE SLAUGHTERED AT THE VILLETTE AND VAUGIRARD SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN PARIS, FRANCE, 1911 TO 1921.

Year	Villette	Vaugirard	Total
1910	305,882	.....	.....
1911	283,590	171,100	454,690
1912	298,517	188,655	487,232
1913	301,920	169,973	471,893
1914	273,931	200,315	474,246
1915	288,180	<u>a</u> 171,709	459,889
1916	238,146	<u>a</u> 127,176	365,322
1917	235,864	<u>a</u> 120,975	356,839
1918	177,615	<u>a</u> 86,746	264,361
1919	184,677	75,577	260,254
1920	194,478	83,967	278,445
1921	318,491	139,038	457,529

a Slaughterings by the Military Commissariat not included.

Source: Report of M. H. Martel, Member of the Medical Academy, Chief of the Veterinary Service of Paris and the Department of the Seine. Quoted in La Revue Generale du Froid et des Industries Frigerifiques, Paris, February, March, 1923, pp. 60 and 61.

CONSUMPTION OF PORK IN PARIS, 1910 to 1919.

Year	Pounds	Year	Pounds
1910	89,989,000	1915	78,774,000
1911	85,834,000	1916	70,604,000
1912	84,252,000	1917	67,593,000
1913	87,976,000	1918	57,382,000
1914	81,230,000	1919	70,415,000

Source: Statistique Agricole Annuelle 1919, page 206.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

NUMBER OF SWINE IN BELGIUM, 1910 TO 1922.

(Calendar Years.)

Year	Number	Year	Number
1910	1,491,000	1919	770,000
1911	1,229,000	1920	977,000
1912	1,349,000	1921	976,000
1913	1,412,000	1922	1,139,000
1914-1918	(No data available.):		

Sources: Years 1910-12 - Annuaire Statistique de Belgique 1911-13; Year 1913 - Rapports et Communications No. 9, pp. 185 to 187; Years 1919-22 - Repartition et Rendement des Cultures et Animaux de Ferme Annies 1919 and 1920, 1921, and 1922.

SLAUGHTERING OF SWINE AND PRODUCTION OF PORK IN BELGIUM 1919 - 1921.

(Calendar Years.)

Year	Number slaughtered.	Weight	Consumption of Pork.		
			Fresh	Frozen	Total
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1919 :	478,100	95,392,486	95,392,486	.....	95,392,486
1920 :	843,285	168,074,050	168,074,050	.....	168,074,050
1921 :	1,312,424	246,580,755	246,580,755	359,350	246,940,105

Source: Consommation de viande de Boucherie No. 7 Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Travaux Publics, 1921, p. 21.

NUMBERS OF SWINE SLAUGHTERED IN PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN EGYPT,
1913, 1917-1922.

Calendar year.	Number Slaughtered.
1913	9,542
1917	12,784
1918	21,191
1919	21,630
1920	27,642
1921	15,584
1922	15,635

Source: Monthly Agricultural Statistics, Jan. 31, 1923, page 27.

BACON AND HAM PRODUCTION IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 1915-16 TO 1920-21.

Year ended April 30.	Bacon and Ham.			
	Factory	Farm	Total	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1915-16	2,021,475	.....	.....
1916-17	2,803,190	.....	.....
1917-18	4,772,461	2,313,000	7,087,461	
1918-19	6,535,215	1,887,040	8,422,255	
1919-20	6,821,415	1,610,120	8,431,535	
1920-21	5,555,317	2,244,600	7,799,917	

a Includes ham.

Source: Official Yearbook of the Union of South Africa 1920, page 527. Sixth Industrial Census 1922, page 42.

SLAUGHTERED OF SWINE AND PRODUCTION OF BACON AND HAMS IN AUSTRALIA.

Calendar year	Swine slaughtered	Bacon and Hams Produced.		
		Factory	Farm	Total
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1910	853,383	36,487,722	8,249,554	44,737,276
1911	1,022,307	42,951,534	9,983,558	52,935,092
1912	1,040,266	44,568,994	9,473,681	54,042,675
1913	911,599	45,412,308	7,313,000	52,725,308
1914	867,440	46,548,083	6,114,077	52,662,160
1915	750,556	37,200,367	5,975,546	43,175,913
1916	821,691	43,792,836	7,613,240	51,406,076
1917	1,062,375	55,432,126	9,491,891	64,924,017
1918	1,268,442	56,505,524	9,675,694	66,181,218
1919	1,028,488	51,335,837	6,422,755	57,758,592
1920	795,863	45,121,101	5,129,386	50,250,487

a The States of New South Wales, South Australia, and the Federal Territory give their statistics as of June 30 of the following year.

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics Production Bulletin No.15, pages 62 and 73.

NUMBER OF SWINE AND PRODUCTION OF BACON IN NEW ZEALAND.

Year ended March 31.	Number of Swine on hand.	Number Slaughtered.	Pork, Bacon, and Ham Produced.
			Pounds.
1916	298,000	219,041	28,475,328
1917	284,000	202,834	26,368,384
1918	259,000	179,540	23,340,240
1919	235,000	155,960	20,274,688
1920	267,000	200,952	26,107,048
1921	350,000	169,700	22,047,424
1922	384,000	230,446	29,954,512

Source: New Zealand Official Yearbook.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GERMAN FAT SUPPLIES.

Item	1912-13	1922
	Short tons.	Short tons.
German produced butter	441,000	292,000
German hog fat	595,000	265,000
German beef fat	187,000	127,000
German rendering fats (inedible) from refuse, dead animals, and bones	17,000	17,000
Oil from German oil seeds	33,000	44,000
Imported butter	61,000	1,180
Butter from imported cream	15,400	.....
Imported hog lard	118,000	72,000
Fat from imported fresh pork	7,000	2,750
Fat from imported bacon	1,600	22,600
Imported Premier Jus and Oleo (minus Exports)	50,000	22,000
Imported Tallow and Bone Fat (minus Exports)	21,000	40,000
Imported oil and oil from imported oil fruits (minus exports)	595,000	551,000
Imported fish and fat (minus exports) ..	53,000	69,000
Total	2,195,000	1,525,530
For Industrial Purposes	542,000	No data.
For Foodstuff	1,653,000	No data.

The most important German fat supplies in 1922 are estimated to have been 70 per cent of what they were in 1912-13, but with a population of 60,000,000 in 1922, as compared with 68,000,000 in 1912-13, per capita supplies were about 75 per cent or 80 per cent of the pre-war figures.

Changes in the relative importance of sources of supply are also to be noticed. In 1912-13, 58 per cent of German fats and oils were home produced and the balance was obtained by importation or production from imported seeds. In 1922 supplies arising out of importations made up 51 per cent of the total.

Probably the most important and far-reaching change, however, is the strong tendency to replace all animal fats, but pork fats in particular with other and cheaper supplies.

GERMAN AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES IN BERLIN.*

	BACON (American)	PORK, Fresh (Up to 248 lbs.)	LARD (Pure, in tierces)	MARGARINE
	:Price : :(cents : Index :per lb.):	:Price : :(cents : Index :per lb.):	: Price : :(cents : Index :per lb.):	: Price : :(cents : Index :per lb.):
1913	:	: 15.5 : 100.0	: 12.3 : 100.0	: 15.1 : 100.0
	<u>1 9 2 2</u>			
January	11.42	10.0	64.5	12.36
February	11.51	10.5	67.7	13.98
March	11.18	9.4	60.6	13.37
April	13.38	11.8	76.1	14.46
May	12.21	12.7	81.9	13.61
June	13.69	17.1	110.3	13.96
July	14.3	14.1	91.0	14.1
August	16.5	10.8	69.7	14.3
September	14.6	11.0	71.0	15.1
October	13.2	10.6	68.4	14.2
November	16.4	6.9	51.0	16.5
December	16.4	9.3	60.0	16.1

1 9 2 3

January	20.6	10.7	69.0	21.0	170.7	12.8	84.8
February	16.3	12.0	77.4	16.9	137.4	14.8	98.0
March	15.2	12.4	80.0	16.7	135.8	12.4	82.1
April	15.0	13.1	84.5	15.7	127.6	12.3	81.5
May	13.6	10.8	69.7	14.6	118.7	11.1	73.5
June							

April - May, 1923**

Daily Price at 10-day Intervals.

April 5	15.4	13.3	85.8	15.9	129.3	12.3	81.5
14	15.4	15.1	97.4	15.8	128.5	13.3	88.1
25	15.0	12.1	78.1	16.2	131.7	12.2	80.8
May 5	16.3	14.3	92.3	17.8	144.7	12.6	83.4
15	13.3	10.8	69.7	14.3	116.3	11.0	72.8
25	14.4	10.7	69.0	15.3	124.4	12.2	80.8

* Converted at monthly average exchange on Berlin in New York

** Converted at daily dollar rate in Berlin.

Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik.

GERMAN IMPORTS

Item.	1912-13	1922
	Short tons	Short tons
Lard:		
Total	117,676	72,000
From United States	111,102	63,153
Oleo:		
Total	28,100	14,319
From United States	22,194	11,505
From Argentina	1,184	.....
Premier Jus:(Oleo Stock)		
Total	22,028	8,347
From United States	10,816	3,825
From Argentina	6,430	2,350
Tallow:		
Total	26,594	34,488
From United States	3,677	9,254
Cottonseed Oil:		
Total	23,784	2,935
From United States	16,958	410
Fish Oil:		
Total	48,334	69,027
Bone Grease:		
Total	3,889	7,933
From England	528	4,616

EXPORTS:

Bone grease and rendering grease..	9,502	3,045
------------------------------------	-------	-------

Source: Report of U.S. Agricultural Representative in Berlin, June 12, 1923.

Imports varied from 12 per cent of pre-war tonnage in the case of cottonseed oil to 130 per cent for tallow, lard was 61 per cent, oleo 50 per cent, and premier Jus 38 per cent. Fish oil, imported chiefly from Scandinavian countries, increased 43 per cent over 1912 and 1913.

The United States furnished 71 per cent of cottonseed oil imports in 1912 and 1913, but only 14 per cent in 1922. Tallow imports from the United States, however, increased from 14 per cent of the total to 27 per cent for the corresponding period.

PORK, INCLUDING PORK PRODUCTS-INTERNATIONAL TRADE, AVERAGE, 1911-13, 1921 AND 1922

Countries	Average 1911-13		1921		1922	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	:1,000 lbs.	:1,000 lbs.	:1,000 lbs.	:1,000 lbs.	:1,000 lbs.	:1,000 lbs.
Argentina.....	1,977:	9:	(c)	25,761:	(c)	17,293
Australia.....	923:	6,294:	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Brazil.....	3,767:	278:	13:	14,235:	(c)	4,334
Union of S.Africa	8,249:	30:	498:	582:	743:	375
Canada.....	29,189:	47,700:	63,699:	110,759:	62,767:	103,915
Denmark.....	7,124:	298,086:	8,274:	203,289:	8,849:	264,656
United States....	514:	1,019,561:	816:	1,631,238:	818:	1,487,765
Algeria.....	2,773:	491:	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Austria.....	14,538:	3,343:	76,511:	617:	(c)	(c)
Belgium.....	22,232:	16,254:	46,453:	18,613:	48,345:	10,199
Cuba.....	85,973:	---	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
France.....	59,824:	24,668:	85,240:	11,722:	88,120:	6,577
Germany.....	265,669:	3,532:	(c)	(c)	243,475:	1,169
Italy.....	16,932:	1,537:	25,066:	457:	5,079:	4,528
Netherlands.....	88,143:	139,916:	42,923:	105,188:	23,508:	119,099
Norway.....	9,751:	26:	18,937:	6:	20,595:	(c)
Peru.....	5,742:	19:	5,737:	8:	(c)	(c)
Philippine Is.	4,414:	---	3,441:	---	(c)	---
Spain.....	553:	641:	3,161:	1,089:	(c)	(c)
Sweden.....	6,736:	19,445:	16,686:	32,423:	19,537:	24,244
Switzerland.....	21,976:	105:	24,931:	13:	13,086:	1,102
United Kingdom	919,794:	15,820:	1,026,046:	2,033:	1,158,440:	2,762
TOTAL	1,576,593:	1,597,755:	1,448,432:	2,158,033:	1,693,392:	2,048,018

(c) Figures not yet available.

Source: The official trade statistics of the various countries.

HOGS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1910 to 1918, CALENDAR YEARS 1918 to 1922
AND JANUARY TO MAY 1923.

Year	Cuba	Mexico	United Kingdom	Canada	Other Countries	TOTAL
Ending-						
June 30	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1910	3,168:	987:	---	123:	132:	4,410
1911	8,023:	334:	---	87:	107:	8,551
1912	16,963:	1,628:	---	163:	284:	19,038
1913	11,142:	3,672:	---	223:	295:	15,332
1914	8,705:	812:	---	110:	495:	10,122
1915	5,662:	1,961:	1:	16:	159:	7,799
1916	9,508:	2,152:	9,923:	84:	381:	22,048
1917	9,288:	10,403:	1,909:	109:	217:	21,926
1918	7,376:	1,567:	---	139:	198:	9,280
December 31						
1918	9,583:	132:	---	134:	459:	10,308
1919	19,947:	3,987:	---	177:	634:	24,745
1920	49,021:	5,237:	178:	151:	663:	55,250
1921	98,015:	24,217:	---	522:	313:	123,067
1922	67,395:	10,073:	---	123:	170:	77,761
5 months Jan.-May						
1923	36,898:	1,801:	---	26:	50:	38,775

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BACON: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES - AVERAGE 1910-14,
CALENDAR YEARS 1918 - 22 AND FIVE MONTHS JANUARY-MAY, 1923.

Countries	Calendar Years							5 mos. Jan.-May, 1923
	Average :							
	1910-14 a:	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Austria-Hungary:	1,757:	---	10,368:b	2,930:b	162:b	78:b	109	
Belgium.....:	4,901:	67,444:	90,823:	35,086:	20,773:	17,104:	8,969	
Denmark.....:	172:	---	39,040:	6,642:	4,610:	1,654:	1,362	
Finland.....:	4,788:	---	13,701:	582:	5,114:	4,962:	3,914	
France.....:	2,689:	98,496:	178,431:	25,041:	12,155:	2,512:	5,309	
Germany.....:	1,205:	---	53,450:	76,035:	54,134:	54,487:	38,698	
Gibraltar.....:	726:	---	5,530:	777:	1,080:	223:	150	
Italy.....:	7,561:	98,079:	48,123:	18,845:	9,108:	1,283:	6,097	
Netherlands....:	4,409:	---	112,029:	61,759:	28,830:	18,419:	18,376	
Norway.....:	3,638:	---	26,152:	6,760:	11,110:	8,311:	6,490	
Russia-Europe...:	182:	8,173:	843:	1:	201:	376:	---	
Spain.....:	73:	---	533:	3,045:	2,553:	26:	1,119	
Sweden.....:	1,909:	1,681:	51,891:	17,411:	7,262:	7,320:	3,670	
United Kingdom :	133,760:	789,254:	507,184:	344,556:	209,552:	187,402:	78,594	
Canada.....:	4,965:	24,454:	34,253:	12,474:	13,951:	11,118:	3,351	
Cuba.....:	7,697:	16,101:	15,957:	21,191:	27,241:	23,860:	10,345	
Brazil.....:	1,015:	2:	7:	11:	---	1:	(c)	
Philippine Is...:	603:	13:	25:	20:	57:	83:	18	
Other countries:	1,382:	1,091:	1,947:	3,510:	7,433:	2,620:	2,941	
TOTAL.....:	183,432:	1,104,788:	1,190,297:	636,676:	415,356:	341,839:	189,512	

a Fiscal year ending June 30.

b Austria only

c Less than 500

Source: Compiled from publications and records of the Department of Commerce,
originating in the customs records of the Treasury Department.

LARD: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1910-1914,
CALENDAR YEARS 1918-1922 AND FIVE MONTHS JANUARY-MAY 1923.

Countries	Average 1910-14(a)	Calendar Years.					Jan.-May 1923.
		1919	1920	1921	1922	1923.	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Austria Hungary...	3,553:	15,184: (b)	2,919: (b)	467: (b)	1,622: (b)	880	
Belgium	17,076:	155,802:	55,021:	51,565:	43,971:	21,980	
Denmark	2,481:	33,505:	6,329:	9,506:	4,934:	3,417	
Finland	29:	2,772:	463:	2,773:	3,615:	1,998	
France	12,090:	96,297:	48,756:	40,102:	26,731:	19,201	
Germany	142,311:	39,495:	127,836:	278,045:	223,760:	190,679	
Italy	4,656:	2,463:	23,154:	11,745:	15,937:	14,094	
Netherlands	36,501:	68,597:	91,298:	76,965:	29,803:	32,236	
Norway	1,174:	1,257:	1,018:	1,579:	1,916:	873	
Sweden	530:	24,484:	5,000:	5,592:	5,289:	2,575	
Switzerland	---	32,248:	1,913:	4,614:	3,071:	1,363	
United Kingdom....	169,176:	219,307:	128,772:	232,204:	237,572:	108,396	
TOTAL EUROPE...	389,577:	691,411:	492,479:	715,157:	598,221:	397,692	
Canada	10,182:	5,090:	12,730:	12,706:	11,686:	5,092	
Mexico	7,001:	7,134:	17,302:	43,458:	43,897:	19,088	
Cuba	41,379:	44,766:	65,721:	72,311:	80,878:	38,880	
Haiti	3,068:	1,138:	1,950:	1,312:	1,539:	910	
Dominican Republic	1,021:	822:	2,312:	3,333:	3,410:	1,901	
Columbia	1,830:	138:	1,475:	191:	2,512:	2,871	
Ecuador	3,369:	2,407:	2,898:	2,952:	3,730:	2,316	
Peru	2,785:	945:	2,414:	3,323:	5,812:	4,537	
Venezuela	1,209:	51:	1,722:	968:	971:	920	
Other countries...	12,934:	7,000:	11,247:	13,231:	14,294:	10,495	
GRAND TOTAL....	474,355:	760,902:	612,250:	868,942:	766,950:	484,702	
(a) Fiscal year ending June 30							
(b) Austria only.							

Source: Compiled from publications and records of the Department of Commerce
originating in the customs records of the Treasury Department.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, AVERAGE
1910-14, CALENDAR YEARS 1918-22 AND JANUARY-MAY, 1923.

Countries	:Average : :1910-14*:	Calendar Years.						:5 months, :Jan.-May, 1923
		: 1918 :	: 1919 :	: 1920 :	: 1921 :	: 1922 :		
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	
	: lbs. :	: lbs. :	: lbs. :	: lbs. :	: lbs. :	: lbs. :	: lbs. :	
Austria Hungary..	2:	---	1,936:	(1) 795:	---	---	---	---
Belgium	7,863:	5,853:	30,055:	6,597:	7,568:	10,821:	6,701	
Denmark	17:	---	5,282:	38:	92:	5:	---	
France	146:	30,337:	103,202:	26,209:	1,398:	487:	1,456	
Germany	29:	---	7,627:	2,145:	161:	292:	524	
Gibraltar	67:	---	6,010:	13:	6:	---	---	
Italy	77:	7,102:	65,246:	3,236:	27:	(2) :	5	
Netherlands	163:	---	8,570:	1,589:	1,903:	450:	428	
Norway	286:	(2) :	4,359:	248:	1,765:	1,983:	2,025	
Russia in Europe:	---	484:	1,591:	4:	---	2:	---	
Sweden	41:	1:	2,821:	88:	27:	91:	118	
United Kingdom...	143,087:	470,415:	338,028:	116,257:	194,235:	241,758:	121,651	
Canada	4,510:	11,113:	7,457:	6,354:	9,222:	17,728:	6,957	
Panama	984:	110:	271:	345:	516:	508:	300	
Cuba	4,696:	8,707:	9,863:	15,612:	10,193:	10,242:	6,539	
Other countries..	4,845:	3,091:	4,478:	5,717:	5,211:	5,246:	2,230	
TOTAL.....	166,813:	537,213:	596,796:	185,247:	232,324:	289,613:	148,934	

* Fiscal year ending June 30.

(1) 794,376 lbs. for Austria and 180 lbs. for Hungary.

(2) Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from publications and records of the Department of Commerce
originating in the customs records of the Treasury Department.

PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GERMANY,
BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1921 TO MAY, 1923.

Month	: Bacon and : Hams and : Shoulders	: : :	: Lard : and : Neutral Lard	: : :	: Pork, fresh	: : :	: Pork, canned and : Pickled
	: <u>Pounds</u>	: : :	: <u>Pounds</u>	: : :	: <u>Pounds</u>	: : :	: <u>Pounds</u>
1921:							
January.....	10,384,251	:	18,460,492	:	4,679,680	:	210,388
February.....	2,134,594	:	30,419,670	:	923,533	:	94,799
March.....	1,761,028	:	23,786,830	:	---	:	1,800
April.....	949,432	:	10,082,420	:	25,877	:	---
May.....	3,900,206	:	11,846,875	:	474,333	:	22,000
June.....	6,300,735	:	30,057,599	:	306,420	:	26,096
July.....	8,960,813	:	26,733,728	:	4,109,004	:	747,148
August.....	5,580,269	:	43,545,890	:	1,910,055	:	207,126
September.....	9,898,928	:	54,519,441	:	33,721	:	257,604
October.....	2,925,006	:	15,389,158	:	---	:	---
November.....	448,160	:	6,253,562	:	---	:	45,500
December.....	1,051,106	:	9,411,123	:	---	:	36,100
Total.....	54,294,528	:	280,506,788	:	12,462,623	:	1,648,561
1922:							
January.....	2,658,547	:	18,916,867	:	---	:	30,300
February.....	5,706,760	:	30,189,272	:	---	:	94,207
March.....	3,838,398	:	25,140,836	:	21,861	:	95,350
April.....	2,375,633	:	6,768,803	:	---	:	25,800
May.....	3,676,856	:	8,274,819	:	---	:	85,300
June.....	6,294,545	:	18,191,801	:	---	:	128,093
July.....	8,577,061	:	21,403,830	:	151,716	:	517,835
August.....	9,610,039	:	23,172,908	:	272,339	:	821,601
September.....	2,748,297	:	16,587,384	:	422,170	:	156,837
October.....	3,966,828	:	23,194,111	:	395,517	:	133,759
November.....	2,735,625	:	14,168,067	:	220,978	:	264,737
December.....	2,590,835	:	19,800,885	:	40,994	:	112,450
Total.....	54,779,424	:	225,809,633	:	1,525,575	:	2,466,269
1923:							
January.....	6,249,559	:	37,122,858	:	255,320	:	393,853
February.....	6,090,335	:	33,683,036	:	---	:	277,840
March.....	10,629,821	:	44,823,541	:	25,315	:	296,044
April.....	6,265,963	:	29,514,113	:	226,714	:	85,225
May.....	9,985,640	:	46,309,898	:	359,373	:	333,128
Total...	39,221,318	:	191,953,476	:	866,722	:	1,386,090

PORK AND LARD: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, BY COUNTRIES-CALENDAR YEARS 1913 AND 1922.

Countries	Pork, Fresh.		Pork, Cured.		Hams, Cured.	
	1913	1922	1913	1922	1913	1922
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Belgium	341,000:	(1)	8,299,000:	(1)	119,000:	(1)
Denmark	2,705,000:	(1)	---	7,006,000:	163,000:	(1)
France	93,000:	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)
Netherlands...	18,465,000:	873,000:	541,000:	(1)	370,000:	294,000
Austria Hungary:	577,000:	(1)	---	(1)	494,000:	(1)
Russia	11,796,000:	(1)	226,000:	(1)	---	(1)
Sweden	1,622,000:	(1)	744,000:	(1)	---	(1)
Switzerland ..	200,000:	(1)	---	(1)	---	(1)
United Kingdom:	---	1,106,000:	543,000:	(1)	---	(1)
United States..	---	8,209,000:	161,000:	15,584,000:	---	950,000
All other	76,000:	4,096,000:	171,000:	3,967,000:	95,000:	94,000
TOTAL	35,875,000:	14,284,000:	10,680,000:	26,557,000:	1,241,000:	1,338,000

Countries	Bacon.		Lard.		
	1913	1922	1913	1922	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Belgium	363,000:	---	---	---	
Denmark	405,000:	(1)	7,577,000:	(1)	
Netherlands ..	260,000:	838,000:	3,528,000:	9,391,000:	
Switzerland ..	160,000:	(1)	---	(1)	
United States...	2,306,000:	54,796,000:	223,065,000:	126,306,000:	
Serbia	---	(1)	2,073,000:	(1)	
Sweden	---	(1)	224,000:	(1)	
All other	143,000:	1,290,000:	279,000:	8,304,000:	
TOTAL	3,637,000:	56,924,000:	236,746,000:	144,001,000:	

(1) If any, included in "All other countries."

Source: Ausvartiger Handel.

July 25, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

101.

HAMS: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, CALENDAR YEARS, AVERAGE
1909-13, 1921 AND 1922 AND JAN.-MAY, 1923.

Countries	Average 1909-13:	1921	1922	5 Months January-May 1923.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Denmark	209,000	26,000	(1)	(1)
Germany	101,000	---	(1)	(1)
Servia	217,000	---	(1)	(1)
United States..	94,242,000	114,320,000	147,903,000	674,000
Canada	7,126,000	10,518,000	10,793,000	25,000
Other countries..	156,000	1,392,000	1,827,000	4,000
TOTAL.....	102,051,000	126,256,000	160,523,000	703,000

BACON: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, CALENDAR YEARS, AVERAGE
1909-13, 1921 AND 1922 AND JAN.-MAY, 1923.

Countries	Average 1909-13:	1921	1922	5 Months January-May 1923.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Russia	16,734,000	---	(1)	(1)
Sweden	4,321,000	17,315,000	(1)	(1)
Denmark & Faroe Is.	232,510,000	207,187,000	264,738,000	1,330,000
Netherlands....	11,497,000	28,979,000	(1)	(1)
Servia	850,000	---	(1)	(1)
United States..	197,468,000	281,050,000	275,897,000	1,417,000
Canada	47,086,000	94,531,000	82,575,000	253,000
Other countries	1,365,000	6,828,000	41,191,000	161,000
TOTAL....	511,831,000	635,890,000	664,401,000	3,161,000

(1) If any, included in "All other countries."

Source: Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign
Countries and British Possessions

UNITED KINGDOM - NET IMPORTS OF EDIBLE FATS AND OILS, 1913, 1920 - 1922, AND JANUARY-
MAY, 1923

Item	1913	1920	1921	1922	January 1 to May 31, 1923
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Lard.....	95,230	77,793	125,552	128,283	63,302
Margarine	84,567	50,149	58,367	55,942	28,203
Butter.....	225,868	93,900	186,448	213,702	127,540
Refined oils and fats:	80,585	45,235	63,656	53,040	22,620
Unrefined oils.....	100,985	192,406	136,167	126,381	34,966
Seeds (oil equivalent):	160,318	106,528	96,632	133,398	82,055
Nuts and kernels (oil equivalent).	24,849	220,839	170,193	171,849	86,265
Total.....	772,402	786,849	837,015	882,592	444,950
	Per cent of Total	Per cent of Total	Per cent of Total	Per cent of Total	Per cent of Total
Lard	12.3	9.9	15.0	14.5	14.2
Margarine.....	11.0	6.4	7.0	6.4	6.3
Butter.....	29.2	11.9	22.3	24.2	28.7
Refined oils and fats:	10.4	5.7	7.6	6.0	5.1
Unrefined oils.....	13.1	24.5	16.3	14.3	7.9
Seeds (oil equivalent):	20.8	13.5	11.5	15.1	18.4
Nuts and kernels (oil equivalent).	3.2	28.1	20.3	19.5	19.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom.

LARD: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM BY COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEARS, AVERAGE 1909-13, 1921 AND 1922.

Countries	: Average 1909-1913 :	1921	: 1922
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Denmark & Faroe Is.....:	1,786,000	1,953,000	(1)
Germany	324,000	4,000	(1)
Netherlands	1,684,000	1,183,000	(1)
China	1,123,000	9,205,000	(1)
United States	185,882,000	222,523,000	234,145,000
Canada	6,297,000	11,254,000	(1)
Other countries.....:	734,000	8,375,000	23,379,000
TOTAL	197,830,000	254,903,000	257,524,000

(1) If any, included in "All other countries".

Source: Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

LARD: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1922 TO MAY 1923.

Month-	1922			1923		
	United	Other	TOTAL	United	Other	TOTAL
	States	Countries		States	Countries	
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
January	22,362:	426	22,788:	29,452:	1,240:	30,692
February	20,115:	630	20,745:	21,575:	912:	22,487
March	21,224:	553	21,777:	22,725:	1,250:	23,975
April	17,040:	531	17,571:	26,282:	1,337:	28,119
May	23,410:	2,198	25,608:	19,206:	2,784:	21,990
Jan.-May	104,151:	4,338	108,489:	119,240:	8,023:	127,263
June	18,682:	2,506	21,188:			
July	20,975:	2,578	23,553:			
August	13,747:	4,189	17,930:			
September	15,830:	2,722	18,552:			
October	15,228:	2,396	17,624:			
November	19,824:	2,367	22,191:			
December	25,708:	2,283	27,991:			
TOTAL	234,145:	23,379	257,524:			

Source: Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

EXPORTS OF SWINE, BACON, HAMS, SHOULDERS AND LARD FROM DENMARK.

Calendar Years, Average 1909-13, 1921, 1922, January-April 1923.

Countries to which exported	Average 1909-13	1921	1922	January-April 1923.
	Number	Number	Number	Number
SWINE:				
Russia	23	(1)	(1)	---
Germany	(2)	8,500	4,301	5,712
Czechoslovakia	---	(1)	3,917	15,698
Other countries:	27	423	170	2,426
TOTAL	50	8,923	9,388	23,836
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
BACON, HAMS AND SHOULDERS:				
Germany	631,000	87,000	192,000	24,000
Great Britain	238,595,000	186,501,000	245,007,000	111,907,000
Norway	302,000	30,000	(1)	
Belgium	116,000	(1)	(1)	
France	75,000	(1)	(1)	
Switzerland	18,000	29,000	(1)	
Other countries:	569,000	17,000	429,000	686,000
TOTAL	240,406,000	186,664,000	245,628,000	112,617,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
LARD:				
Great Britain	1,871,000	1,761,000	(3)	
Germany	6,845,000	4,048,000	(3)	
Norway	424,000	20,000	(3)	
Other countries:	734,000	156,000	(3)	
TOTAL	9,874,000	5,985,000	5,460,000	3,919,000

Sources: Danmarks Statistik, Vareomeatninger med Udlandet.

(1) If any, included in "All other countries."

(2) Less than 1.

(3) Not yet available.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS,
CALENDAR YEARS, 1918-1922.

	: Pork, :	: Bacon :	: Hams :	: Lard :	: Lard Oil :	: Total Pork
	: fresh or :					: Products.
	: frozen :					
	: Pounds :	: Pounds :	: Pounds :	: Pounds :	: Pounds :	: Pounds
1918:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports.....	---	81,916:	60,342:	20,334:	---	162,592
Exports.....	55,369:	62,316:	26,707:	39,596:	---	183,988
1919:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports.....	---	3,797:	37,461:	27,896:	4,605:	73,759
Exports.....	122,025:	1,241,563:	74,145:	47,209:	---	1,484,942
1920:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports.....	147,617:	19,697:	64,471:	470,123:	6,480:	708,388
Exports.....	249,849:	643,714:	25,564:	17,455:	---	936,582
1921:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports.....	3,000:	158,688:	185,981:	144,943:	6,352:	498,964
Exports.....	16,200:	554,801:	18,082:	14,738:	---	603,821
1922:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports.....	---	355,039:	274,336:	159,338:	12,270:	800,983
Exports.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	5,400:	(1)	

(1) Not yet available.

Source: Annual Statement of the Trade and Shipping of the Union of South Africa.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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NO. 5.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Forecasts of cereal production in the Netherlands for 1923 are from 1 to 40 per cent above 1922 for the different crops, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture, July 27, from the International Institute at Rome.

The production of wheat is estimated at 6,687,000 bushels compared to 5,236,000 bushels in 1922. This is an increase of 1,451,000 bushels or 28 per cent. It is, however, about 2,000,000 bushels less than the 1921 crop but about 1,500,000 bushels greater than the pre-war average.

The rye crop is estimated at 15,393,000 bushels compared with 13,252,000 bushels in 1922. This is an increase of 2,141,000 bushels or 16 per cent.

The oats crop is estimated at 23,906,000 bushels compared with 17,075,000 bushels last year. This is an increase of 6,831,000 bushels or 40 per cent.

The barley crop is estimated at 2,894,000 bushels compared with 2,866,000 last year. This is an increase of only 28,000 or 1 per cent.

Potato production in 1923 is estimated at 81,938,000 bushels compared with 124,523,000 last year. This is a decrease of 42,585,000 bushels or 34 per cent.

Sugar beet production is estimated at 1,889,000 short tons compared with 2,035,000 short tons last year. This is a decrease of 146,000 short tons or 7 per cent.

The almond crop of Italy is short. Conditions of Spain and Balearic Islands are favorable. The Bari almond crop of Italy for 1923 is estimated to be 26,500,000 to 27,600,000 pounds, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture, July 30, 1923, from the United States Agricultural Commissioner in London. The carryover from the last season is approximately 44,000,000 pounds. The quality is reported as good and price range from 16 cents per pound for the old crop to 17 cents per pound for the new, converted on the prevailing rate of exchange of July 27.

The production of Sicily is forecasted at 13,000,000 pounds, or about one-third of a crop. Prices are declining.

The Spanish crop is fair. A good crop is reported in the Balearic Islands.

AGRICULTURE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Compared with Rumania and other primarily agricultural states, Czechoslovakia can be classed as only semi-agricultural. In Rumania 79 per cent of the inhabitants are farming peasants, while in Czechoslovakia 41 per cent till the soil and 59 per cent reside in cities. Certain regions of the Republic, for example Slovakia, produce a surplus of foodstuffs, but taken as a whole, the country is not agriculturally self-supporting.

It is probable that, due to the adoption of a higher standard of living, Czechoslovakia will import more wheat than formerly, but this increased importation will be supplied from the surplus-producing states to the south: Hungary and Yugoslavia just as before the partition of the Austro-Hungary monarchy. These southern states will also probably supply most of the pork and pork products that Czechoslovakia will require so that the United States will soon relinquish this market. It is even possible that Czechoslovakia will in the not distant future compete with American producers for the bacon and lard markets of Poland and eastern Germany.

Economic factors in Czechoslovakia have lately forced the farmers of that country to decrease cereal production in favor of more remunerative kinds of agriculture, notably livestock raising. During the war exports of barley were diminished because of the restrictions placed upon the manufacturer of beer, while oats consumption was decreased by the depletion of the supply of horses in the country. Since the war increased labor costs and the increased purchasing power of the Czechoslovakian Crown in international trade have been important factors operating to discourage the production of cereals at home.

The depressed agricultural situation in Czechoslovakia is temporary, due, in the first instance to the unstable economic conditions with which the struggling republic has had to contend. To a lesser degree it has been affected by the land reform, especially in Slovakia and Ruthenia. With the improvement of these economic conditions and the settlement of the land question the agriculture of the country is bound to return toward normal except as noted. There will probably be:

1. A decrease in beet sugar production;
2. An increase in live stock production;
3. A minor decrease in cereal production.

Sugar production in Russia, according to unofficial information received by the United States Department of Agriculture, June 26, 1923, during the twelve months ending March 31, 1923, amounted to 212,000 short tons as compared with 1,764,000 short tons in the years immediately preceding the war. As a result of the attempts to increase agricultural production in Russia, it is reported that the sugar yield of 1923 will probably be larger than during the last season, and that a good portion may be available for export.

COTTON CROP IN MEXICO.

The growing crop of cotton in Lower California progressed favorably during June. During the last of June and the first of July high temperatures threatened damage to the crop, but as about 60 per cent of the acreage is volunteer cotton which can withstand extreme heat much better than newly planted crop, it is not anticipated that the damage will be heavy. Local cotton men state that the outlook for the crop at present is better than the average. 75,000 bales was the estimate given for this year's crop.

Source: Report on Lower California Cotton Crop by Consul H. C. von Struve, Mexicali, Mex., July 2, 1923.

Earlier reports of a large increase in cotton production in the Laguna District of Chihuahua, Mexico, were premature, according to recent reports. The old enemies, drought and weevil, are still holding back production.

Source: Economic Report by Consul T. D. Bowman, Mexico City, Mex., July 11, 1923.

ESTIMATE OF 1922-23 COTTON CROP IN INDIA.

The cotton crop for all India was estimated at 4,348,000 bales of 478 pounds by the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, in a supplementary memorandum published in the Indian Trade Journal for April 26, 1923. This is the last estimate which has been published by the Department. The estimate is an increase of 16 per cent over last year's yield of 3,748,000 bales. It was estimated that 21,154,000 acres have been planted as compared with 18,451,000 acres for last year. Estimates for Madras, India, were 2,400,000 acres and 371,000 bales, which is an increase in acreage and production of about 33 per cent over last year, which was the lowest on record. Some of the irrigated regions have been attacked by wilt.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA INTERESTED IN COTTON PRODUCTION.

Interest in cotton cultivation has been enormously stimulated in Portuguese East Africa by the sensational rise in the price of cotton and the active propaganda work of the British Empire Cotton Growing Association in South Africa, Rhodesia, and British Nyasaland, and by promising results of such experimental efforts as have been made.

Source: Consular report on the cotton production of Portuguese East Africa for the year 1923 by Consul Cecil M.P. Cross, May 23, 1923.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF LINT COTTON IN RUSSIA, TURKESTAN, CAUCASUS, BUCHARIA,
AND KHIVA (RUSSIAN ASIA).

Year	Area	Production
	Acres	Bales of 478 pounds.
1914.....	1,956,143	1,270,226
1915.....	2,040,455	1,511,736
1916.....	2,090,434	1,198,537
1917.....	1,291,939	634,354
1918.....	304,460	160,543
1919.....	373,547	81,216
1920.....	295,731	58,400
1921.....	295,731	43,177
1922.....	173,869	55,302
1923.....	540,750	.....

Source: International Cotton Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 4, June 1923, page 513.

Quoting the Statistical Department All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Moscow. These figures do not agree with figures previously published from other sources.

Imports of Cotton into Switzerland 1920 to 1922. ^a

Switzerland imported around 29 bales of cotton from the United States during 1922. The following table gives the total imports during the past three calendar years and shows the percent of the total furnished by the chief sources of supply.

Year	Total	Percentage supplied by:-		
		United States	Egypt	British India
	Bales of 478 pounds			
1920	97,122	63	28	7
1921	113,625	57	40	2.3
1922	99,092	56	40	3.6

Source: Consul W. G. Mathee at Zurich, May 29, 1923.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING,
1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
<u>WHEAT</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 16 countries.....	1,763,016,000	1,879,390,000		6.6
Estimates recently received:				
Netherlands.....	5,236,000	6,687,000		27.7
Total- 17 countries reporting.....	1,768,252,000	1,886,077,000		6.7

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July-June 1922 and 1923, and July 7 to July 28, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit	12 mos. July-June		1923.		
		1921-1922	1922-1923 Preliminary.	Week ending July 14	Week ending July 21	Week ending July 28
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports:						
Barley.....	Bu.	22,400	18,193	338	665	223
Corn.....	"	176,386	94,064	204	337	219
Oats.....	"	15,767	18,574	63	51	26
Rye.....	"	29,904	51,412	592	287	442
Wheat.....	"	208,321	154,951	2,416	2,375	1,845
Wheat Flour.....	Bbls.	15,797	14,883	151	206	110
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	82,827	110,689	697	224	188
Wheat Flour.....	Bbls.	2,492	3,564	4	2	0
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	145,097	226,672			
Wheat Flour.....	Bbls.	7,719	10,715			

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

PRODUCTION OF RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Percentage	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 6 countries	281,768,000	312,933,000		11.1
Estimates recently received:				
Netherlands	13,252,000	15,393,000		16.1
Total - 7 countries reporting	295,020,000	328,326,000		11.3
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 3 countries	329,180,000	355,437,000		8.0
Estimates recently received:				
Netherlands	2,866,000	2,894,000		1.0
Total - 9 countries reporting	332,046,000	358,331,000		8.0
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised - 6 countries	251,919,000	267,985,000		6.4
Estimates recently received:				
Netherlands	17,075,000	23,906,000		40.0
Total - 7 countries reporting	268,994,000	291,891,000		8.5

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

THE REPUBLIC AS A WHOLE.

The Republic of Czechoslovakia is made of five districts. Three of these districts, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, were formerly part of the Austrian Monarchy. The two remaining districts were formerly part of the Kingdom of Hungary: (1) Slovakia, which for the most part is inhabited by the Slovaks, a race closely allied to the Czechs, and (2) Ruthenia, which is inhabited, to a large extent, by the Sub-Carpathian Russians.

The area of each of these subdivisions of the republic, with its population in 1921, and the density of the population per square mile is as follows:

Area and Population - 1921.

	:	Square	:	Population	:	Inhabitants
	:	Miles.	:		:	per
	:		:		:	square mile.
Bohemia	:	20,057	:	6,664,932	:	332
Moravia	:	8,580	:	2,660,737	:	310
Silesia	:	1,987	:	670,837	:	338
Slovakia	:	25,617	:	2,993,479	:	117
Ruthenia	:	5,681	:	605,731	:	107
	:		:		:	
Total	:	61,922	:	13,595,716	:	220

The population of these districts in 1911 was 13,596,601, so that there has been but little total change. However, Bohemia has lost 117,031 inhabitants and the other districts have gained 116,146, showing a net loss of 885 for the Republic as a whole.

Separating the population of Czechoslovakia into groups according to their mother tongue brings out the following interesting facts:

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH 100 SPEAKING THEIR MOTHER TONGUE

District	Czech	Slovak	Ruthenian	German	Polish	Others
Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia	62.0	....	....	34.6	2.5	0.9
Slovakia	0.2	51.0	4.6	6.3	0.8	37.1
Ruthenia .....	....	0.2	43.0	12.4	0.1	44.3

The Western districts of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia are hilly to mountainous with valleys of a fair degree of fertility. Before the war these districts produced an exportable surplus of rye and barley (malt). Slovakia merges into the great Hungarian plain, and is, in large part, good agricultural country producing a surplus of wheat. Farther east Ruthenia lies in the foothills of the Carpathian mountains, and although this district is of less importance in raising grain, it has a very considerable revenue from live stock and forestry production.

The western districts where 5,200,000 inhabitants derive their income from commerce and industry, while only 3,400,000 are engaged in agriculture, are not agriculturally self-supporting, and will continue to import an important share of their annual food requirement.

Prague, the capital city, with a population of 617,000, lies on the parallel of latitude passing about two degrees north of Winnipeg, Canada. Prague is on a branch of the River Elbe giving cheap barge transportation to and from Hamburg and the North Sea, while the River Danube, skirting the Republic's southern frontier, gives cheap water transportation to the grain fields of Southeastern Europe and the Black Sea.

Utilization of the Land.

The manner in which the land of Czechoslovakia was utilized in 1920, 1921 and 1922 under the republic in comparison with the manner in which this same territory was utilized when it was part of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy is brought out in the following table.

UTILIZATION OF LAND.

Item	Area			
	Pre-war a	1920	1921	1922
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Cereals	9,624:	7,978:	7,783:	7,868
Leguminous	301:	415:	473:	480
Industrial plants	183:	169:	145:	142
Tubers, roots, etc.	2,778:	2,342:	2,451:	2,463
Vegetables	88:	83:	81:	79
Forage plants	2,103:	2,851:	2,977:	2,921
Other plants .....	.....:	15:	14:	15
Untilled (Fallow land)	393:	899:	637:	611
Plow land	15,470:	4,752:	14,561:	14,579
Drop from pre-war	:	-718:	-909:	-891
Increase in fallow land	:	506:	244:	218
Drop in land under crop	:	1,224:	1,153:	1,109
Plow land	15,470:	14,752:	14,561:	14,579
Natural prairies	3,200:	3,416:	3,432:	3,425
Vegetable gardens .....	.....:	59:	40:	40
Fruit gardens	409:	319:	321:	321
Vineyards	59:	46:	43:	43
Pastures	2,784:	2,851:	2,995:	2,983
Forests	11,431:	11,518:	11,502:	11,500
Lakes, marches, etc.	151:	193:	195:	194
Unproductive	1,237:	1,559:	1,601:	1,596
Total statistical area	34,741:	34,713:	34,690:	34,681
Difference compared with pre-war	:	28:	51:	60

^a Note: The pre-war average for the former Austrian territory of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia are taken from "Statistisches Jahrbuch des K. K. Ackerbau-Ministeriums für das Jahr 1912." The averages for the five chief cereals for the former Hungarian territory of Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia are from "Magyar Statisztikai Evkonyv." The other averages are partially from the same source, from "La Hongrie apres le Traite de Trianon," from Zpravy Statniho Uradu Statistichickeho Republiky Czeskoslovenske and other authorities. The figures for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 are from the "Zpravy" published by the Office of Statistics of Czechoslovakia.

Comparing 1922 with the pre-war period some important changes in land utilization are noted. Cereals have decreased 18 per cent (1,756,000 acres); tubers, roots, etc., 11 per cent (315,000 acres); industrial plants 22 per cent (41,000 acres); and a considerable decrease is apparent in vegetables, vineyards, and gardens. On the other hand, meadows have increased 7 per cent (225,000 acres); pastures 7 per cent (199,000 acres) and leguminous and forage crops have increased considerably. There has been a large increase in fallow and unproductive land with a net loss of land under crop of 1,109,000 acres.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CHIEF CEREALS FOR EACH 100 INHABITANTS, 1922
COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR PERIOD.

Crop	Pre-war ^a		1922 ^b	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Wheat	12.7	277.7	11.2	224.1
Rye	19.1	448.7	16.4	343.3
Barley	17.5	439.2	12.3	310.0
Oats	18.1	487.1	14.9	474.6
Corn	2.8	59.8	2.9	66.2
Total cereals	70.2	1712.5	57.7	1418.2
Potatoes	14.0	1967.7	11.8	2136.4
Sugar beets	5.1	57.2	3.8	37.8
		<u>Short tons</u>		<u>Short tons</u>

^a Pre-war production used here 13,596,601 is according to Czech estimates. However, based on Austro-Hungarian figures the population is estimated to have been 13,874,109.

^b 1920 population 13,595,716.

The foregoing tables indicate that the tendency during the past few years has been toward a decreased acreage in all cereals except corn. Yields have undergone substantial changes, also owing to changes in areas seeded, fluctuating climatic conditions and lack of fertilizers.

The changes indicated here for the whole of Czechoslovakia will be taken up in connection with the discussion of the individual districts of

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

AREA SEEDED AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS IN 1920, 1921, AND 1922, COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR PERIOD.

Item	Area			
	Pre-war	1920	1921	1922
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Wheat	1,727	1,566	1,557	1,529
Rye	2,593	2,271	2,226	2,223
Barley	2,373	1,710	1,583	1,670
Oats	2,460	1,972	2,003	2,021
Corn	374	369	363	395
Total (5 chief cereals)	9,527	7,888	7,732	7,838
Drop from pre-war average.		-1,639	-1,795	-1,689
Percentage of drop		17.2	18.8	17.7
Potatoes	1,900	1,494	1,574	1,607
Sugar beets	699	517	544	520

Item	Production.			
	Pre-war	1920	1921	1922
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat	37,760	26,375	40,658	30,462
Rye	61,000	33,681	55,764	46,683
Barley	59,722	37,244	47,358	42,104
Oats	66,238	59,659	72,324	64,516
Corn	8,126	9,648	10,501	8,995
Total (5 chief cereals)	232,686	166,607	226,605	192,760
Potatoes	267,542	183,810	136,429	290,465
Sugar beets	7,783	5,270	4,811	5,145

REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE BREAD-CEREAL SITUATION.

Comparison of Pre-war and 1921 and 1922 Wheat and Rye Balances.

	Wheat.			Rye.		
	Pre-war:	1921.	1922.	Pre-war:	1921.	1922.
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Area seeded (acres)	1,727	1,557	1,527	2,593	2,226	2,218
Production (bushels)	37,760	40,658	33,621	61,000	55,764	52,041
Seed requirement (bushels) ..	5,136	4,631	4,535	8,264	7,091	7,086
Net Production (bushels) .	32,624	36,027	29,086	52,736	48,673	44,966
Consumption (bushels)	45,496	44,654	44,654	50,608	49,720	49,720
Deficit or surplus (bus.)	-12,872	- 8,627	-15,568	+ 2,128	- 1,047	- 4,754
	-12,872	- 8,627	-15,568			
	+ 2,128	- 1,047	- 4,754			
Combined wheat and rye balance	-10,734	- 9,674	-20,322			

The foregoing pre-war wheat and rye balances were worked out based upon estimates made by the Austrian Government for Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and upon estimates based upon certain Hungarian data.

Before the war, the territory now comprising Czech imported annually approximately 13,000,000 bushels of wheat and exported approximately 3,700,000 bushels of rye, making the net imports of bread cereals about 9,129,000 bushels. The Czechs and Ruthenians produced a deficit of 14,000,000 bushels annually, which was partially offset by surplus production of 1,200,000 bushels of the Slovaks.

According to reports from the United States Consul C. S. Winans at Prague, Czechoslovakia imported in the form of grain and flour between January 1, 1921, and January 1, 1922, 19,013,000 bushels of wheat (net) and 3,424,000 bushels of rye.

The crop harvested in 1922 shows a shortage of bread cereals of 20,322,000 bushels as compared with the shortage of 10,000,000 bushels for the harvest of 1921. This increased shortage is due chiefly to the great falling off in yield per acre although there was also a minor shrinkage in area.

The 1921 excess imports of bread cereals were more than 12,700,000 bushels above the statistically calculated requirement, due to increased consumption, and a drop in foreign exchange, allowed by an accumulation of stocks. During the year 1922 the imports were 11,294,000 bushels or 9,000,000 bushels below requirements. On January 1, 1922 there was still an excess above normal of 3,700,000 bushels of bread cereal and some rye was exported.

PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1922, COMPARED WITH 1921 AND 1920.

Provinces and Years.	Average for 1 Hive.		Total.	
	Honey.	Wax.	Honey.	Wax.
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Bohemia:				
1920	6.00	.33	1,086,861	60,992
1921	4.67	.37	946,728	74,317
1922	7.58	.49	1,282,447	82,525
Moravia:				
1920	2.98	.29	265,683	25,046
1921	6.94	.46	632,458	42,125
1922	10.98	.51	914,726	41,361
Silesia:				
1920	2.89	.35	49,246	5,946
1921	9.57	.55	173,729	10,119
1922	8.40	.40	149,906	7,207
Slovakia:				
1920	13.49	1.32	1,222,673	119,101
1921	9.28	1.15	874,201	108,702
1922	11.42	1.76	903,114	138,795
Russinia:				
1920	15.65	1.90	183,052	22,280
1921	10.71	1.54	124,445	18,042
1922	13.05	2.49	140,980	27,009
Total for Country:				
1920	7.21	.60	2,807,515	233,365
1921	6.59	.62	2,751,561	253,305
1922	9.41	.82	3,391,173	296,897

In the spring of 1922, there were approximately 360,000 colonies of honey bees in Czechoslovakia as compared with 417,625 colonies in 1921, and about 389,900 in 1920. Production, however, was on a more efficient basis, and the average production of honey and wax per hive was much greater than in 1921 or in 1920.

Of the 88,891 keepers of bees in Czechoslovakia in 1922, 52,830 were farmers, 9,440 small tradesmen, and more than 6,000 members of the teaching profession.

The centers of the bee industry of Czechoslovakia are in Bohemia, the plain of the Elbe, the regions of the Czecho-Moravian mountains of the Sudet Mountains and of Trebon; in Moravia, the region of the Czech-Moravian and in Slovakia, the plains of the Danube and the regions of the Myjava, Frencia, and the central range of the Tatra mountains.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

Number of Live Stock in Czechoslovakia.

	Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia					Slovakia	Ruthenia
	Dec. 31 1910	April 1918	Dec. 31 1920	Gain 1920 over 1918	% Gain	1911 a	1911 a
Horses:	423,167:	.....:	385,806	.....:	...	181,555:	23,326
Cattle:	3,288,291:	2,511,869:	3,043,091	531,222	21.1:	1,095,919:	273,755
Swine :	1,790,545:	543,393:	1,437,050	893,657	164.5:	564,036:	51,601
Sheep :	182,863:	147,111:	217,357	70,246	47.8:	660,407:	107,762
Goats :	649,615:	752,519:	.....	.....	.....:	.....:	.....

a Estimated from the Hungarian statistics of the year 1911. The 1920 Czechoslovakia enumeration of livestock in Ruthenia and Slovakia are identical with the 1911 estimate.

The drop in cereal production, together with the increased acreage of forage crops and pastures noted in the foregoing pages, signifies an increase in the livestock industry. The above table of Czechoslovakia livestock statistics bears out this assumption, although, because of the dearth of reliable data for Slovakia and Ruthenia, it is impossible to determine just how great the increase has been. It is reported by Government officials visiting remote districts of the Republic that some of the peasants have two and three times as much stock as they had before the war. However, the peasants are very cautious in revealing how many animals they have, having learned a costly lesson during the war from requisitioning officers of the Austro-Hungarian army, who drew largely on the land of the Czechs for their animals for food and draft.

In 1920 there had been a falling off in live stock as compared with the pre-war average of 1903-12, of only 10.6 per cent against a decrease in cereal acreage for the same period of 18.8 per cent. During the two years and eight months between April, 1918, and December, 1920, there was a yearly average increase of 7.92 per cent for cattle, 61.88 per cent for swine, and 17.9 per cent for sheep. The country requires 5,000,000 swine to satisfy its demands for fats and meat and the number on hand will be increased as rapidly as the problems of feed supply can be solved. In any case, the situation is indicative of a general trend toward increased animal husbandry.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

FORMER AUSTRIAN TERRITORY

(Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia)

The country of the Czechs.

The influence of the war and post-war conditions on Czech agriculture are brought out in the following table:

ACREAGE AND YIELDS IN BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND SILESIA.

Area in thousand acres.										
	1903-12	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Wheat	862	895	909	901	897	898	843	804	866	846
Rye	2,043	2,003	2,003	1,960	1,925	1,922	1,850	1,725	1,700	1,699
Barley	1,427	1,288	1,155	1,078	1,059	947	899	917	849	878
Oats	1,812	1,875	1,737	1,609	1,512	1,429	1,375	1,399	1,446	1,449
Corn	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	41	42
Potatoes ...	1,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	966	1,005	1,019
Sugar beets..	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429	451	431
Production in thousand bushels.										
Wheat	22,707	23,516	17,269	14,367	10,986	11,537	15,359	15,983	24,140	17,269
Rye	52,989	51,533	32,321	27,794	22,873	25,628	32,715	26,337	43,738	35,258
Barley	35,486	47,491	22,459	25,996	13,779	14,973	21,587	21,495	27,190	22,276
Oats	48,846	95,280	35,963	50,292	21,495	32,793	46,090	45,539	54,426	46,848
Corn	676	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	773	1,000	845
Potatoes ...	184,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,819	91,678	203,274
Sugar beets..	a 6,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 4,425	a 4,186	a 4,307
Yield, Bushels per acre.										
Wheat	26.3	26.3	19.0	15.9	12.2	12.8	18.2	18.5	27.9	20.4
Rye	25.9	25.7	15.9	14.2	11.9	13.3	17.7	15.3	25.7	21.3
Barley	24.9	36.9	19.4	24.1	13.0	15.8	24.0	23.4	32.0	25.4
Oats	27.0	50.8	20.7	31.3	14.2	22.9	33.5	32.6	37.6	32.3
Corn	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.3	24.4	20.1
Potatoes ...	146.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.5	91.2	199.5
Sugar beets..	23 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.3a	9.3a	10.0 a

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1920-1922 AND JANUARY-APRIL, 1923.

Countries	1920		1921		1922		Jan.-Apr. 1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
WHEAT:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Hungary	(1)		10	1	26		1	
Germany	(1)		29		44		77	
Netherlands	123		84		37		3	
Rumania	6	6	15		(1)		(2)	
Jugoslavia	(1)		86		27		(2)	
United States ..	100		2,075		549		29	
Bulgaria	15		463		1		(2)	
Argentina	317		2,132		433		5	
Other countries.	92	29	208	3	117		27	
Total	653	35	5,102	4	1,234	15	142	
WHEAT FLOUR:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Germany	(2)		(2)		(2)		251	2
Belgium	719		121		4		(2)	
Hungary	5	(1)	310		870		88	
Netherlands	5		288		216		70	
Rumania	1		126		41		6	
Jugoslavia	143		32		32		3	
Great Britain ..	(1)		890		19		19	
United States ..	891		1,257		761		140	
Other countries.	31	54	67	1	361		185	132
Total	1,795	54	3,091	1	2,304	271	762	134
WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Belgium	3,237		546		16		(2)	
Hungary	21	(1)	1,404	1	3,941		395	
Germany	(1)		29		44		1,206	8
Netherlands	146		1,380		1,010		319	
Rumania	10	6	581		184		25	
Jugoslavia	644		231		173		12	
United States ..	4,109		7,733		3,972		659	
Bulgaria	15		463		1		(2)	
Argentina	317		2,132		433		5	
Great Britain ..	(1)		4,007		84		83	
Other countries.	230	272	507	8	1,744		865	595
Total	8,729	278	19,013	9	11,602	1,234	3,569	603

(1) Less than 500. (2) Not separately stated.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: RYE, INCLUDING FLOUR, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1920-1922 AND JANUARY TO APRIL, 1923.

Countries.	1921	1922	January-April, 1923.	
	Imports	Imports	Imports	Exports
RYE (1):	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Austria			(2)	
Belgium	11			
Hungary	12	5	(2)	
Germany	20	21	(2)	
Netherlands	44	7		
Rumania	84	42	(2)	
United States ...	2,636	140		
Sweden	13			
Argentina	46	21		
Other countries .	17	146		
Total imports.	2,933	332	(2)	
Total exports.	1	158		
Net imports.	2,932	224		
RYE FLOUR (3):	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.
Hungary	57	123	119	
Netherlands	10	(2)		
Austria	4	14	17	208
Rumania	3	20	1	
United States ...	5	1		
Germany	(5)	(5)	(2)	
Other countries .	3	6		3
Total imports.	82	164	137	
Total exports.	(2)	47	211	211
Net imports.	82	117	Net ex. 74	
RYE INCLUDING FLOUR (4)	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Belgium	11			
Hungary	357	740	712	
Germany	20	21	1	
Austria	23	87	106	1,251
Netherlands	103	10		
Rumania	103	160	6	
United States ...	2,716	145		
Sweden	13			
Argentina	46	21		
Other countries .	34	181		14
Total imports.	3,426	1,365	825	
Total exports.	2	439	1,265	1,265
Net imports.	3,424	926	Net ex. 440	

(1) Total imports of rye in 1920 amounted to 977,000 bu., exports to 23,000 bus., net imports to 954,000 bu.

(2) Less than 500.

(3) Total imports of rye flour in 1920 amounted to 45,000 bbls., exports to 19,000 bbls., net imports to 26,000 bbls.

(4) Total imports of rye including flour amounted to 1,247,000 bu. in 1920, exports to 139,000 bus., net imports to 1,108,000 bus.

(5) Not separately stated.

Source: Apercu Statistique du Commerce Extérieur de la République

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: BARLEY, OATS AND CORN - IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES
1920 TO 1922 AND JANUARY TO APRIL, 1923.

Commodity and Country	1921		1922		Jan. to Apr., 1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
BARLEY:	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	377
Belgium	2	22	:	44	:	:
Italy	:	44	:	39	:	:
Hungary	:	:	(1)	:	1	:
Austria	3	23	1	1,791	(1)	1,264
Rumania	42	:	8	:	2	:
Netherlands....	:	22	:	76	:	22
Other countries :	2	11	1	4,199	(1)	354
Total..	49	122	10	6,149	3	2,017

NOTE: Total exports of barley in 1920 amounted to 34,000 bu., imports to 1,000 bu., net exports to 33,000 bu.

OATS:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	106	:	205	:	43	:
Poland	49	:	55	:	7	:
Austria	235	13	88	8	13	50
Rumania	469	:	886	:	143	:
Jugoslavia	119	:	53	:	:	:
Switzerland ...	:	237	:	4	:	13
Other countries :	13	2	53	3	12	1
Total ..	991	252	1,340	15	218	64

NOTE: Total exports of oats in 1920 amounted to 784,000 bu., total imports to 4,000 bu., and net exports to 780,000 bu.

CORN:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	505	:	139	:	7	:
Germany	412	:	206	:	99	:
Austria	579	:	213	:	33	:
Rumania	1,446	:	1,039	:	107	:
Jugoslavia	1,475	:	83	:	17	:
United States..	265	:	601	:	5	:
Bulgaria	743	:	28	:	:	:
Argentina	2,153	:	1,158	:	32	:
Other countries :	189	:	401	:	37	:
Total ..	7,767	:	3,868	:	337	:

NOTE: Total imports of corn in 1920 amounted to 314,000 bu., exports to 1,000 bu., net imports to 313,000 bu.

(1) Less than 500 bu.

Source: Aperçu Statistique du Commerce Extérieur de la
République Tchécoslovaque.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: POTATOES AND SUGAR BEETS - IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES
1921, 1922, AND JANUARY TO APRIL, 1923.

Countries	1921		1922		Jan. to April, 1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
<u>POTATOES:</u>	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Austria	:	:	:	2,378	(1)	347
Italy	96	65	260	:	1	:
Hungary	34	:	2	:	(1)	66
Germany	51	:	7	:	13	:
Netherlands ...	31	:	14	:	:	:
Poland	60	:	25	:	2	:
Other countries	11	(1)	11	456	(1)	67
Total	283	65	319	2,834	21	980
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>SUGAR BEETS:</u>	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons	Sh. tons
Germany	8	3	19	16	(1)	(1)
Austria	22	:	:	:	:	(1)
Other countries	:	:	(1)	2	:	(1)
Total	30	3	19	18	(1)	(1)

(1) Less than 500.

Source: Apercu Statistique du Commerce Extérieur de la République Tchecoslovaque.

LUMBER
DIFFICULTIES OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK INDUSTRY.

The local consumption and export of lumber and wood in general in Czechoslovakia has reached a low level that is causing great anxiety among the members of the lumber industry. The proximity of the forests of Czechoslovakia to Germany (practically all being situated along the border) makes it possible for Germany to import Czecho-Slovak lumber and raw wood at very low rates. The production of furniture has been greatly crippled by German competition. The Republic is faced with the problem of seeing its best lumber shipped to Germany, where it is manufactured into articles and materials which are sold in competition with the manufactures of Czechoslovakia, or in prohibiting the exportation of lumber on a large scale. The latter solution would probably result in creating an unfavorable balance of trade for Czechoslovakia, while Germany might still be able to obtain its lumber from Poland, Lithuania, and Russia, as reported by Consul W. A. Foote, Prague, May 29.

(1)

SALE PRICES ON THE PRAGUE AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE

At intervals from Sept. 22, 1922 - June 3, 1923.

Average of high and low quotations.

IN DOLLARS

Item	: : Quan- : tity	: Sept. : 22, : 1922	: Oct. : 31, : 1922	: Dec. : 16, : 1922	: Jan. : 2, : 1923	: Jan. : 30, : 1923
Wheat, Bohemian, new crop	: Bu.	: 1.796:	: 1.836:	: 1.334:	: 1.614:	: 1.648
Rye, " " "	: "	: 1.435:	: 1.412:	: 1.004:	: 1.165:	: 1.117
Barley, " " "	: "	: .862:	: .934:	: .732:	: .810:	: .763
Oats, " " "	: "	: .647:	: .671:	: .480:	:	: .496
Corn, yellow	: "	: .964:	: 1.215:	: .960:	: 1.142:	: 1.086
Rape seed, 1922 crop	: 100 lb:	: 4.266:	: 3.892:	: 3.143:	: 2.953:	: 2.715
Potatoes, edible, new	: Bu.	: .269:	: .189:	: .137:	: .152:	: .140
Hay, pressed, 1921 crop <u>a</u>	: Ton	: 43.409:	: 47.899:	: 38.101:	: 43.59 :	: 40.075
Wheat flour, No. 0 hh. <u>b</u>	: Bbl.	: 11.735:	: 10.855:	: 8.464:	: 9.095:	: 8.615
Rye flour, No. 0/1.55% <u>b</u>	: Bbl.	: 8.215:	: 8.215:	: 6.223:	: 6.890:	: 6.841
American flour, patent export <u>c</u> .	: Bbl.	: 8.503:	: 8.743:	: 6.920:	: 8.075:	: 7.677
American lard	: 100 lb:	: 15.867:	: 17.588:	: 14.923:	: 16.803:	: 16.094
	: Quantity.	: March 3,	: April 3,	: May 2,	: June 3,	
	: :	: 1923	: 1923	: 1923	: 1923	
Wheat, Bohemian, new crop	: Bushel	: 1.727	: 1.628	: 1.707	: 1.715	
Rye, " " "	: "	: 1.211	: 1.110	: 1.260	: 1.117	
Barley, " " "	: "	: .840	: .840	: .840	: .836	
Oats, " " "	: "	: .602	: .602	: .602	: .623	
Corn, yellow	: "	: 1.105	: 1.105	: 1.105	: .968	
Rape seed, 1922 crop	: 100 lbs.	: 2.762	:	:	:	
Potatoes, edible, new	: Bushel	: .158	: .146	: .138	: .136	
Hay pressed, 1921 crop <u>a</u>	: Ton	: 40.778	: 40.778	: 38.147	: 34.019	
Wheat flour, No. 0.hh. <u>b</u>	: Bbl.	: 8.972	: 8.323	: 8.323	: 8.135	
Rye flour, No. 0/1.55% <u>b</u>	: Bbl.	: 6.910	: 6.183	: 6.183	: 6.081	
American flour, patent, export <u>c</u> .	: Bbl.	: 7.812	: 7.554	: 7.554	: 7.548	
American lard	: 100 lbs.	: 15.851	: 15.653	: 15.522	: 15.513	

(1) Includes the turnover tax, but not the octroi in cities where levied.
a F.O.B. cars at station.b Prices from mill station, gross net, paid in cash without discount.c Prices on board cars at Decin, Czecho-Slovak- German frontier.

Source: C. S. Winans, American Consul at Prague.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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AUGUST 8, 1923.

No. 6.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Crop conditions in Norway improved during July but are still below the August 1 condition last year. The range of improvement was from 2 per cent for barley to 20 per cent for potatoes, according to a radiogram received August 3 by the United States Department of Agriculture from the Norwegian Department of Agriculture at Kristiania. The condition of the wheat crop on August 1 was 83 per cent of the ten year average compared with 77 per cent on July 1 and 93 per cent on August 1 last year. Rye was 97 per cent compared with 87 last month and 103 last year. The condition of oats was 74 compared with 71 last month and 93 last year. Barley was 76 compared with 74 last month and 97 last year. The condition of potatoes was 85 compared with 65 last month and 101 last year.

Acreage figures for Norway are not yet available for 1923.

Condition of the wheat crop in Western Canada remains generally favorable, according to a telegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 3, from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Some rust is reported which may cause a reduction in yields in certain sections but present conditions do not indicate wide-spread damage from this cause. This would not indicate any considerable change from the condition of the wheat crop at beginning of July, which was reported by the same authority at 106 per cent of the ten year average yield. Wheat harvest beginning in the first week of August will be general by the middle of the month.

Forecasts of wheat and rye production of Hungary for 1923 show increases of about 2,000,000 bushels for each crop, over the report of July 20 according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture August 1 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The forecast of wheat is now 62,678,000 bushels as compared with 60,737,000 bushels estimated July 20 and 54,711,000 bushels the final estimate for 1922. The 1923 crop is nearly 8,000,000 bushels or 15 per cent greater than the crop harvested last year. The forecast of rye production is 29,416,000 bushels against 27,439,000 bushels reported on July 20 and 25,156,000 bushels the amount harvested in 1922. The increase of the 1923 forecast as compared with last year is 4,000,000 bushels or 17 per cent.

The 1923 French wheat crop is estimated unofficially in the French press at from 275,500,000 bushels to 305,000,000 bushels compared with last year's official estimate of 243,315,000 bushels according to a cable received on August 2 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. No official estimate is yet available.

COTTON CROP IN EGYPT.

The cotton crop in Egypt has been benefited by heat and favorable weather since the end of May; nevertheless, in the majority of the districts growth is irregular and crops are backward. Prospects are more favorable in Upper than in Lower Egypt. Water-supply during June was ample. Boll-worm attacks were general but the crop has not suffered up to the present. Mild attacks of "wilt" are reported from certain districts of Lower Egypt and from Minya. The bersim worm and aphid were also reported in some localities of Lower Egypt, but these caused no serious damage. Source: International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, July 1923.

FRANCE ENCOURAGES COLONIAL COTTON PRODUCTION.

The Syndicat General Cotonnier, an association representing eighty per cent of French cotton spinners, has recently agreed to contribute one franc per bale of cotton consumed (about 600,000 francs per year) to the Colonial Cotton Association to further colonial production. In addition, the State will make contributions amounting to 2,000,000 francs during the next five years for the same purpose, the funds to be taken from the profits realized during the war by the French Cotton Consortium. Havre commercial associations welcome these subventions as an aid toward the restoration of Havre to its old time prominence as an European cotton port.

Source: Report, Vice Consul Davis B. Levis, Havre, France, July 3, 1923.

NEW COTTON AREA IN MEXICO.

Cultivation of cotton has been undertaken in a new section, Hidalgo, Mexico, comprising 247,100 acres of land. Twenty-five tons of selected seed has been imported from the United States. The land is fertile and can be irrigated from the waters of the Metztitlan River. However, there is danger of overflow of the river during the rainy season. Another obstacle in the way of success for the project is lack of means of transportation.

Source: Report, Consul George T. Summerlin, Mexico, July 18, 1923.

AUSTRALIA'S PROGRESS IN COTTON GROWING.

In twelve months the number of cotton growers in Australia had increased from 2,000 to 15,000. It has been estimated that next year there would be more than 20,000 cotton growers in Queensland and that the area under cotton would increase from 70,000 acres planted this year to at least 150,000 acres.

Source: International Cotton Bulletin, June 1923.

MILK PRODUCTION IN SWITZERLAND, 1866 TO 1922.

Year.	Number of cows.	Number of milk goats.	Milk production. Gallons.	Average year- ly yield per cow. Gallons.	Average year- ly yield per goat. Gallons.
1866	553,205	250,322	324,824,000	564	51
1876	592,413	264,000	362,823,000	590	51
1886	663,102	277,548	425,752,000	615	64
1896	668,052	277,212	447,678,000	641	70
1906	785,577	239,942	563,414,000	692	82
1916	849,011	254,369	656,253,000	741	100
1921	746,591	239,863	578,067,000	756	97
1922	.....	.....	615,237,000	...	...

According to the Central Union of Swiss Milk Producers, the utilization of milk was:

Use.	1921. Per Cent.	1922. Per Cent.
Sold for consumption	26.0	25.9
Used by producers	15.8	15.6
Used for raising and fattening	19.1	15.2
Technically utilized (for cheese, chocolate, etc.)	39.1	43.3

According to different authorities, there is ordinarily used:

Use.	Per Cent.
For direct consumption	40 to 47
For raising and fattening	15 to 19
For technical purposes	39 to 43

Source: Schweizerische Volksbank April 1923, Die Schweizerische Milchwirtschaft.

MILK PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1907-08, AVERAGE 1909-13, 1914, 1921 AND 1922.

England and Wales	Number of cows in milk on June 4.	Average yield per cow in milk on June 4.	Total milk production.
	Number.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1907-08	1,831,000	550	1,007,000,000
Average 1909-13 ..	1,830,000	560	1,025,000,000
1914	1,908,000	575	1,097,000,000
1921	1,876,000	550	1,032,000,000
1922	1,934,000	575	1,112,000,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Agricultural Statistics 1922, Vol. LVII, Part II, page 64.

BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Year ending April 30.	Butter.		Cheese.	
	Factory.	Farm.	Factory.	Farm.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1910-11 ^a	5,190,514	6,158,779	225,309	319,981
1917-18	12,014,229	8,679,100	4,277,227	1,745,500
1918-19	13,732,776	7,960,660	5,152,830	366,410
1919-20	10,864,464	6,944,823	3,782,065	272,222
1920-21	11,517,533	7,445,540	4,346,624	272,090

^a. Census.

Source: Official Yearbook of South Africa 1920, page 518, Year 1921
Agricultural Census 1921, page 8. Sixth Industrial Census 1922, page 42.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN SPAIN 1913, 1921 AND 1922.

Livestock.	Census 1913.	Census 1921.	1922.
Cattle	2,879,000	3,718,000	3,297,000
Swine	2,710,000	5,152,000	4,229,000
Sheep	16,441,000	20,522,000	19,377,000
Goats	3,394,000	4,298,000	3,971,000
Horses	526,000	722,000	594,000
Mules	948,000	1,295,000	1,069,000
Asses	849,000	1,138,000	1,014,000

Source: Anuario Estadístico de España 1915, p. 109; 1920 - Pub. 1922.

Telegram from the International Institute of Agriculture received
July 23, 1923.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN AUSTRALIA 1913, 1920-22.

	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Horses.
December 31	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	11,484	801	85,057	2,522
1920	13,500	764	77,898	2,416
1921	14,530	960	82,226	2,438
1922	^a 13,237	...	^a 80,000	.....

^a. Estimate published in the Sydney Stock and Station Journal, May 15, 1923, page 5.

Source: Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, March 1923, page 11.

PRODUCTION OF RICE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1923.

The production of rice in the Philippine Islands for the crop year ending June 30, 1923, is 2,702,835,000 pounds of cleaned rice compared with 2,681,303,000 pounds in 1922. According to the Bureau of Agriculture, this will not be enough to meet the domestic demand for the coming year, inasmuch as the estimated requirements are 2,801,533,000 pounds. There is an estimated carryover on May 31, 1923, of 1,300,857,000 pounds, but transportation facilities are so poor that much of this cannot reach consuming centers.

Source: Government of the Philippine Islands, Bureau of Agriculture, mimeograph sheet, dated June 29, 1923.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 7.

AUGUST 15, 1923.

NO. 7

CROP PROSPECTS.

Preliminary estimates indicate an increase in Roumania wheat production over that of last year but the barley and oat crops are estimated below those of last year despite the fact that the barley acreage is about 4 per cent greater, according to a telegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 11 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The wheat crop is estimated at 106,556,000 bushels compared with 82,582,000 bushels last year. This is an increase of 23,974,000 bushels or nearly 29 per cent. Barley production is estimated at 82,673,000 bushels compared with 84,710,000 bushels, a decrease of 2,037,000 bushels or about 2.5 per cent. The oat production is estimated at 68,894,000 bushels compared with 86,130,000 last year, a decrease of 17,236,000 bushels or about 20 per cent.

Condition of the corn crop is reported as excellent by a radiogram from the same source on August 13.

Cereal crops in the Netherlands show large increases especially rye, barley and oats over last year, according to a cablegram received on August 11 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Warm July weather improved crops but root crops are still somewhat delayed. The wheat crop is now estimated at 5,339,000 bushels compared with 5,236,000 last year, rye 25,404,000 compared with 13,252,000 bushels, barley 8,198,000 bushels compared with 2,866,000 and oats 25,994,000 compared with 17,075,000 bushels.

The Netherlands potato crop is estimated at 81,938,000 bushels compared with 124,523,000 bushels in 1922. This is a decrease of 42,585,000 bushels or about 34 per cent. The sugar beet crop is estimated at 1,889,000 short tons compared with 2,035,000 short tons last year, a decrease of 146,000 tons or about 7 per cent.

The Belgium cereal harvest has been somewhat hindered by the weather and is far from completed, according to a cablegram received on August 13 from International Institute of Agriculture. The season has been good for root crops. The oat crop in Belgium is estimated at 36,376,000 bushels compared with 35,783,000 bushels last year. This is only a slight increase over 1922. The potato production is estimated at 99,942,000 bushels compared with 144,453,000 bushels last year. This is

a decrease of 44,511,000 bushels or about 30 per cent. The sugar beet production is estimated at 1,993,000 short tons compared with 1,873,000 tons in 1922. This is an increase of 120,000 tons or about 5 per cent.

In Bulgaria the weather during July was unfavorable to harvest and much damage to cereal crops resulted from heavy rains and hail. Notwithstanding this the harvest was almost completed on August 9 and threshing has begun. Yields are reported as good generally and very good for spring cereals. The corn crop is estimated at 22,007,000 bushels compared with 19,802,000 bushels last year. This is an increase of 2,205,000 bushels or about 11 per cent.

In Portugal the wheat and rye crops show large increases over last year's crops. The wheat crop is estimated at 12,970,000 bushels in 1923 compared with 9,782,000 last year. This is an increase of 3,188,000 bushels or about 32 per cent. Rye production is forecasted at 5,354,000 bushels compared with 2,361,000 bushels last year. This is an increase of 2,993,000 bushels or a crop more than twice that of 1922.

In Latvia the rye crop is estimated at 11,810,000 bushels compared with 7,397,000 last year. This is an increase of 4,413,000 bushels or about 59 per cent.

English crop acreage decreases. Slight decreases in the acreage sown to the principal crops in England and Wales are indicated by the preliminary statement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries cabled to the United States Department of Agriculture on August 11 by its Agricultural Commissioner at London.

The wheat acreage this year is estimated at 1,741,000 acres compared with 1,967,000 acres in 1922. Barley acreage is 1,329,000 compared with 1,364,000; the oats acreage is 1,794,000 compared with 2,157,000; and the acreage sown to potatoes is estimated at 466,000 acres compared with 561,000 acres last year. All of these crops show decreased acreage but the largest is for wheat where the decrease is 226,000 acres or about 11 per cent.

The preliminary forecast of production indicates slight decreases from last year's production for wheat and barley but a considerable increase for oats despite the smaller acreage. The wheat production is estimated at 57,198,000 bushels compared with 62,496,000 bushels last year. This is a decrease of 5,298,000 bushels or about 8 per cent. The forecast of barley production is 44,345,000 bushels compared with 44,613,000 last year. This is only a slight decrease of about 268,000 bushels. The oat forecast is 92,582,000 bushels compared with 87,640,000 last year. This is an increase of 4,942,000 bushels or nearly 6 per cent.

Canadian wheat crop 382,500,000 bushels. Canadian wheat crop condition on July 31 indicates a production of 382,514,000 bushels, according to a telegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 11 from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The production

last year was 399,786,000 bushels. This is a decrease of 17,272,000 bushels from last year's crop despite the fact that the acreage this year is 411,000 acres more than last year.

Acreage figures have been revised downward from last month except in the case of barley, which indicates some abandonment. All wheat acreage is reported at 22,334,000 acres compared with 23,179,000 acres last month and 22,423,000 final estimate last year. Oat acreage is reported at 13,896,000 compared with 15,519,000 last month and 14,410,000 last year. Barley acreage is reported at 2,785,000 acres compared with 2,562,000 last month and 2,556,000 last year. Rye acreage winter and spring, is reported at 1,475,000 acres compared with 2,018,000 last month and 2,105,000 last year. This is a decrease of 543,000 acres from last month's estimate. Flax acreage is reported at 630,000 acres compared with 565,000 last year and potatoes at 656,000 acres compared with 634,000.

The general crop conditions on July 31 were favorable, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta where wheat and oats were above average. In Manitoba there was some damage to wheat during July by rust and sawfly.

The oat crop on the basis of the July 31 condition is estimated at 448,659,000 bushels compared with 491,239,000 bushels last year. The barley production will be 67,545,000 bushels compared with 71,365,000 bushels last year. Fall rye is estimated at 19,770,000 bushels for the Prairie Provinces only. The spring rye estimate is 8,049,000 bushels. All rye production in 1922 was 32,373,000 bushels.

The flaxseed crop this year is estimated at 5,607,000 bushels compared with 5,008,000 bushels last year. The potato crop will be 56,251,000 bushels compared with 55,745,000 bushels last year.

Irish wheat is well above average, according to a radiogram received August 13 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Conditions indicate a good barley crop. Oats and flax have improved somewhat during last month but potatoes are poor.

Favorable weather is reported in Czechoslovakia during July. The cereal crops are average, corn and potatoes are fairly good, and sugar beets are good, according to a radiogram received on August 13 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In Italy threshing results are above expectations, especially in the northern and central regions, according to same authority. Corn, sugarbeets, and tobacco have been damaged considerably by heat and drought.

In Lower Egypt the weather has been more favorable for cotton vegetation growth than to boll formation, especially for the Sakellaridis varieties, according to a radiogram received on August 13 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. For the rest of Egypt the conditions generally improved during the latter part of July and are now fairly satisfactory. The probable cotton yield for all Egypt will be about 307 pounds per acre.

In Germany the first part of July was dry. The latter part was more favorable and crops improved generally. Cereals are reported to be very satisfactory, indicating a fairly good crop of grain and a good crop of straw.

Increased acreage in Argentina. Unofficial advices indicate an increase of about 10 per cent in the acreage sown to wheat and flax in Argentina.

Reports of rain have come from all parts of India for the week ending July 25, according to the London Grain Seed and Oil Reporter. Despite the rains further moisture is needed in portions of Gujerat and the United Provinces. Prospects on the whole are greatly improved.

TRADE, PRICE, AND PRODUCTION NOTES.

Germany modifies exchange regulations. German importation of wheat will be greatly facilitated by the modification of the restrictions on the purchase of foreign money. Full purchase power has been granted to certain licensed individuals and firms, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 10 from its Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin.

The former ruling restricted the amount of exchange granted by the Reichbank to a small per cent of the amount applied for. With this restriction the continual depreciation of the mark made it extremely hazardous for importers to purchase foreign grain since they could not cover the full amount of the purchase with purchases of foreign exchange on the same day. The resulting competition for domestic grain raised the price in Germany to a point considerably above that of the world market price. The new ruling is apparently intended to alleviate this situation.

Germany will import rye from Russia. German grain importers have contracted for 12,795,000 bushels of rye from Russia to be delivered during the coming year, according to a cablegram received August 5 by the United States Department of Agriculture from its representative in Berlin. The German Government has advised the United States Agricultural Commissioner that the contracts have been made and that part payment is to be made in goods.

CORRECTION.

In the Foreign Crops and Markets issue of August 1, 1923, page 111, under the heading of Imports of Cotton into Switzerland 1920 to 1922, in the first sentence, 29 bales should read 64,569 bales.

In the same issue on page 116, the statistics for 1920 plow land, in the second column of the table should read 14,752 instead of 4,752.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922-23.

	Production.		Per cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Estimates previously received and unrevised				
12 countries	800,013,000:	971,617,000:		21.4
Estimates recently received:				
United States	862,091,000:	793,376,000:	8.0	
Canada	399,786,000:	382,514,000:	4.3	
England and Wales	62,496,000:	57,193,000:	8.5	
Hungary	54,711,000:	62,678,000:		14.6
Rumania	82,582,000:	106,556,000:		29.0
Netherlands	5,236,000:	5,339,000:		2.0
Portugal	9,752,000:	12,970,000:		32.6
Greece	9,563,000:	13,356,000:		39.8
Finland	296,000:	420,000:		41.9
Egypt	36,648,000:	40,304,000:		10.0
Total all countries				
reporting 22 countries:	2,323,194,000:	2,446,326,000:		5.3

Source: Official sources and International Institute.

Exports of Grain and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July-June, 1922 and 1923, and July 21 to August 11, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	12 mos. July-June		1923		
		1921-22	1922-23, Preliminary.	Week end- ing July 23.	Week end- ing August 4.	Week end- ing August 11.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports:						
Barley	Bu.	22,400	18,193	223	842	103
Corn	"	176,386	94,064	219	197	73
Oats	"	15,767	12,574	26	75	31
Rye	"	29,304	51,412	442	735	111
Wheat	"	208,321	154,951	1,845	2,958	1,744
Wheat flour	Bbls.	15,797	14,383	110	180	269
In transit shipments:						
from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	82,327	110,689	188	133	357
Wheat flour	Bbls.	2,492	3,564	9	0	2
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	145,097	226,672			
Wheat flour	Bbls.	7,719	10,715			

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

PRODUCTION OF RYE AND BARLEY ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922-23.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
RYE.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Estimates previously received and unrevised 4 countries	249,215,000	275,258,000		10.5
Estimates recently received:				
United States	95,500,000	64,800,000	32.1	
Canada	32,373,000	27,819,000	14.1	
Hungary	25,156,000	29,416,000		16.9
Netherlands	13,252,000	25,404,000		91.7
Portugal	2,361,000	5,354,000		126.8
Switzerland	1,693,000	1,575,000	7.0	
Italy	5,563,000	6,693,000		20.3
Greece	2,362,000	2,662,000		12.7
Latvia	7,397,000	11,810,000		59.7
Estonia	5,797,000	6,574,000		13.4
Finland	7,775,000	8,545,000		9.9
Total 15 countries reporting	448,444,000	465,910,000		3.9
BARLEY.				
Estimates previously received and unrevised 3 countries	329,180,000	355,437,000		8.0
Estimates recently received:				
United States	186,118,000	202,032,000		8.6
Canada	71,865,000	67,545,000	6.0	
England and Wales ...	44,613,000	44,345,000	.6	
Rumania	84,710,000	82,673,000	2.4	
Netherlands	2,866,000	8,198,000		186.0
Belgium	3,438,000	4,223,000		22.8
Italy	8,254,000	10,105,000		22.4
Switzerland	462,000	551,000		14.3
Finland	4,557,000	4,644,000		1.9
Tunis	1,837,000	11,482,000		525.0
Total 13 countries reporting	737,920,000	791,235,000		7.2

Source: Official sources and International Institute.

a. Includes winter rye for prairie provinces only.

PRODUCTION OF OATS ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922-23.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	Bushels	Bushels.	Per Cent	Per Cent.
Estimates previously received and unrevised 6 countries	251,919,000	257,985,000		6.4
Estimates recently received:				
United States	1,201,436,000	1,315,853,000		9.5
Canada	491,239,000	448,659,000	8.7	
England and Wales ...	37,640,000	92,582,000		5.6
Rumania	17,075,000	25,994,000		52.2
Belgium	35,783,000	36,376,000		1.7
Netherlands	86,130,000	68,894,000	20.0	
Italy	30,465,000	35,514,000		16.6
Switzerland	2,467,000	3,030,000		22.8
Finland	28,199,000	25,962,000	7.9	
Tunis	792,000	3,307,000		317.6
Total 16 countries reporting	2,233,145,000	2,324,156,000		4.1

Source: Official sources and International Institute.

LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

The livestock estimates for England and Wales on August 1, 1923, show a decrease for horses but increases for cattle, sheep, and hogs. There were 1,281,000 horses compared with 1,340,000 last year. The number of cattle is estimated at 5,822,000 compared with 5,723,000; sheep 13,831,000 compared with 13,438,000; and hogs 2,611,000 compared with 2,299,000 last year.

Source: Telegram from Agricultural Commissioner, London.

NUMBER OF PIGS IN PRUSSIA..

The number of pigs in Prussia as shown by the June census was 9,500,000 compared with 8,680,000 last year. This is an increase of 820,000 or nearly 10 per cent.

Source: Telegram from Agricultural Commissioner, Berlin.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
	Short Tons.	Short Tons.
World production, including revisions.....	20,174,738	20,462,466
New estimates received.....	None	None

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The total Cuban sugar production up to July 28 as reported by Willett and Gray amounts to 4,045,000 short tons as compared to 4,360,000 short tons to the same date last year. Two centrals have finished grinding during the week leaving one at work. The outturn of these factories amounts to 121,773 short tons as against 221,594 short tons last season. This brings the actual sugar production for the 181 centrals which have finished grinding up to 4,007,805 short tons as compared to 4,295,683 short tons during the 1921-22 campaign.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, August 2, 1923, pages 391,392.

HOP PRICES.

Prices of the 1922 crop of hops in the principal hop-producing countries were irregular, and abnormal relations prevailed among the markets of different countries. Price control and restriction of importation in England, general and preferential customs duties in other countries, and peculiar conditions affecting consumption made of each country practically a separate market, with little to indicate any prevailing world market price.

HOP PRICES IN EQUIVALENT UNITED STATES CURRENCY
IN THE PRINCIPAL HOP PRODUCING COUN-
TRIES, 1922 - 23.

Dates	America cents per pound	Great Brit- ain cents per pound	France cents per pound	Czechoslo- vakia cents per pound	Germany cents per pound
1922		(1)			
September 1	-	40.2	18.35	22.14	21.47
" 10	-	40.1	17.35	21.22	18.73
" 20	15	39.97	15.62	16.88	19.83
October 1	15	39.56	15.11	16.87	15.00
" 10	13	39.83	15.01	19.10	10.45
" 20	13	40.29	14.34	17.96	11.47
November 1	12	40.20	14.68	13.57	14.22
" 10	11	40.23	13.42	21.68	14.49
" 20	13	40.49	15.68	24.34	16.31
December 1	12	40.82	14.65	21.60	13.61
" 10	11	42.26	14.92	21.56	12.63
" 20	10	41.55	15.48	20.50	15.54
1923					
January 1	10	41.95	14.47	20.83	13.74
" 10	10	42.06	13.81	13.91	10.34
" 20	9	41.04	12.97	13.29	10.41
February 1	9	42.06	11.82	18.24	7.26
" 10	10	42.26	12.39	18.86	11.72
" 20	10	42.52	12.15	19.35	13.71
March 1	10	42.16	12.96	16.14	13.17
" 10	10	42.45	12.88	16.98	13.06
" 20	10	42.19	14.76	18.32	14.89
April 1	10	41.94	15.68	19.67	16.33
" 10	11	41.90	16.94	22.00	17.91
" 20	11.5	42.00	15.10	27.88	18.96
May 1	12	41.84	21.40	26.95	22.60
" 10	12	41.55	22.45	25.06	22.41
" 20	12	41.75	23.59	25.70	20.86
June 1	13	41.74	23.48	27.13	22.41
" 10	13	41.61	26.33	29.75	29.39
" 20	-	41.69	28.40	31.33	40.84
Average for season	11.4	41.34	16.46	21.43	16.79

Notes: (1) In Great Britain the average price of £10.10 was fixed by the Controller for the 1922 crop.

Source: All prices as quoted by Joh. Barth & Sohn, Hop Merchants, Nuremberg, Germany, in their report for 1922-23. Conversions to United States Currency were made on the basis of daily exchange rates as quoted by Federal Reserve Board.

THE BRITISH EGG MARKET.

Imports of eggs other than Irish into the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1923 amounted to 27,354,650 dozen as compared with 57,875,240 dozen during the corresponding period of 1922. The average import value during that period was 29.7¢ per dozen as compared with 35.2¢ per dozen during the first half of 1922. The average wholesale price of eggs offered on the London market during the first half of 1923 amounted to 30¢ per dozen as compared with 36.3¢ per dozen during the first half of 1922. Denmark is the most important foreign contributor to the British egg supply. During the first six months of 1923 that country sent the United Kingdom 28,139,990 dozen. The next countries on the list were Egypt with 10,103,220 dozen, France with 8,409,510 dozen, China with 7,955,360 dozen, and The Netherlands with 6,933,090 dozen.

Most noticeable is the increase in imports from France from 657,120 dozen during the first half of 1922 to 8,409,510 dozen during the first half of 1923. Imports from Denmark, The Netherlands, Egypt and China also show increases. The United States has never been important in the British egg trade. Imports from the United States during the first half of 1923, however, amounted to 706,290 dozen as compared with 30,450 dozen during the same period of last year. These eggs were imported at the beginning of the year when prices were highest. More than 702,000 dozen were shipped in during January. Since that time there have been practically no American eggs on the British market.

The following table gives the imports of eggs by the United Kingdom for the first six months of 1922 and 1923 and also the average import value computed by dividing the total import value by the total quantity received from each country.

Imported from -	First six months.		Average import value.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Dozen.	Dozen.	Cents.	Cents.
Denmark.....	24,611,520	28,138,990	42.3	36.0
Netherlands.....	2,921,150	6,933,090	40.4	36.4
France.....	657,120	8,409,510	29.9	27.4
Italy.....	1,981,120	1,807,440	33.4	33.3
Serbia.....	3,409,720	3,503,440	31.0	26.9
Egypt.....	9,697,550	10,103,220	26.2	23.6
China.....	5,081,740	7,955,360	27.1	27.1
United States.....	30,450	706,290	32.7	38.5
Canada.....	5,000	206,660	57.6	36.7
Others.....	9,479,870	30,040,650	30.7	25.4
Total and Average ..	57,875,240	97,854,650	35.2	29.7

Source: Import Statistics taken from "Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom" for June. Original figures were given in great hundreds and in pounds sterling but have here been converted to dozen and cents per dozen at the average rates of exchange as quoted by the Federal Reserve Board.

THE BRITISH EGG MARKET, -CONT'D.

The following table gives the average wholesale prices of eggs on the London market by quarters for the first half of 1922 and 1923 compared with prices on July 7, of both years:

Origin	Average for		Average for		Prices on	
	First Quarter		Second Quarter		July 7.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	¢ per doz.	¢ per doz.	¢ per doz.	¢ per doz.	¢ per doz.	¢ per doz.
England.....	60.3	46.3	34.0	28.9	41.1	29.1
Ireland.....	53.2	41.6	30.8	26.4	37.7	25.7
Denmark.....	57.4	47.7	33.4	29.2	40.0	26.8
Netherlands.....	56.1	45.2	34.8	28.1	42.2	27.4
France..... ³	35.4	41.1	30.5	26.0		25.7
Egypt.....	28.1	23.0	21.0	17.3		
Morocco.....	31.4	27.0	22.8	20.1		
Syria.....	41.1	31.5	24.7	22.1	27.2	20.8
Australia.....	55.9	35.5				
Hungary.....	41.8	34.3	26.1	23.6	28.9	20.8
Lithuania.....		36.2	26.0	22.9	29.4	22.0
Argentina..... ¹	33.8	37.1				
South Africa..... ¹	36.3	43.8				
Poland.....		37.4	27.2	20.5	29.4	20.0
China.....	43.0	27.7	25.1	18.6		20.0
Jugo Slavia.....	43.2	34.1	25.8	22.7	28.9	
Italy.....	44.2	41.5	30.8	25.7		
United States... ¹	41.2	41.4				
Canada..... ¹	48.6	48.9				
Serbia.....		26.1	24.6	22.5		20.8

1. For January only.

2. For June only.

3. For March only.

Source: Based on the wholesale price statistics published weekly in the London Grocer and Oil Trade Review. The original figures which were quoted in shillings per great hundred have been converted here to United States currency at the monthly average exchange value of the shilling as quoted by the Federal Reserve Board.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

Reductions in the estimate of the Indian wheat crop amounting to 32,590,000 bushels are indicated in the final estimate, according to a cable received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 17 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The total wheat crop is now estimated at 369,266,000 bushels compared with 401,356,000 bushels on May 31 and 366,352,000 bushels, the final estimate last year. This estimate reduces the crop to a figure only 3,000,000 bushels above last year's harvest.

Hungarian crops improve. Hungary's wheat crop is now forecasted at 64,705,000 bushels compared with 62,678,000 bushels last month and 54,711,000 bushels a year ago, according to a radiogram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 20 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The rye crop is forecasted at 30,904,000 bushels compared with 25,156,000 bushels last year. The barley crop is now forecasted at 24,526,000 bushels compared with 22,184,000 bushels last year and the oat crop is forecasted at 24,871,000 bushels compared with 22,528,000 last year.

Yugoslavia. According to the same authority, the harvest of winter cereals in Yugoslavia is practically completed and the spring cereal harvest has begun. The quantity and quality are generally good. The corn condition is good except in the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia where it is average to fair.

Australia. Rainfall during July was abundant in Australia and wheat seeding is practically completed. In New South Wales the crops are promising; in West Australia they are good; and in Victoria and South Australia they are satisfactory though excessive rain hindered late seeding.

AGRICULTURE IN HUNGARY.

Hungary is primarily an Agricultural Country, both by nature of her soil and climate as well as by the percentage of her people occupied in tilling the soil. In 1910, 4,190,527 persons or 55.1 per cent of the population depended upon agriculture as the source of their livelihood, 3,409,890 or 44.9 per cent were engaged in other occupations, 1,506,000 engaged in industry, 345,000 in commerce and banking and 1,559,000 in traffic, public service administration, etc.

AGRICULTURE IN HUNGARY, CONT'D.

While all of the republic is suited to agriculture, the western portion is the region in which most of the exportable surplus of wheat, rye, barley, and oats are produced.

The area of productive land in 1921 including forests was 21,500,000 acres or 93.8 per cent. The unproductive land was 1,422,000 acres or 6.2 per cent. There were 8,168,000 acres or 59.2 per cent of the plow lands in cereal crops in 1911-15 as compared with 9,778,000 acres in the same territory in 1921.

Crop production during the years 1920 to 1922 has been steadily gaining although it is still considerably below the pre-war average.

Estimates of the number of livestock in 1920 as compared with 1911 show decreases for all classes. The greatest decrease occurred in the number of sheep which amounted to 1,339,000 in 1920 compared with 2,299,000 in 1911.

TRADE, PRODUCTION AND PRICE NOTES.

Egyptian Government to enter cotton market. A recent announcement from Alexandria states that the Egyptian Government intends to enter the staple cotton market as a purchaser. This decision is somewhat surprising in view of the previously expressed opposition of the Premier and the Finance Minister to such a measure. Action was apparently taken largely as a result of pressure brought to bear by the Cotton Grower's Syndicate which has lately conducted a vigorous campaign to induce the government to interest itself in the demoralized staple cotton market.

If purchases are made on the large scale indicated by the statement of the Premier to representatives of the Cotton Grower's Syndicate it should have a substantial stiffening effect upon the staple market which has been disproportionately low. It is agreed that the present time, just before the new crop is put on the market, is opportune for initiating the new government policy. Some doubt is expressed by commercial men in Alexandria, however, concerning the practicability of the measure; their belief being that Egyptian prices may not be appreciably affected and that there is considerable danger of loss.

That the increased duty on almonds is not responsible for the failure of buyers from the United States to come into the market is the opinion of the dealers in the Bari market. Just before the new tariff increased the duty on almonds from four to fourteen cents per pound buyers in the United States loaded up heavily on almonds. Their takings at this time were between sixty and seventy-five million pounds and a large part of this stock is still in storage in the United States. When this stock is exhausted, the dealers believe the United States will again be in the market for Bari almonds. It is estimated that the present stock will last between two and three months.

French bakers must continue to use wheat flour substitutes. The French decree compelling the addition of substitute materials to whole wheat flour in bread making has been extended to be operative until September 1st 1924. The only change in the provisions of the order is that permitting a reduction in the proportion of substitutes used from 10 to 8 per cent. Rye, barley, rice and tapioca are the permissible substitutes.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
<u>WHEAT</u>	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised-20 countries	1,902,131,000	1,981,794,000		4.2
Estimates recently received:				
Hungary.....	54,711,000	64,705,000		18.3
India	366,352,000	369,266,000		.8
Total all countries reporting 22 countries	2,323,194,000	2,415,765,000		4.0
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 14 countries:	423,288,000	436,494,000		3.1
Estimates recently received:				
Hungary.....	25,156,000	30,904,000		22.8
Total - 15 countries reporting	448,444,000	467,398,000		4.2
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 13 countries:	737,920,000	791,235,000		7.2
Estimates recently received:				
Hungary	22,184,000	24,526,000		10.6
Total - 14 countries reporting:	760,104,000	815,761,000		7.3
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received unrevised, 16 countries....	2,233,145,000	2,324,156,000		4.1
Estimates recently received:				
Hungary	22,528,000	24,871,000		10.4
Total - 17 countries reporting:	2,255,673,000	2,349,027,000		4.1

Source: Official sources and International Institute.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	1921-22	1922-23
	Short tons	Short tons
World production including revisions...	20,174,738	20,462,466
New estimates received	None	None

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

No new estimates of the Cuban sugar production to date have been received. The same one central remains at work as compared with seven at this time last year.

It is reported that rain is needed in certain portions of the Island, while other sections are having beneficial rains.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, Aug.16,1923, p.419.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN GERMANY.

Germany, Magdeburg.-July 27,1923. Extract from F.O. Licht's Monthly Report: Of considerable importance for the quantity of the coming sugar production will be the form of management under which the campaign 1923-24 will be arranged. Should we come at last to a free management with prices for sugar and beets, which are about the same as those of the world market, it may be hoped that the total bulk of beets harvested will be delivered at the sugar factories for the purpose of being converted into sugar. Whether these factories, however, will be able to procure for themselves a sufficient quantity of coal and other stocks of materials with the continued occupation of the Ruhr district, remains still uncertain. Should we stick, however, in Germany to the Government control, then we may reckon again, no doubt, with the much to be regretted supply of considerable quantities of beets to drying plants, distilleries, etc., this having been the case in other years, so that as a consequence of this measure the sugar production will decrease.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, August 16, 1923, page 427.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: UTILIZATION OF LAND.

Classification	: Old Kingdom of Hungary 1911		: Republic of Hungary territory 1921 statistics of 1911		: Republic of Hungary 1921	
	: 1,000	: Per	: 1,000	: Per	: 1,000	: Per
	: Acres	: Cent	: Acres	: Cent	: Acres	: Cent
Cereals	23,084	74.3	9,778	73.2	8,168	59.2
Leguminous.....	72	.2	24	.2	68	.5
Industrial plants	355	1.1	177	1.3	145	1.1
Tubers, roots, etc.	2,417	7.8	1,045	7.8	1,116	8.1
Vegetables .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forage plants	2,985	9.6	1,415	10.6	1,219	8.8
Other plants	337	1.1	172	1.3	520	3.8
Untilled (Fallow land)....	1,824	5.9	740	5.6	2,548	18.5
Fallow land.....	31,074	100.0	13,351	100.0	13,784	100.0
Drop from pre-war.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	.....
Increase in fallow land..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,808	.....
Drop in land under crops	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,241	.....
Fallow lands.....	31,074	44.5	13,351	58.2	13,784	60.1
Meadows	6,722	9.7	1,706	7.4	1,646	7.2
Pastures	8,327	11.9	2,523	11.0	2,501	10.9
Gardens	927	1.3	246	1.1	246	1.1
Vineyards	701	1.0	499	2.2	539	2.4
Forests	18,249	26.2	3,094	13.5	2,714	11.8
Reeds	153	.2	81	0.4	69	0.3
Unproductive	3,632	5.2	1,422	6.2	1,422	6.2
Total	69,785	100.0	22,922	100.0	22,921	100.0

Source: For 1911 Magyar Statisztikai Evkonyv 1912. 1921 from data furnished by Dr. Ivan Nagy Councilor of the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

The present territory of the Republic of Hungary was the heart of the agricultural region of the Old Kingdom. There has been a drop in the area seeded to cereals and an increase in fallow land. Unlike most of the countries in Southeastern Europe there has not been a corresponding increase in meadows and pastures.

Total of cereal crops 1921 given as in original although slightly below the estimate given on page 153 quoted from a different source.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN 1920, 1921 AND 1922 COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR PERIOD
1911-15.

Crop	Pre-war				
	1911-15	1920	1921	1922	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	
Wheat	71,303	38,294	52,715	54,711	
Rye *	30,825	20,564	23,177	25,156	
Barley	31,392	22,535	21,408	20,876	
Oats	29,863	22,307	21,964	22,268	
Corn	60,200	50,156	31,703	32,493	
Potatoes	92,345	75,967	45,898	33,859	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Tons **	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Sugar Beets	1,593	703	593	632	
Fodder Beets	3,915		2,005		

* Includes maslin.

** Short Tons.

Source: 1911-15, 1920, 1921, 1922 data furnished by Counsilar I. Nagy. Wheat and rye 1922 International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Other data 1922 from special report of Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

Prospects for 1923.

The International Institute of Agriculture gives a preliminary approximation of Hungary's 1923 production of wheat at 64,705,000 bushels and rye at 30,904,000 bushels. This is an increase of 9,994,000 bushels over the final figures received for the crop of 1922.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

AREA SEEDED IN 1920, 1921 AND 1922 COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR PERIOD
1911-15.

Crop	Pre-war 1911-15	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 : Per- Acres : cent	1,000 : Acres	1,000 : Per- Acres : cent	1,000 : Acres
Wheat	3,745 : 38.3	2,662 : 2,888	34.1 : 2,854	
Rye *	1,676 : 17.2	1,475 : 1,341	15.9 : 1,340	
Bread Cereals	5,421 : 55.5	4,137 : 4,229	50.0 : 4,194	
Barley	1,288 : 13.2	1,266 : 1,184	14.0 : 1,129	
Oats	862 : 8.8	802 : 885	10.5 : 818	
Corn	2,197 : 22.5	2,017 : 2,167	25.5 : 1,716	
Total Cereals.....	9,768 : 100.0	8,222 : 8,465	100.0 : 7,858	
Drop below pre-war average....	- : -	-1,546 : -1,304	- : -1,910	
Percent of crop	- : -	15.8 : 13.3	- : 19.6	
Potatoes.....	621 : 626	665 : 447		
Sugar Beets.....	146 : 77	103 : 89		
Fodder Beets	287 : 322			

* Includes maslin.

Source: 1911-15, 1920, 1921 data furnished by Councilor I. Nagy. 1922 wheat and rye International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Other data 1922 from special report of Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

The low-point in cereal acreage was reached in 1922 due to a great falling off in corn acreage.

The low yields during 1920 and 1921 are due largely to seasonal causes; and to a lesser extent to lack of fertilizers and poorer cultural methods than employed before the war.

From the foregoing tables we have the following distribution per one hundred inhabitants of areas seeded and production of the chief agricultural crops.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY: Area and Production per 100 inhabitants.

Crop.	Pre-war*		1920 **		1921 **		1922 **	
	Acres.	Bushels	Acres.	Bushels	Acres.	Bushels	Acres.	Bushels
Wheat	49.3	938.2	33.5	481.9	36.3	663.4	35.9	567.3
Rye	22.1	405.6	18.6	258.8	16.9	291.7	16.9	269.9
Barley	16.9	419.6	15.9	284.2	14.9	269.4	14.2	262.7
Oats	11.3	392.9	10.1	280.7	11.1	276.4	10.3	280.2
Corn	28.9	800.0	25.4	631.2	27.3	398.9	21.6	408.9
Total	128.5		103.5		106.5		98.9	
Potatoes	8.2	1,215.0	7.9	956.1	8.4	577.6	5.6	426.1
		Short		Short		Short		Short
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Sugar Beets	1.9	21.0	1.0	8.8	1.3	7.5	1.1	8.0
Fodder Beets	3.8	51.5			4.1	25.2		

* Population of 1910 - 7,600,417.

** Population of 1920 - 7,945,878.

Referring to table on 152 it is seen that there was a relative drop in the bread cereals wheat and rye from 55.5 per cent to 50 per cent. The great reduction in surplus wheat was due, however, chiefly to decreased production per acre as shown in tables on pages 153 and 155. The per-acre yield of all cereals has been materially below average during the last three years. The average pre-war per acre yield of the five chief cereals was 25 bushels against 17.8 bushels in 1921 and 18.1 bushels in 1922.

The drop in cereal acreage in 1920 was 15.8 percent below pre-war (1911-15) while according to the livestock census of 1920 the drop in cattle, horses, sheep and swine was 22.8 per cent below the numbers given in the enumeration of 1911 as shown in the following table.

LARGE ESTATE VERSUS PEASANT FARMING IN HUNGARY.

There does not appear to be any marked influence of the size of the farm (whether peasant or estate) upon the drop in wheat and rye according to the unpublished data furnished by the Hungarian Central Statistical Bureau given below. By means of these data we are able to contrast the seeding of cereals on both large and small farms in 1914 with 1921.

HUNGARY: AREA SEEDED TO CEREALS ON THE LARGE ESTATES.

Crop	1914		1921	
	Acres	Per Cent	Acres	Per Cent
Wheat	1,282,259	39.4	881,084	33.2
Rye	563,813	17.3	452,667	17.1
Bread Cereals ...	1,846,072	56.7	1,333,751	50.3
Barley	403,618	12.4	379,506	14.3
Oats	382,666	11.8	350,996	13.2
Corn	620,028	19.1	588,745	22.2
Total	3,252,384	100.0	2,652,998	100.0
Drop below pre-war				
Average.....			599,386	
Per cent of drop ..			18.4	

HUNGARY: AREAS SEEDED TO CEREALS BY THE PEASANTS.

Crop	1914		1921	
	Acres	Per Cent	Acres	Per Cent
Wheat	2,310,642	37.6	1,815,459	33.5
Rye	1,114,584	18.2	917,613	16.9
Bread Cereals. ..	3,425,226	55.8	2,733,072	50.4
Barley	865,628	14.1	807,636	14.9
Oats	461,469	7.5	455,489	8.4
Corn.....	1,390,323	22.6	1,428,574	26.3
Total.....	6,142,646	100.0	5,424,771	100.0
Drop below pre-war				
average.....			717,875	
Percent of drop			11.7	

The slight difference in the total area of cereals in 1921 given in the table above and figures published pages 151 and 153 of this issue, is probably due to incomplete data.

REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN 1920 COMPARED WITH PRE-WAR (1911).

Live Stock	1911 *			1920**		
	Number	Per 1,000 Inhabitants	Per Cent	Number	Per 1,000 Inhabitants	Per Cent
Cattle	2,194,474	289	25.6	1,940,516	244	29.3
Horses	883,852	116	10.3	685,345	86	10.4
Sheep	2,299,463	302	26.8	1,339,389	169	20.2
Swine	3,191,868	420	37.3	2,652,744	334	40.1
Total	8,569,637	1,127	100.0	6,617,994	833	100.0
Drop from pre-war average				1,951,643		
Percent of drop				22.8		

** Population of 1920 - 7,345,878.

* Population of 1910 - 7,600,417.

The great reduction (39.1 per cent) was in numbers of grazing sheep:

Average number of sheep 1911-15 2,199,463

Number of sheep 1920	1,339,389
----------------------------	-----------

Decrease 850,074

Per cent of decrease	39.1
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Aside from sheep, the drop in other classes of live stock was the same as in area under cereals.

Average numbers of cattle, horses, and swine 1911-15 .. 6,270,174

Number of cattle, horses and swine 1920 5,278,605

Decrease	991,569
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Per cent of decrease	15.8
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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO. 9.

CROP PROSPECTS

French wheat crop for 1923 is larger than last year. The rye crop shows a decrease. A forecast of the French wheat crop for 1923 is 290,456,000 bushels as compared to 243,315,000 bushels last year, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture, August 25, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is an increase of 47,141,000 bushels or 19.4 per cent. The rye production is forecasted at 36,927,000 bushels against 38,412,000 bushels produced in 1922. This is a decrease of 1,485,000 or 3.9 per cent.

Forecasts of the wheat crop received to date indicate a production in Europe outside of Russia and Germany of 1,001,167,000 bushels against 839,218,000 bushels in 1922, an increase of 162,000,000. This is also larger than the crop of 1921 which was 979,979,000 bushels in the same countries.

The total forecasts for the Northern Hemisphere reported to date amount to 2,683,306,000 bushels as compared with 3,566,510,000 bushels in 1922, and 2,477,638,000 in 1921. The countries of the Northern Hemisphere reporting for 1923 produced in 1922 83 per cent of the world wheat crop.

The United States exported more rye during July, 1923, than during the same month a year ago, but the exports of all other grains show a big decrease. During July, 1923, 12,800,000 bushels of wheat, including wheat flour, were shipped from the United States to foreign countries as compared with 19,124,000 bushels during the same month last year, a decrease of 33 per cent; exports of corn amounted to 1,130,000 bushels compared with 14,244,000 bushels a year ago, a decrease of 92 per cent; 816,000 bushels of barley were exported as against 2,519,000 bushels in 1922, a decrease of 68 per cent; and exports of oats amounted to 143,000 bushels compared with 4,181,000 bushels the previous year, or a decrease of 97 per cent.

Canadian exports of wheat, including wheat flour, during July, 1923, amounted to 16,153,000 bushels, an excess of 4,479,000 bushels over July of last year, or an increase of 38 per cent.

Imports of wheat, including wheat flour, into the United Kingdom during July, 1923, amounted to 18,000,000 bushels compared with 16,000,000 bushels during July, 1922. The United States supplied a little less than during July of last year, but imports from Argentina and British East Indies were greater.

TRADE, PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES.

Rice production in Ceylon and Philippine Islands in 1923 is 3,049,000,000 pounds or 47,000,000 pounds greater than in 1922. Production in the United States in 1923 is 250,000,000 pounds below that of last year.

Dried fruit production is becoming of considerable importance in the Union of South Africa. The total production of all varieties for the year ending April, 1922, was 22,419,181 pounds as compared with 11,687,000 for the preceding year. Raisins and peaches are the most important kinds.

Exports of shelled almonds from Morocco amounted to 2,303 short tons in 1922 as compared with 736 short tons in 1916.

Chilian exports of English walnuts have varied considerably during the years 1910 to 1921. The smallest quantity exported was 3,931,000 in 1920. During 1914 the exports amounted to 8,662,000 pounds.

Copra production in the Philippine Islands exceeds that of any other country from which statistics are available. The production during 1921 amounted to 789,718,000 pounds as compared with 257,276,000 in 1913. Ceylon ranks next in importance, exporting during 1921 154,000,000 pounds.

Livestock in New Zealand as of January 31, 1923, show increases in number for all classes except horses, as compared with the same date in 1922. The number of dairy cows was 1,239,000 in 1923 as compared with 1,137,000 in 1922. Sheep including lambs number 22,929,000 on April 30, 1923, as against 22,222,000 on April 30, 1922.

Slaughterings of live stock in Inspected Establishments of Canada during 1922 showed increases as compared with 1921 for cattle and swine. The number of sheep slaughtered in 1922 was less than in 1921.

The condition of the olive crop of Italy is considered satisfactory and it is estimated that the olive oil produced this year will amount to 47,550,600 gallons as compared with 73,333,592 gallons in 1922, as reported by Leon Dominion, American Consul, Rome, Italy, on July 10, 1923. The production of 1922 was considered exceptional and this year's production will constitute a good average.

The almond industry of Italy. According to a Consular Report from Leghorn, Italy, July 12, 1923, a crop of twenty or thirty tons is considered normal. Crop failures on account of the cold are frequent and the average production is, therefore, of no account. The produce is not exported but sold on the local market.

The areas of important commercial production of almonds in Italy are in the southern provinces and in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

TRADE, PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES, Cont'd.

The tobacco crop in Cuba should prove about average, according to a report from Consul A. C. Frost, August 9, 1923, from Havana, Cuba. In some of the tobacco growing districts severe droughts during the growing season caused considerable shrinkage in the outturn of the crop, but this shrinkage is practically balanced by the production of those districts in which the weather during the growing season was favorable. Considerably more tobacco was planted than in former years.

Polish Tobacco Monopoly. The statutes for the new organization of the tobacco monopoly have been promulgated. The monopoly will be a State enterprise known as the Polish Tobacco Monopoly and will be based on commercial principles in conformity with the law of June 1, 1922. The new organization will grant advances on tobacco in order to restrict the exportation of foreign currency and encourage local planting. The management will consist of a director with a consulting Committee composed of delegates of the Ministry of Finance, according to the Chamber of Commerce Journal, July 20, 1923, page 35.

Wages of Agricultural Labourers in Sweden exceed pre-war wages by 90 to 100 per cent, is reported in an article appearing in the Journal of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom, while the prices for agricultural products are only 30 to 50 per cent higher. This means a serious decline in the lucrativeness of agriculture, as wages generally represent the largest item of expenditure, in North Sweden, for instance, the proportion being 70 to 80 per cent of the total costs, and in South Sweden 40 to 45 per cent.

Jaffa Orange Exports amounted to 1,464,588 cases during the 1922-23 season, as compared with 1,122,000 cases in the previous season. The bulk of the oranges went to the United Kingdom (913,451 cases) and Egypt (535,232 cases), according to an article appearing in the Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette, London, of July 26, 1923.

Export of Siberian Butter is to be resumed this autumn if it is found possible to provide the necessary organization for the purpose of buying the butter, making up consignments at the places situated on the railway line and forwarding the goods to the Russian ports. Exportation, however, depends entirely upon transport possibilities. Cold-storage wagons are not likely to be available now. In pre-war times the Siberian butter was generally forwarded to Windau and thence to England, Germany figuring as second-best customer, as reported by the European Commercial.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 22 countries.....	2,323,195,000	2,392,850,000		3.0
Estimates recently received:				
France.....	243,315,000	290,456,000		19.4
Total 23 countries reporting.....	2,566,510,000	2,683,306,000		4.6

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July 1922 and 1923, and Aug. 4 to August 25, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	July		1923		
		1922	Preliminary	Week Ending August 1	Week Ending Aug. 18	Week Ending Aug. 25
Exports:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	2,519	816	103	383	932
Corn	"	14,244	1,130	73	220	126
Oats.....	"	4,181	143	31	12	22
Rye.....	"	2,789	3,328	111	248	79
Wheat.....	"	14,979	8,843	1,744	3,901	3,271
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	921	884	269	233	276
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	4,681	5,798	357	208	362
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	181	240	2	1	2
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	9,487	12,665			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	486	775			

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1922 AND 1923.

Crop	Acreage		Production	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	1,967,000	1,741,000	62,492,000	57,198,000
Barley.....	1,364,000	1,329,000	44,620,000	44,345,000
Oats.....	2,164,000	1,974,000	87,616,000	92,582,000

Source: Monthly Agricultural Report, Ministry of Agr. and Fisheries, Aug. 1, 1923.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR; EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING
JULY 1922 AND 1923.

Country to which exported.	Wheat, including flour: in terms of grain		Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	July 1922	July 1923	July 1922	July 1923	July 1922	July 1923
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Barrels
Canada.....	3,582,437	3,417,358	3,568,681	3,379,788	3,507	8,349
Italy.....	3,521,646	658,468	3,521,646	645,130	----	2,964
United Kingdom....	2,873,948	2,165,591	2,407,752	1,699,490	103,599	103,578
Netherlands.....	2,480,730	1,571,403	2,177,070	905,880	67,480	147,894
Belgium.....	1,875,953	705,956	1,861,004	676,674	3,322	6,507
France.....	557,552	442,335	557,052	442,335	111	---
Ukraine.....	428,738	---	---	---	95,275	---
Germany.....	403,293	423,992	338,515	172,037	14,395	55,990
Cuba.....	302,748	408,696	2,400	4,600	66,744	89,799
Hongkong.....	243,279	73,125	---	---	54,062	16,250
Japan.....	205,574	722,838	136,670	709,518	15,312	2,960
Turkey in Europe..	199,998	17,366	---	---	44,444	3,859
Brazil.....	196,821	116,974	---	50	43,738	23,983
Kwantung, leased. territory.....	171,603	27,000	---	---	38,134	6,000
Philippine Islands:	123,075	144,194	---	---	27,350	32,043
Mexico.....	100,794	324,828	5,421	139,059	21,194	41,282
China.....	78,003	316,575	---	---	17,334	70,350
Sweden.....	61,358	89,535	28,000	56,325	7,413	7,380
Other countries...	1,716,089	1,196,018	374,631	12,336	298,102	263,041
Total Exports.....	19,123,639	12,822,252	14,978,842	8,843,222	921,066	884,229
Total Imports.....	3,276,836	1,917,375	3,070,434	1,835,515	45,867	18,191
Total Re-exports...	1,264	---	---	---	281	---
Excess Exports.....	15,848,067	10,904,877	11,908,408	7,007,707	875,480	866,038

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

PRODUCTION OF RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per cent	Per cent
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 15 countries	448,444,000	467,398,000		4.2
Estimates recently received:				
France	38,412,000	36,927,000	3.9	
Total 16 countries reporting	486,856,000	504,325,000		3.6
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 14 countries	760,104,000	815,761,000		7.3
Estimates recently received	None	None		
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 17 countries	2,255,673,000	2,349,027,000		4.1
Estimates recently received	None	None		

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

The countries reporting rye production in 1923 produced 63 per cent of the total rye production of the world in 1922.

The barley production reported to date represents approximately 71 per cent of the world production last year.

The oats production reported for 1923 is about 72 per cent of the world crop.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	1921-22	1922-23
	Short tons	Short tons
World production, including revisions	20,174,738	20,462,466
New estimates received	None	None

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

No new estimates of the Cuban sugar production to date have been received. One Central continues grinding.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR.

The Australian Government has attempted to satisfy the demand of the sugar growers and the fruit and jam-making interests of the Commonwealth. The new arrangement terminates the agreement under which the Commonwealth Government acted as sole distributor of sugar in Australia, provides for the formation of a voluntary sugar pool, and places an absolute embargo on the importation of sugar grown by black labour, except that which is required to make good any shortage caused through a partial failure of the Australian crop.

Under the scheme the pool will buy raw sugar for the year 1923-24 season at not more than 27 pounds per ton f.o.b. at the mills; the pool will arrange with the refineries to refine and distribute sugar at a price subject to the approval of the Commonwealth Government, and it is to provide sugar for the purpose of manufactured goods for export at a price equal to the current world's parity. A competent authority upon which the Commonwealth Government will be represented will be appointed to determine the price at which sugar is to be supplied for the export trade.

The embargo on imports will not be continued after June 30, 1925. The present proposals would give the sugar industry ample time in which to organize so as to meet any violent fluctuations in the world's price after the embargo is lifted. After June 30, 1925, the industry will be protected against unfair competition by means of a Customs duty in the same way as other industries.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

RICE CROPS IN COUNTRIES SO FAR REPORTING FOR 1923.

Country	Area		Production in terms of cleaned rice	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Acres	Acres	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
United States.....	1,055,000	883,000	1,165,694	913,889
Ceylon	750,000	800,000	320,988	345,679
Philippine Islands..	4,105,000	.....	2,681,303	2,702,835

Sources: United States - U. S. Crop Report, August 7, 1923.
 Ceylon - International Institute of Agriculture. Monthly Bulletin, July, 1923, p. 262.
 Philippine Islands - Philippine Dept. of Agr. and Natural Resources, Mimeographed Report, June 29, 1923.

EGYPTIAN SUMMER RICE CROP IN 1923.

The production of the summer rice crop in Egypt for 1923 amounts to 40,691,000 pounds of cleaned rice as compared with 33,469,000 pounds in 1922. The total rice crop amounted to 471,903,000 pounds in 1921.

Sources: International Institute of Agriculture Monthly Bulletin, July, 1923, p. 262, and Egyptian Ministry of Finance Monthly Agricultural Statistics, Feb. 28, 1922, p. 27.

FIRST RICE CROP OF FORMOSA FOR 1923.

It is reported that the official estimate of area for the first crop of Formosa which will shortly be harvested was 554,469 acres or 6,714 acres less than in 1922. The production is estimated at 810,154,000 pounds as compared with 859,410,000 pounds for the first crop of 1922. The total production in 1922 amounted to 1,711,016,000 pounds of cleaned rice.

Sources: Corn Trade News July 28, 1923, p. 269. Indian Trade Journal, Jan. 11, 1923, p. 56. International Institute of Agriculture Monthly Bulletin May, 1923, p. 176.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

PRODUCTION OF DRIED FRUIT, ON FARMS ONLY, IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
FOR THE YEARS 1921 AND 1922.

Fruit	Year ending	Year ending
	April 30, 1921.	April 30, 1922.
	Pounds	Pounds
Apples	164,900	422,377
Apricots.....	160,100	980,467
Figs	132,200	229,638
Peaches	1,824,200	2,842,367
Pears	192,200	238,496
Prunes and plums	741,900	1,945,969
Raisins - Stalk	1,106,500	3,028,154
Loose	5,452,100	10,114,315
Sultana	1,835,400	2,498,883
Currants	77,500	118,515

Source: Report of Consul Charles J. Pissar, Cape Town, South Africa, June 18, 1923, quoting "Agricultural and Pastoral Census of the Union of South Africa for the year ended April 30, 1922."

CONDITION OF THE FRUIT CROP IN NETHERLANDS.

According to a report by the Department of Agriculture, the condition of the principal fruits in the Netherlands on July 23 is given as follows:

Apples	49	Grapes	70
Pears	30	Peaches under glass ..	89
Late cherries ...	59	Peaches outdoors	49
Plums	52	Raspberries	52

(100 equals excellent; 90 equals very good; 70 equals good; 60 equals fairly good; 50 equals fair; 40 equals quite poor; 30 equals poor; 10 equals failure.)

Source: Ministerie van Binnenlandsche Zaken en Landbouw. Directie van den Landbouw Stand van het fruit en de Warmoezerijgewassen op 23 July, 1923.

EXPORTS OF SHELLED ALMONDS FROM MOROCCO 1916 TO 1922.

Year	Exports	
	Short Tons	Value in U.S. Money
		Dollars
1916	736	326,976
1917	427	207,698
1918	2,665	1,572,062
1919	2,691	1,252,335
1920	2,415	996,450
1921	3,608	1,114,394
1922	2,303	621,992

Source: Report of Consul Charles I. Graham, May 23, 1923, Tangier Morocco.

COCOA.

The last crop of cocoa was only moderate because of the strong and excessive rains which fell at the time when they were least needed, causing the loss of the greater part of the green fruit, particularly in the lower and little ventilated regions. The other causes which reduce the production of cocoa forests are the high cost of labor due to lack of men and increased wages of the laborers.

Source: Consular Report, No. 96475, Willis C. Cook, Caracas, Venezuela, May 14, 1923.

CHILIAN EXPORTS OF ENGLISH WALNUTS 1910-1921.

Date	Quantity	Date	Quantity
	Pounds		Pounds
1910	6,794,577	1916	6,173,541
1911	8,534,448	1917	6,323,454
1912	6,088,003	1918	5,597,920
1913	7,814,205	1919	5,667,586
1914	8,661,873	1920	3,930,802
1915	4,397,516	1921	6,486,815

Source: Sinopsis Estadística 1920, 1921 Anuario Estadística, Vol. XI, Comercio Exterior 1921.

PRODUCTION OF COPRA IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE YEARS 1913-1921.

Year ^a	Production
	Pounds
1913	257,276,419
1914	236,736,410
1915	378,251,959
1916	312,533,340
1917	411,182,067
1918	764,238,997
1919	770,253,851
1920	797,195,205
1921	789,718,000

a. Fiscal year ending June 30.

Source: Govt. of Philippine Islands, Department of Agriculture and Natural resources, for the respective years.

PRODUCTION OF COPRA IN 1921 IN COUNTRIES FOR WHICH DATA ARE AVAILABLE

	Production
	Pounds
Philippine Islands	789,718,000
Mauritius	1,020,818
Western Samoa	25,760,000
British Honduras a ^b	199,137
British Guiana a	87,696
Trinidad a	4,196,703
French West Africa a	224,869
British West Africa	
Gold Coast Colony a	992,320
Zanzibar a	15,551,200
Kenya a	1,046,416
Ceylon a	154,077,952
Fiji a	32,549,440

a. Exports.

b. Exports for the first 9 months in 1921.

Source: Philippine Islands, Govt. of P. I. Dept. Agric. and Natural Resources, 1921. Mauritius, Colonial Report #1149, Mauritius 1921, page 12. Western Samoa, Commerce Rep. Apr. 10, 1922, page 72, quoting Consular Report, British Honduras, Consular Report, #72381, Belize, Br. Honduras, October 12, 1922. British Guiana, Colonial Report #1123, Br. Guiana for 1921, p. 12. Trinidad Idem #1135 Trinidad and Tobago for 1921, page 14. Consular Report, #2652, Dakar Senegal, November 28, 1922. Br. W. Africa, Consular Report #2651 November 30, 1922. Zanzibar, Colonial Report #1125, Zanzibar 1921, page 9. Kenya, Idem #1122, Kenya 1920-21, page 9. Ceylon, Cons. Report, #6077, Colombo, Ceylon, Feb. 7, 1923. Fiji, Colonial Report, #1130, Fiji 1921, page 12.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN NEW ZEALAND ON JANUARY 31, 1923.

Live Stock	Jan. 31, 1922 Final figures	Jan. 31, 1923 Interim figures
Horses	332,105	331,922
Dairy cows	1,137,055	1,238,891
Cattle (total including dairy cows)	3,323,223	3,475,449
Sheep shorn during 1922-23 season	21,100,550	20,479,334
Lambs tailed during 1922-23 season	10,267,901	10,893,471
Sheep, including lambs, as of Apr. 30, 1923	22,222,259	22,928,864
Pigs	384,333	396,648

Source: Extract from New Zealand Gazette No. 54, June 28, 1923.

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE SLAUGHTERED IN INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS
IN CANADA IN 1922.

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Swine
1913	545,124	499,905	1,664,650
1918	881,893	378,054	2,271,639
1919	947,015	613,460	2,331,876
1920	831,701	662,763	1,785,235
1921	715,313	646,950	1,636,389
1922	831,701	596,403	1,927,212

Source: Live stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1909-19, 1920, 1921, and 1922, page 50.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1921 AND 1922.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries estimates the production of milk in Great Britain in 1921, (excluding milk used for calf rearing) at 1,220,000,000 gallons of which 84 per cent was produced in England and Wales and 16 per cent in Scotland. The imports of milk products expressed in terms of whole milk was approximately 1,470,000,000 gallons in 1921. The estimated total consumption of milk and milk products including waste during this year was therefore equivalent to 2,690,000,000 gallons. The home production was about 45 per cent of the estimated consumption. In 1922 the equivalent consumption in terms of milk was computed as 2,890,000,000 gallons, of which home production furnished 1,320,000,000 or approximately 45 per cent. The following table gives a detailed account of the production, importation and distribution of milk.

	1921.	1922.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Consumed as liquid milk	600,000,000	650,000,000 to 700,000,000
Made into butter and cheese <u>a</u>	494,000,000	.....
Made into condensed milk	35,000,000	.....
Used for cream and miscellaneous manufactur- ing purposes	61,000,000	.....
Allowance for wastage, spillage, etc.....	30,000,000	.....
Home Production	1,220,000,000	1,320,000,000
	Estimated equi- valent quantity of milk.	Estimated equi- valent quantity of milk.
Imports:		
Butter	1,084,000,000	.....
Cheese	309,000,000	.....
Condensed milk, milk powder, etc.....	77,000,000	.....
Total Imports.....	1,470,000,000	1,570,000,000
Total Consumption	2,690,000,000	2,890,000,000

a. Of this quantity roughly 100,000,000 gallons were estimated as manufactured into cheese.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce. Interim Report on Milk and Milk Products 1923, page 12.

SICILIAN ALMOND CROP SHORT.

Almond production in Sicily in 1923 will be between 15,000,000 pounds and 20,000,000 pounds, according to a cable received by United States Department of Agriculture, August 16, from its Agricultural Commissioner at London, who is now in Sicily.

This is considered about one-third of a normal crop. The carry-over in the hands of large farmers is estimated to be from 17,600,000 to 22,000,000 pounds. Speculators who are speculating in future deliveries to maintain prices are contracting for the new crop at 16.51 cents per pound. The quality of the crop is good.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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NO. 10.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Forecast Hungarian Production 1923 larger than 1922 for corn, potatoes, and sugar beets. Forecasts of corn production in Hungary, 1923, is 53,186,000 bushels as compared with 32,493,000 bushels in 1922, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is an increase of 20,693,000 bushels over the production of last year.

The potato production is forecasted at 65,439,000 bushels against 33,359,000 in 1922.

Forecasts of sugar beet production indicate a crop of 974,000 short tons as compared with 632,000 short tons produced last year.

Increase in Egyptian Cotton crop. Egyptian cotton production for 1923 is forecasted at 1,204,000 bales (478 pounds net) as compared with 1,015,000 bales for last year, according to a cable received by the United States Department of Agriculture on August 29, from the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. This preliminary forecast indicates an increase of 18.6 per cent over the final estimate for last year.

Bavaria's grain crops increased. 1923 German bread grain acreage increased. Sugar beet area increased. Potatoes same as last year. Reports indicate that the area of wheat to be harvested in Germany this year is about 10 per cent less than last year, but the area of rye is 10 per cent greater, making the total area of bread grains to be harvested greater than last year. The area in potatoes appears to be about the same as last year. The sugar beet area has been considerably increased. The total acreage for Germany in 1922 was 3,396,000 acres for wheat; 10,236,000 acres for rye; 6,725,000 acres for potatoes; and 1,031,000 acres for sugar beets.

Bavaria's wheat crop is forecasted at 14,918,000 bushels compared to 11,213,000, an increase of 3,705,000 or 33.0 per cent. The rye crop is forecasted at 21,849,000 bushels against 20,537,000, an increase of 1,312,000 bushels or 6.4 per cent. The production of barley is forecasted at 24,434,000 bushels compared with 17,337,000 bushels last year. The increase amounts to 7,097,000 bushels. Oats production is forecasted at 41,819,000 bushels compared with 28,992,000 bushels in 1922. This means an increase of 12,827,000 bushels more than last year. The spelt crop this year is forecasted at 1,543,000 bushels against 1,259,000 bushels last year, an increase of 284,000 bushels.

Bavaria in 1922 had 19.8 per cent of the total wheat acreage of Germany; 10.6 per cent of the total rye acreage; 26.0 per cent of the summer barley acreage; 13.1 per cent of oats; and 17.0 per cent of winter spelt.

Crop conditions in Norway improved during August, but are still below the September 1 condition last year, according to a radiogram received September 1 by the United States Department of Agriculture from the Department of Agriculture at Kristiania. The condition of the wheat crop on September 1 was 86 per cent of the ten-year average compared with 83 per cent last month and 94 per cent on September 1 last year. Rye was 93 per cent compared with 97 per cent last month and 101 last year. The condition of oats was 75 compared with 74 last month and 92 last year. Barley was 80 compared with 76 last month and 93 last year. The condition of potatoes was 89 compared with 85 last month and 102 last year.

Increased acreage in Argentina for wheat, oats and Linseed. According to a radiogram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 2, 1923, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, the area sown to wheat in Argentina is estimated for the 1923-24 season to be 17,038,000 acres as compared with 15,940,000 acres for the 1922-23 season, an increase of 7 per cent. The oats area is estimated at 2,632,000 acres as compared to 2,618,000 acres. The flax area for 1923-24 is estimated to be 4,824,000 acres compared to 4,112,000 acres for 1922-23.

Argentine live stock census. The Argentine Embassy reports that the 1922 Livestock Census shows the number of cattle in Argentina to be 37,064,150 compared with 25,866,763 given in the 1914 census, and the 1919 estimate of 27,720,832. This indicates an increase of 43.3 per cent over the 1914 census and 33.7 per cent over the 1919 estimate. The sheep in 1922 numbered 35,671,000 compared with 43,225,452 given in the 1914 census. This shows a reduction of 7,554,452 sheep in 1922 or a decrease of 17.5 per cent over the 1914 census figures. During the first eight months of 1923, the slaughterings of cattle increased 40 per cent over the slaughterings last year. The report states that these figures are subject to verification.

GERMAN FAT AND OIL SITUATION.

Revolutionary changes in the German fat and oil industry during and since the war may have an important bearing upon the future profitability of several products of American agriculture.

There has been a considerable reduction in supplies of fats in Germany since the beginning of the war. No data are available to show how low the supplies fell during the war. There have been some improvements in supplies since the war but they are still low. The best available data indicate that the total supply for 1922 was only 70 per cent of the total supply for 1912-13. The reduction of the population from 68,000,000 in 1912-13 to 60,000,000 in 1922 reduces the need for fats but the per capita supply is only 80 per cent of the prewar supply.

Germany produces a smaller proportion of her total fat supplies than she produced before the war. In 1912-13 fifty-eight per cent of the German fats and oils were home produced from domestic animals, home-grown seeds and imported seeds and all other materials from which the fats had not been extracted. In 1922 home production constituted only 49 per cent of the total supply.

GERMAN FAT AND OIL SITUATION, CONT'D.

Probably the most significant change since the beginning of the war is the tendency to replace animal fats, pork fats in particular, with other and cheaper fats, chiefly from vegetables. The relative position of pork fats has declined from 33 per cent of the total in 1912-13 to 24 per cent in 1922. The per capita use of pork fats has decreased about 42 per cent, whereas the use of all fats and oils has decreased only about 20 per cent.

Germany was an important exporter of vegetable oils in pre-war years, but in 1922 was obliged to import large quantities. Net exports averaged 39,300 tons for the years 1912 and 1913, while net imports amounted to 147,858 tons in 1922. Post-war oil production from imported materials, although increasing, is still below that of pre-war years.

Copra was the most important oil-containing raw material imported into Germany in 1922, and was the only material to exceed pre-war tonnage. Palm kernels and rape and rapeseed were next in importance.

German imports of margarine materials in 1922, with the exception of fish oil, were below pre-war figures, although margarine production is estimated to have been twice what it was before the war. The deficiency has been filled by vegetable oils which are used for other purposes as well.

The fall in imports of these materials has been largely at the expense of the United States.

Fat supplies from slaughtered cattle, based upon dressed weights, with 1922 considered as 100, was as follows in the years indicated: 1921, 90; 1920, 50; 1919, 62; and 1913, 147. Fat supplies from hogs slaughtered in 1922 were from 40 to 45 per cent of the 1912-13 total.

The number of dairy cattle in Germany in 1922 was 80 per cent of the pre-war figure. Milk goats, of which there are a large number, increased 30 per cent during the same period.

Trade in dairy products, both imports and exports, with the exception of cheese, is much below that of pre-war years.

Germany (Occupied Territory), in virtue of a Decision issued from Coblenz on July 13, according to the Board of Trade Journal and Commercial Gazette, July 26, 1923, oilcakes (residues from the manufacture of fatty oils) may be exported from the Occupied Territory without payment of export duty, and without requirement of export license. In addition, these oilcakes may be exported from Occupied to Unoccupied Germany without permit formality.

GERMAN FAT AND OIL SITUATION, -CONT'D.

Pork supplies in Germany will be somewhat larger next winter than they were last year owing to a considerable increase in the number of hogs in Prussia. The hog census of Prussia June 30, bears out the forecast made by the Department in May, of an increase in the number of hogs in Germany. The number for the whole of Prussia was estimated to be nearly 10 per cent greater than at the same time last year. An analysis of the figures for the two years shows that there has been nearly 25 per cent increase in the number of spring pigs and 16 per cent increase in the number of brood sows. It is estimated that home production will meet about two-thirds of the domestic requirements. The increase may be expected to diminish somewhat the demand for American pork and lard in the coming year. However, the number of hogs in the country is far below pre-war normal, and the demand for foreign meats and fats will continue large.

	Census of June 1st	1923	1922
Pig holding Households		2,819,549	2,756,770
Farrows of less than 8 weeks		2,244,545	1,804,947
Young pigs of less than 6 months		4,638,165	4,514,676
Boars of less than one year		31,045	26,793
Brood sows of less than 1 year		418,937	339,989
All other pigs " " "		1,133,093	1,276,396
Boars of 1 year and more		28,020	26,761
Brood Sows of one year and older		625,013	560,383
All other pigs of one year and older		141,902	133,991
Grand Total		9,460,720	8,683,936

Owing to the occupation of the Ruhr District, the totals given are probably less than the actual number of hogs because of the difficulties experienced in getting figures.

GERMAN OIL TRADE. 1912, 1913, - 1922.

Year	Oil Imports.	Oil Exports.	Import Surplus.	Export Surplus.	Oil from Seeds Imported	Total available for consumption
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1912 ...	106,741	126,201	.....	19,460	582,689	563,229
1913 ...	88,165	147,304	.....	59,139	703,797	644,658
1912/13:						
average:	97,453	136,752	.....	39,300	693,243	603,943
1922 ...	166,853	18,995	147,858	.....	414,243	562,101

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING, 1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels	Bushels	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and: unrevised, 22 countries	2,323,194,000	2,415,765,000		4.0
Estimates recently received	None	None		

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July and August 1922 and 1923, and August 11 to September 1, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	July and August		1923		
		1922	1923 Preliminary.	Week ending August 13	Week ending Aug. 25	Week ending Sept. 1.
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports:						
Barley	Bu.	4,604	4,237	383	932	289
Corn	"	26,414	1,760	220	126	100
Oats	"	5,944	420	12	22	99
Rye	"	7,399	4,476	248	79	501
Wheat	"	48,682	32,143	3,901	3,271	8,215
Wheat Flour	Bbls.	2,090	1,831	233	276	264
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	7,675	7,118	203	362	205
Wheat Flour	Bbls.	293	247	1	2	1
Exports from Canada:		July	July			
Wheat	Bu.	9,487	12,665			
Wheat Flour	Bbls.	486	775			

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

COTTON AREA AND PRODUCTION FORECASTS FOR UNITED STATES, INDIA, AND EGYPT
FOR 1923-24 COMPARED WITH ESTIMATES FOR 1922-23.

Country.	Acreage		Production	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
	Acres	Acres	Bales 478 lbs. net	Bales 478 lbs. net
United States . . .	34,016,000	38,287,000	9,762,000	10,783,000
India (58% crop) : ^a	12,496,000	12,373,000	.....	.....
Egypt	1,869,000	1,516,000	1,015,000	1,204,000

^a First Government forecasts which relate to areas sown up to the end of July and covers on an average about 58 per cent of the total cotton area for India. Last year's final estimate was 21,154,000 acres.

COTTON SOWINGS IN RUSSIA.

Cotton sowings in various areas of the Russian Union, according to the Manchester Guardian of August 2 are: Turkestan 405,000 acres, Caucasus 67,000 acres, Khiva 27,000 acres and Bokhara 27,000 acres. It is stated that if capital can be found to pay for the crop it is expected that the area sown will be doubled next year. Announcement has been made that the Russian Government is giving a credit of six million gold roubles for irrigation work in Turkestan.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS IN MEXICO.

The weather during July was favorable for the development of the cotton crop in Low^{er} California, according to a report from Consul H. C. von Struve, Mexicali, Mexico, dated July 30. The heat was constant but not so great as to injure the crop. It is estimated by some people that the outlook is for a crop around 90,000 bales, but more conservative observers, in the light of last year's experience, do not look for a crop of more than 75,000 bales.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GERMAN FAT SUPPLIES.

	1912-13	1922
	Short tons	Short tons
<u>German Production</u>		
<u>Animal Fats</u>		
Hog fat	595,000	265,000
Butter	441,000	292,000
Beef fat	187,000	127,000
Rendering fats (from refuse, bones, etc.) a:	<u>17,000</u>	<u>17,000</u>
<u>Total animal fats</u>	1,240,000	701,000
<u>Vegetable Fats</u>		
Oil from German seeds .	<u>33,000</u>	<u>44,000</u>
<u>Total German production</u>	1,273,000	745,000
<u>Imported Supplies</u>		
<u>Animal Fats</u>		
Hog Fat:		
Lard	118,000	72,000
Fat from fresh pork.	7,000	2,750
Fat from bacon	<u>1,600</u>	<u>22,600</u>
<u>Total Hog Fat</u> ...	126,600	97,350
Butter	61,000	1,180
Butter from imported cream	15,400	.....
Premier Jus and Oleo b	50,000	22,000
Tallow and bone fat b	<u>21,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
<u>Total Animal Fats</u>	274,000	160,530
Fish Oil and Fat b ...	53,000	69,000
<u>Vegetable Fats</u>		
Oil and oil from raw materials b	<u>595,000</u>	<u>551,000</u>
<u>Total Imported Supplies</u>	922,000	730,530
<u>Total all supplies</u>	<u>2,195,000</u>	<u>1,525,530</u>

IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OILS INTO GERMANY.

Item	1912	1913	1922
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Linseed oil	2,963	3,489	32,229
Soya bean oil	12,211	3,461	45,718
Cotton seed oil ...	29,624	17,943	2,935
Castor oil	9,463	10,501	3,868
Palm oil	13,088	16,613	5,627
Palm-kernel oil ...	6	53	4,038
Coconut oil	367	655	32,162
Olein	12,648	13,371	2,162
Total	80,370	66,086	128,739

Source: Report from U.S. Agricultural Representative in Berlin, Germany.

IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OIL SEEDS INTO GERMANY.

Seed	1913	1920	1921	1922
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Rape and rape-seed	169,122	9,776	44,837	135,979
Peanuts	108,119	1,097	29,313	76,381
Sesamum	127,909	2,755	38,671	17,281
Linseed and linmeal	617,645	5,849	35,367	113,708
Cottonseed	242,282	58	569	21,399
Soyabeans and				95,246
movra seeds, etc..	138,614	2,509	12,697	8,934
Palm kernel.....	260,051	3,002	19,977	139,860
Copra	216,546	10,680	73,110	311,595
Total	1,830,283	35,726	259,591	920,383

Source: U.S. Agricultural Representative in Berlin, Germany.

POSSIBLE GERMAN OIL CAKE PRODUCTION.

Pre-War and Post-War

	Tons of 2,000 Pounds
<u>Pre-war</u>	
Oil seeds crushed in 1912.....	1,570,288
Estimated oil yield 1912.....	582,689
Possible cake yield.....	987,599
<u>Post-war</u>	
Oil seeds crushed in 1913.....	1,911,029
Estimated oil yield 1913.....	703,797
Possible cake yield	1,207,232
Average possible cake yield 1912-13	1,097,415
<u>Post-war</u>	
Oil seeds crushed in 1922	895,972
Estimated oil yield 1922	414,244
Possible cake yield in 1922	481,728

GERMAN NET IMPORTS OF CONCENTRATES.

Crop	1912-13	1922
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Barley	3,107	267
Oats.....	152	85
Maize	935	1,085
Bran etc.	1,462	121
Rice offals	191	69
Total	5,847	1,629

Source: Report from U.S. Agricultural Representative in Berlin, Germany.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER INSPECTION IN GERMANY.

	: Year	: Steers	: Bulls	: Cows	: Young cattle over 3 months	: Calves under three months
Former Territory of 1913	1912	524,236	423,086	1,731,996	961,391	4,366,302
	1913	518,244	498,138	1,633,561	879,032	4,088,445
Territory of 1921	1913	494,352	471,156	1,491,829	804,192	3,737,957
	1919	629,232		909,655	994,709	892,456
	1920	532,022		895,606	661,855	1,223,735
	1921	366,169	369,992	1,305,539	875,852	3,126,971
Present territory excluding Saar Section:.....	1913	492,148	466,091	1,463,656	791,452	3,702,536
	1921	359,483	364,635	1,283,536	866,466	3,108,376
	1922	316,357	323,534	1,442,478	965,767	3,207,789
Slaughtering under inspection during the first 6 months	1921	127,776	151,883	557,565	314,373	1,449,129
	1922	147,131	158,831	724,157	435,490	1,890,369
Slaughtered weights: in pounds <u>a</u>	1908	728	683	529	408	88
	1920		342			68
	1921-22	674	580	461	355	86

a Slaughtered (or dressed) weights of animals are important in making comparisons. The German Meat Office has found average slaughtered weights for 1920 as above, and for a general comparison the same weights can be applied to 1919, although average weights were undoubtedly less for that year.

Source: E.C. Squire, U.S. Agricultural Representative in Berlin, Germany.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER INSPECTION IN GERMANY, CONT'D.

	Year	Hogs	Sheep	Goats	Horses & one hoof animals	Pigs
Former Territory of 1913.....	1912	13,217,356	2,269,419	474,534	173,113	8,094
	1913	17,872,028	2,092,989	469,792	163,232	7,356
Territory of 1921	1913	16,587,896	1,968,434	422,856	153,564	7,346
	1919	1,367,927				
	1920	3,011,567				
	1921	6,926,602	2,093,762	320,155	149,695	5,482
Present Territory: excluding Saar Section.....	1913	16,375,542	1,966,893	419,973	153,039	7,344
	1921	5,824,761	2,092,353	315,387	148,679	5,482
	1922	6,916,735	1,769,406	259,551	240,014	13,595
Slaughtering under Inspection during: the first 6 months	1921	2,966,666	576,466	142,585	58,192	
	1922	3,956,993	731,871	155,484	94,676	
Slaughtered ^a weights in pounds:	1908	187	48	35	518	
	1920	165	37	35	518	
	1921-22:	183	48	35	525	

^a The German Health Office, on October 18, 1922, issued a bulletin giving the average slaughtered weights of animals for 1921 and 1922 on the basis of weights during the year from April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922. The slaughtered weights for 1908 can be taken as representative of pre-war years.

Source: E.C. Squire, U.S. Agricultural Representative in Berlin, Germany.

**NUMBER OF DAIRY ANIMALS, SHEEP AND HOGS IN GERMANY IN 1912, 1913, 1920, 1921
AND 1922.**

December 1	Terri- tory	Cattle				Sheep
		Total	Cows 2 yrs. and older	Milk cows		
1912	former	20,182,021	10,944,283	10,205,185		5,803,445
1913	former	20,994,344	11,320,460	10,555,000		5,520,837
1913	present	18,475,804	9,973,418	9,475,000		
1920		16,806,791	8,790,163	7,922,945		6,149,803
1921		16,790,699	9,061,598	8,247,061		6,676,324
1922		16,309,474	8,970,818	8,139,828		5,745,613
1922 in comparison to:						
1913	former	- 4,684,870	- 2,349,642	- 2,415,172		224,776
1913	present	- 2,166,330	- 1,002,600	- 1,335,172		
1920		- 497,317	179,655	216,883		- 404,190
1921		- 481,225	90,780	107,232		- 930,711
December	Terri- tory	Goats		Hogs		Pigs of less than 8 weeks
		Total	Milk goats (about 2/3)	Total		
1912	former	3,410,396	2,608,874	21,923,707		
1913	former	3,548,384	2,355,600	25,659,140		
1913	present	3,164,250	2,109,500	22,534,407		
1920		4,458,535	2,972,360	14,179,163		2,624,066
1921		4,295,548	2,863,700	15,817,819		2,980,071
1922		4,135,950	2,757,300	14,682,622		2,593,680
1922 in comparison to:						
1913	former	587,566	401,700	- 10,976,518		
1913	present	971,700	647,800	- 7,850,785		
1920		- 322,585	- 215,060	503,459		- 30,386
1921		- 159,598	- 106,400	1,135,197		- 386,391

GERMAN TRADE IN MILK, CREAM, AND MILK PRODUCTS.
(Tons of 2,000 Pounds).

Item	Year	Imports	Exports	Net imports or exports	Milk equivalent
Milk	1912	47,429	12,967	Import 34,462	34,462
	1913	36,144	13,724	" 22,420	22,420
	1922	10,573	6,057	" 4,516	4,516
Cream	1912	46,241	50	" 46,191	230,955
	1913	48,914	28	" 48,886	244,430
	1922	14	--	" 14	70
Butter Milk	1912	298	4,483	Export 4,185	(1)
	1913	15	4,738	" 4,723	
	1922	--	--	--	
Milk (Dried and prepared)	1912	29	5,128	" 5,099	(2) 25,495
	1913	57	9,101	" 9,044	45,220
	1922	4,647	511	Import 4,136	20,680
Cheese (Solid)	1912	21,494	56	" 21,438	214,380
	1913	26,740	143	" 26,597	265,970
	1922	20,850	176	" 20,674	206,740
Cheese (Soft)	1912	2,145	851	" 1,294	12,940
	1913	2,211	659	" 1,552	15,520
	1922	5,142	942	" 4,200	42,000
Butter	1894	7,716	8,598	Export 882	18,522
	1908	38,029	243	Import 37,786	793,506
	1909	49,350	231	" 49,119	1,031,499
	1910	46,406	198	" 46,208	970,368
	1911	61,839	276	" 61,563	1,292,823
	1912	61,288	243	" 61,045	1,281,945
	1913	59,745	298	" 59,447	1,248,387
	1922	1,179	309	" 870	18,270

(1) Buttermilk a by-product - milk equivalent not expressed.

(2) Equivalent taken as five pounds of milk to one of dried or prepared.

Source: Reports from E. C. Squire, Agricultural Representative in Berlin, Germany.

IMPORTS OF MARGARINE MATERIAL AND TALLOW, 1912 - 1922, INTO GERMANY

Item	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Lard:					
Total	116,978	118,373	136,038	161,162	72,000
From United States.....	110,672	111,532	125,790		63,153
Oleo:					
Total	27,067	29,132	5,604	3,277	14,319
From United States.....	22,746	21,641	3,320		11,505
From Argentina	992	1,377	114		
Premier Jus (Oleo Stock):					
Total	21,655	22,401	3,230	6,245	8,347
From United States	12,153	9,430	4,256		3,825
From Argentina.....	4,918	7,943	837		2,350
Tallow:					
Total	23,621	29,568	15,954	38,657	34,488
From United States	3,441	3,913	4,656		9,254
Cotton Seed Oil:					
Total	29,623	17,945	13,729	26,838	2,935
From United States	22,895	11,022	4,619		410
Fish Oil:					
Total	40,952	55,715	18,631		69,027

Note: Exports of above fats and oils are unimportant.

Source: Report of U.S. Agricultural Representative at Berlin, Germany.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

German grain crops increased about 45 per cent. Prussia's wheat crop is forecasted at 63,000,000 bushels as compared with 43,000,000 bushels last year, an increase of 45.7 per cent, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture. Forecasts of rye production for 1923 indicate a production of 218,000,000 bushels as compared with 150,000,000 bushels in 1922, an increase of 68,000,000 bushels or 45.8 per cent over the production of last year.

Prussia and Bavaria together will produce, according to forecasts, 77,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1923 against 54,000,000 bushels in 1922, an increase of 23,000,000 bushels or 43.1 per cent. The rye crop for these two states is forecasted at 240,000,000 bushels as compared to 170,000,000 bushels in 1922, an increase of 41.0 per cent. The barley production is forecasted at 83,000,000 against 56,000,000 last year, an increase of 47.6 per cent. Forecasts of the oat crop indicate a production of 331,000,000 against 217,000,000 in 1922 an increase of 53 per cent. The spelt crop will amount to 2,600,000 bushels against 1,900,000 last year, an increase of 37.3 per cent.

Prussia and Bavaria last year produced about 75.4 per cent of the German crop of wheat which was 71,900,000 bushels. The rye crop of Germany in 1922 was 206,049,199 bushels of which 82.7 per cent was produced in Prussia and Bavaria.

Production estimates for Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia indicate large increases in the production of wheat, barley and oats according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 7 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In Yugoslavia the wheat production is estimated at 61,876,000 bushels compared with 43,250,000 bushels last year. This is an increase of 13,626,000 bushels or about 28 per cent. Barley production is estimated at 14,330,000 bushels compared with 13,050,000 bushels last year. Oat production is estimated at 19,359,000 bushels compared with 16,200,000 bushels last year. Rye production is estimated at 5,905,000 bushels compared with 7,100,000 bushels last year. This is a considerable decrease from last years production.

CROP PROSPECTS,--CONT'D.

In Czechoslovakia the wheat crop is estimated at 36,523,000 bushels compared with 33,621,000 bushels in 1922. This is an increase of nearly 3,000,000 bushels. Barley production is estimated at 55,161,000 bushels compared with 46,352,000 last year. Oat production is estimated at 86,225,000 bushels compared with 71,552,000 last year. This is an increase of 14,673,000 bushels or about 20 per cent. Rye production is estimated at 51,808,000 bushels compared with 51,097,000 last year.

The Danish cereal harvest was progressing under favorable conditions on August 20 and crops are generally above average according to Broomhall's Corn Trade News, August 20, 1923.

Estimated wheat consumption of France. French millers are required by law to introduce from 8 to 10 per cent of rice, rye and potato flour in with wheat flour. Bran is not allowed to contain more than a certain percentage of shorts. These restrictions are to remain in force until August 31, 1924. In addition to the milling restrictions there is in progress a national "save bread" campaign. Under these conditions the consumptive requirements of wheat for the coming year are estimated at about 301,000,000 bushels according to a radiogram from the representative of the United States Department of Agriculture now in France. The exportable surplus of French Colonies in North Africa is estimated at about 22,000,000 bushels. The present wheat crop of France is estimated at 290,000,000 bushels or an increase of 47,000,000 bushels over the 1922 crop. Irrespective of carryover the wheat supply of France for the calendar year 1922, that is production plus net imports, was 272,880,000 bushels.

Canadian crop report. Preliminary estimates of fall and spring wheat in Canada indicate a yield of 470,328,000 bushels compared with 399,786,000 bushels last year, according to a telegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 11 from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The production estimate last month was 382,514,000.

Rye production is estimated at 28,159,000 bushels compared with 32,373,000 bushels last year. Barley production is estimated at 80,048,000 bushels compared with 71,865,000 bushels last year. The oat crop is estimated at 535,124,000 bushels compared with 491,239,000 bushels last year. The flaxseed crop is estimated at 5,977,000 bushels compared with 5,008,500 bushels last year.

TRADE AND PRICE NOTES.

The Russian Federal Soviet Government has approved a levy on grain exports in order to meet the costs of improvements of roads to the harbors, according to the London Grain Seed and Oil Reporter August 17. The levy on rye was said to be 0.03 gold rubles per gross pood (.024 cents per bushel).

Several local disorders have resulted from the Soviet campaign for grain exports according to the London Times of August 11. When peasants refuse to sell grain the agents levy it as tax in kind. Several accumulating stations have been attacked and the grain recaptured.

Fair imports of wheat into Italy will be necessary according to Broomhall's Corn Trade News of August 20 in spite of the heavy crop of wheat estimated at about 200,000,000 bushels. The annual consumptive requirements of about 260,000,000 bushels indicate probable imports this season of between 50 and 60,000,000 bushels. The price of native wheat in Italy has fallen to 90 lire per quintal (\$1.05 per bushel at current exchange) compared with 110 lire per quintal (\$1.29 per bushel), the average price of foreign wheat during the past few months. Growers are dissatisfied and are threatening to reduce the acreage this fall. Restrictions on the exports of Italian wheat have been withdrawn.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	1921-22.	1922-23 previously published.	1922-23 latest estimate.
	Short Tons.	Short Tons.	Short Tons.
Cuba	4,475,732	4,183,000	4,040,000
Brazil.....	^a 550,965	532,000	476,000
World Production including revisions.....	20,050,104	20,462,466	20,263,466

^aA decrease of 124,634 short tons from figure previously published, which was 675,599 short tons.

Sources: Weekly Market Report of Minford, Lueder and Company, August 31, 1923, quoting E. A. Himely; Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, August 16, 1923, page 420, quoting Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease	Increase
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 22 countries	2,323,194,000	2,415,765,000		4.0
Estimates recently received:				
Czechoslovakia.....	33,621,000	36,523,000		8.6
Jugoslavia.....	48,250,000	61,876,000		28.2
Canada (revised)	399,786,000	470,328,000		17.6
Total all countries reporting, 24 countries...	2,405,065,000	2,601,978,000		8.2

Source: Official sources and International Institute.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM CANADA, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY AND AUGUST, 1922 AND 1923, AND AUGUST 18 TO SEPTEMBER 8, 1923.

Country:	Unit:	July and August :		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
			Preliminary.	August 25. Preliminary	September 1. Preliminary	September 8. Preliminary
Exports:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	4,604	4,237	932	289	1,280
Corn.....	"	26,414	1,760	126	100	262
Oats.....	"	5,944	420	22	99	77
Rye.....	"	7,399	4,476	79	501	504
Wheat.....	"	48,682	32,143	3,271	8,215	4,775
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	2,090	1,831	276	264	234
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	7,675	7,118	362	205	39
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	298	247	2	1	(1)
Exports from Canada:		July	July			
Wheat.....	Bu.	9,487	12,665			
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	486	775			

(1) Less than 500.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

PRODUCTION OF RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922
AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease	Increase
<u>RYE</u>	Bushels	Bushels	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 16 countries	485,856,000:	504,325,000:		3.6
Estimates recently received:				
Canada.....	32,373,000:	28,159,000:	13.0	
Czechoslovakia.....	51,097,000:	51,808,000:		1.4
Jugoslavia.....	7,100,000:	5,805,000:	16.8	
Total 19 Countries Reporting.....	576,426,000:	590,197,000:		2.4
<u>BARLEY.</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 14 countries	760,104,000:	815,761,000:		7.3
Estimates recently received:				
Canada.....	71,865,000:	80,048,000:		11.4
Czechoslovakia.....	46,352,000:	55,161,000:		19.0
Jugoslavia.....	13,050,000:	14,330,000:		9.8
Total 16 Countries Reporting.....	891,371,000:	965,300,000:		8.3
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 17 countries	2,255,673,000:	2,349,027,000:		4.1
Estimates recently received:				
Canada.....	491,239,000:	535,124,000:		8.9
Czechoslovakia.....	71,552,000:	86,255,000:		20.5
Jugoslavia.....	16,200,000:	19,359,000:		19.5
Total 19 Countries Reporting.....	2,834,664,000:	2,989,765,000:		5.5

COTTON GROWING STIMULATED IN MEXICO.

Stimulation of cotton growing has been attempted in Mexico during the present season by Mexican cotton textile mill owners, according to a recent report by Consul George A. Bucklin from Acapulco, Mexico. Thirty-two tons of cotton seed costing \$75 per ton in United States currency were imported from the Imperial Valley for distribution among planters. This encouragement is necessary, the report states, if the mills are to be kept supplied with cotton of local production, as cotton growers, discouraged by losses thru pests, have been turning their attention to the growing of sesame. It is claimed that sesame is freer from hazards as it is not subject to such plagues as the boll weevil and pink worm. The success of the plan is somewhat doubtful as supplying of seed for planters has, in the past, had a proviso attached compelling the planters to sell the fiber produced therefrom to the local mills. Dissatisfaction resulted when the prices paid for the cotton did not measure up to the expectations of the planters.

COMPULSORY COTTON GRADING IN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Grading of cotton for export has been made compulsory in the Union of South Africa, according to a report from Consul Lewis V. Boyle at Durban, South Africa. No cotton is allowed to be exported unless it is accompanied by an export certificate issued by a government grader. One shilling is charged for grading and an additional shilling is payable on every 100 pounds of cotton lint to create a fund to be used in furthering the development of the cotton industry. It is expected that the new regulations will have a most beneficial influence on cotton growing which is developing very rapidly and promises to become one of the most important agricultural industries of the country.

SHANGHAI COTTON EXPORTS.

Exports of cotton from the port of Shanghai amounted to 135,114 bales of 478 pounds net for the year ended June 30, as compared with 84,398 bales for last year according to a non official report. Of these exports 30,591 bales were sent to other Chinese ports, 80,329 bales to Japan and 13,139 bales to the United States.

Sept. 12, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

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AREA OF CROPS IN URUGUAY, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Crop.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923. ^a
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	680,422	699,900	812,100	494,200	812,094
Barley	4,557	10,600	2,700	1,700	2,718
Oats	81,039	75,800	106,900	71,700	106,895
Linseed	82,675	80,800	60,900	44,500	60,935

a. According to the Board of Trade Journal, May 31, 1923, page 648.

Source: Anuario de Estadística Agrícola, 1919, International Institute of Agriculture 1920, 1921, 1922.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN URUGUAY, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Crop.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	5,948,423	7,768,000	9,944,000	3,674,000	9,943,740
Barley	75,616	169,000	42,000	14,000	42,039
Oats	1,478,633	1,989,000	2,069,000	1,722,000	2,069,451
Linseed	931,838	1,056,000	519,000	591,000	518,875

Source: Anuario de Estadística Agrícola, 1919-20, International Institute of Agriculture 1920-1923. Board of Trade Journal, May 31, 1923, page 648.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE (1) OF COMMERCIAL APPLES IN CANADA, 1921 AND 1922.

Province.	1921.		1922.	
	Quantity.	Total	Quantity.	Total
		value		value.
	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.
Nova Scotia	2,036,065	13,478,750	1,891,852	7,851,186
New Brunswick	33,000	170,940	25,000	112,500
Quebec	35,200	251,328	112,500	787,500
Ontario	885,065	6,850,403	809,500	4,007,025
British Columbia	1,057,483	9,147,228	1,000,000	6,750,000
Total	4,046,813	29,898,649	3,838,852	19,508,211

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Branch, Ottawa.

(1) Value in terms of Canadian dollars.

RYE.

Except for Denmark, Luxemburg, Austria and Roumania estimates of the 1923 rye production have been received for the whole of Europe exclusive of Russia. In 1922 these countries produced about 5 per cent of the European rye production. In other words estimates received to date cover about 95 per cent of the production. Upon the basis of these estimates and the crop conditions in the countries not yet reporting it appears that the total European rye production will be about 871,800,000 bushels compared with about 709,486,000 bushels produced in the same countries last year.

RYE PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909-1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
Canada	2,094	21,455	32,373	28,159
United States	36,093	61,675	95,497	64,800
Total North American Countries Report- ing	38,187	83,130	127,870	92,959
<u>EUROPE</u>				
Norway	974	1,043	862	832
Sweden	23,859	27,808	22,678	22,447
Denmark	18,096	12,204	14,600	
Netherlands	16,422	17,987	17,140	15,393
Belgium	22,675	21,273	18,384	19,526
Luxemburg	651	a b 707	a 250	
France	c 48,647	44,392	38,412	36,927
Spain	c 27,635	28,118	26,252	30,310
Portugal		4,564	2,361	5,372
Italy	c 5,328	d 6,519	5,562	6,693
Switzerland	c 1,783	1,559	1,488	1,646
Germany	c 445,222	267,643	206,049	e 290,000
Austria	c 112,752	13,161	a 12,990	
Czechoslovakia		53,735	51,097	51,808
Hungary	c 48,716	23,177	25,156	30,904
Jugoslavia	4,208	f 5,816	7,100	5,905
Greece		3,150	2,361	2,662
Bulgaria	8,553	6,712	7,204	8,480
Rumania	c 4,652	9,081	6,946	
Poland	90,494	167,558	197,375	257,579
Lithuania		a 21,047	a 24,249	24,290
Latvia		g 9,806	g 7,397	11,810
Estonia		a 5,908	a 5,797	6,863
Finland	11,174	10,385	7,776	10,220
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasia	c 798,742			
Total European Coun- tries Reporting	1,690,583	763,358	709,486	839,667
Total European Coun- tries Reporting 1923		728,205	674,700	839,667

RYE PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND
1923, -CONT'D.

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909-1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
<u>ASIA AND AFRICA</u>				
Algeria.....	<u>h</u>	<u>a</u> 4	<u>a</u> 4	<u>a</u> 17
Russia (Asiatic).....	24,663			
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting.....	1,753,433	846,492	837,360	871,620
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1923.....		811,339	802,574	932,643
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	Average 1908-09 to 1912-13.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Chile.....	<u>i</u> 144	57	63	
Uruguay.....	1 <u>h</u>	<u>h</u>		
Argentina.....	<u>i</u> 949	<u>a</u> 2,149	2,697	
Union of South Africa.....	<u>i</u> 608			
Australia.....	108			
New Zealand.....	97			
Total Southern Hemisphere Countries Reporting.....	1,907	2,206	2,760	
Total Southern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1923.....				
Total World Countries Reporting.....	1,755,340	848,698	840,120	932,643
Total World Countries Reporting for 1923.....		811,339	802,574	932,643

a. International Institute. b. Includes some maslin. c. Old boundaries.

d. Includes 885,000 bushels grown in new territory.

e. Estimate based on the total rye production of Bavaria and Prussia, which is estimated to be 240,000,000 bushels. These states produced 82.7 per cent of the total rye production in Germany in 1922.

f. Subject to revision. g. Consular Report, October 25, 1923.

h. Less than 500. i. Two year average. j. One year only.

Source: Official sources and International Institute unless otherwise stated.

RYE (including flour): INTERNATIONAL TRADE, CALENDAR YEARS, 1911-1922.

Country:	Average		1921		1922	
	1911 - 1913					
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PRINCIPAL EXPORT- ING COUNTRIES:	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Argentina.....	(1)	443:	—:	669:	—:	1,015
Bulgaria.....	1:	2,335:	(1) (3)	334:	(1) (3)	148
Canada.....	86:	69:	15:	3,322:	22:	9,833
Germany.....	16,900:	44,951: (4)	5,234: (4)	568:	21,285:	1,110
Rumania.....	49:	3,411:	—: (3)	2,357: (1)	(3) (3)	1,055
Russia.....	5,231:	34,921:	—: (3)	2,293: (3)	128: (3)	7,379
United States....	—:	855:	—:	30,146:	—:	47,601
PRINCIPAL IMPORT- ING COUNTRIES:						
					(3) (2)	(3) (2)
Austria-Hungary..	1,224:	19: (2)	2,347:	—:	2,111:	4
Belgium.....	6,157:	914:	527:	222:	272:	161
Czechoslovakia...	—:	—: (3)	3,453: (3)	2: (3)	1,372: (3)	450
Denmark.....	8,587:	303:	434:	677:	4,396:	438
Finland.....	15,472:	47:	3,083:	2:	5,168:	11
France.....	4,138:	7:	1,664:	534:	17:	1,105
Hungary.....	—:	—: (3)	2: (3)	1,716: (3)	7: (3)	3,124
Italy.....	721:	2:	2,744:	—:	105:	1
Netherlands.....	31,023:	18,870:	1,796:	1,626:	2,148:	1,446
Norway.....	10,520:	42:	4,571:	22:	6,241:	—
Sweden.....	3,769:	40:	523:	3,014:	438:	822
Switzerland.....	729:	1: (1)	—: (1)	—:	41: (1)	—
United Kingdom...	2,195:	4:	1,715:	648: (3)	948: (3)	304
Other countries...	541:	352:	1,707:	537:	1,029:	830
TOTAL.....	107,343:	107,567:	29,820:	49,183:	45,720:	76,935

(1) Less than 500.

(2) Austria only.

(3) Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole, 1922.

(4) 8 months, May-December.

SOURCE: Official sources except where otherwise noted.

Germany, which before the war had become an exporter, is now an importer of rye. Her imports amounted to 17,000,000 bushels and 21,000,000 bushels in 1920 and 1922, respectively, while during the prewar period 1909-13, Germany's annual exports were 42,000,000 bushels. In 1922, 90 per cent of the imports came from the United States, Canada ranking second as a source of supply.

Net imports of rye into Belgium decreased from an average of 4,000,000 bushels during 1909-13 to 305,000 bushels in 1921 and 111,000 bushels in 1922.

Exports of rye from the United States increased from a prewar average of 383,000 bushels to 30,000,000 bushels in 1921 and 48,000,000 bushels in 1922. In 1922, Canada took 29 per cent of the total United States exports, Germany 27 per cent, Norway 11 per cent and Netherlands 15 per cent.

RYE (INCLUDING FLOUR): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1910-14
FISCAL YEARS AND CALENDAR YEARS 1921 AND 1922.

Countries.	Year ending June 30, Ave. 1910-14.	Calendar year 1921.	Calendar year 1922.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Canada	57,456	7,151,337	13,784,711
Russia in Europe..	.....	57,798	3,552,344
Norway .....	.....	3,040,268	5,267,558
Netherlands	201,135	3,864,576	7,186,710
Denmark	143,677	338,881	1,051,944
Finland .....	.....	1,254,933	1,686,562
Italy .....	.....	1,131,693	6,427
Poland .....	.....	1,239,546	.....
Germany	93,716	9,475,377	12,646,404
Other countries ..	392,211	2,591,236	2,416,849
Total	883,245	30,145,645	47,599,509

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(1) RYE: IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND NET IMPORTS OF GERMANY, 1890 TO 1913
AND 1920 TO 1922.

CALENDAR YEARS

Year	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
	Rye	Rye	Rye
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1890	34,640,000	5,000	34,635,000
1891	33,174,000	5,000	33,169,000
1892	21,597,000	35,000	21,562,000
1893	8,829,000	11,000	8,813,000
1894	25,732,000	1,957,000	23,775,000
1895	37,933,000	1,417,000	36,566,000
1896	40,576,000	1,509,000	39,067,000
1897	33,832,000	11,858,000	21,974,000
1898	36,089,000	11,541,000	24,548,000
1899	22,178,000	13,266,000	8,912,000
1900	35,279,000	9,307,000	25,972,000
1901	34,138,000	7,432,000	26,706,000
1902	38,568,000	8,306,000	30,202,000
1903	32,163,000	14,207,000	17,896,000
1904	18,714,000	20,597,000	(2) 1,883,000
1905	22,642,000	20,189,000	2,453,000
1906	25,656,000	14,661,000	10,995,000
1907	24,157,000	13,848,000	10,309,000
1908	13,796,000	27,968,000	(2) 14,172,000
1909	10,895,000	32,816,000	(2) 21,921,000
1910	15,400,000	43,506,000	(2) 28,106,000
1911	24,253,000	40,090,000	(2) 15,837,000
1912	12,501,000	42,784,000	(2) 30,283,000
1913	13,946,000	51,979,000	(2) 38,033,000
1920	17,396,000	850,000	16,546,000
(3) 1921	5,234,000	563,000	4,666,000
1922	21,235,000	1,110,000	20,175,000

(1) Includes rye flour in terms of grain after 1896.

(2) Net Exports.

(3) 8 months (May-December)

Statistics unavailable for the years 1914 to 1919.

SOURCE: 1890 to 1906, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69,
European Grain Trade, pages 29 and 30.

1907 to 1913 and 1920 to 1922, Answartigan Handel - Deutschlands.

RYE, INCLUDING FLOUR - IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GERMANY,
BY COUNTRIES, 1913, 1920 TO 1922.
CALENDAR YEARS

IMPORTS:				
Countries:	1913	1920	8 months - May-December-1921	1922
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Belgium	19,000	332,000	10,000	---
Denmark	3,000	151,000	(1)	---
Netherlands	54,000	665,000	4,000	---
Rumania	521,000	23,000	---	---
Russia	11,983,000	76,000	---	---
Argentina	510,000	775,000	410,000	331,000
United States	769,000	13,638,000	3,922,000	19,081,000
Canada	---	---	---	1,566,000
West Poland	---	1,290,000	---	---
Other countries	87,000	522,000	888,000	307,000
Total	13,946,000	17,396,000	5,234,000	21,285,000
EXPORTS:				
Saar Basin		757,000	531,000	989,000
Belgium	3,443,000	---	(1)	---
Denmark	8,118,000	6,000	---	---
Alsace-Lorraine	---	7,000	---	---
France	3,546,000	5,000	---	---
Italy	1,137,000	---	---	---
Netherlands	6,855,000	2,000	4,000	---
Norway	8,330,000	---	---	---
Russia	9,093,000	---	---	---
Finland	5,604,000	---	3,000	---
Sweden	3,383,000	1,000	(1)	---
Other countries	2,470,000	72,000	30,000	121,000
Total	51,979,000	850,000	568,000	1,110,000

(1) Less than 500.

SOURCE: Auswärtigen Handel - Deutschlands.

(1) RYE--IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND NET EXPORTS OF RUSSIA, 1890 TO 1916.
CALENDAR YEARS.

YEAR	:	IMPORTS	:	EXPORTS	:	NET EXPORTS
	:	Bushels,	:	Bushels	:	Bushels
1890	:	4,000	:	52,487,000	:	52,483,000
1891	:	(2)	:	46,296,000	:	46,296,000
1892	:	(2)	:	12,289,000	:	12,289,000
1893	:	(2)	:	25,603,000	:	25,603,000
1894	:	(2)	:	56,892,000	:	56,892,000
1895	:	(2)	:	63,099,000	:	63,099,000
1896	:	15,000	:	55,549,000	:	55,534,000
1897	:	98,000	:	52,714,000	:	52,616,000
1898	:	217,000	:	47,632,000	:	47,415,000
1899	:	143,000	:	45,518,000	:	45,375,000
1900	:	78,000	:	70,901,000	:	70,823,000
1901	:	262,000	:	63,259,000	:	62,997,000
1902	:	226,000	:	74,457,000	:	74,231,000
1903	:	244,000	:	65,013,000	:	64,769,000
1904	:	859,000	:	51,983,000	:	51,124,000
1905	:	1,231,000	:	46,357,000	:	45,126,000
1906	:	2,350,000	:	50,469,000	:	48,119,000
1907	:	2,989,000	:	36,138,000	:	33,149,000
1908	:	4,523,000	:	22,894,000	:	18,371,000
1909	:	3,972,000	:	30,642,000	:	26,670,000
1910	:	4,155,000	:	32,220,000	:	28,065,000
1911	:	4,468,000	:	45,234,000	:	40,766,000
1912	:	3,455,000	:	26,359,000	:	22,904,000
1913	:	7,769,000	:	33,170,000	:	25,401,000
1914	:	5,453,000	:	20,298,000	:	14,845,000
1915	:	1,000	:	13,331,000	:	13,330,000
1916	:	----	:	12,315,000	:	12,315,000

(1) Exports include rye flour.

(2) Not separately classified.

SOURCE: 1890 to 1895 U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69, European Grain Trade, pages 47 and 48. 1906 to 1916, Report of Foreign Trade of Russia over European and Asiatic Frontiers (Annual).

(1)
 RYE--IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET IMPORTS OF AUSTRIA HUNGARY
 1890 TO 1916.
 CALENDAR YEARS.

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	NET IMPORTS
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1890	663,000	130,000	533,000
1891	83,000	1,467,000	1,379,000*
1892	285,000	1,219,000	933,000*
1893	270,000	27,000	243,000
1894	131,000	13,000	118,000
1895	1,036,000	17,000	1,063,000
1896	2,010,000	7,000	2,003,000
1897	6,834,000	4,000	6,880,000
1898	8,986,000	16,000	8,970,000
1899	813,000	25,000	788,000
1900	297,000	15,000	282,000
1901	1,453,000	11,000	1,442,000
1902	543,000	12,000	531,000
1903	249,000	9,000	240,000
1904	1,600,000	7,000	1,593,000
1905	1,537,000	7,000	1,530,000
1906	13,000	117,000	104,000*
1907	92,000	514,000	422,000*
1908	759,000	69,000	690,000
1909	2,700,000	58,000	2,642,000
1910	1,192,000	15,000	1,177,000
1911	2,069,000	20,000	2,049,000
1912	1,336,000	18,000	1,318,000
1913	268,000	19,000	249,000
1914	1,619,000	8,000	1,611,000
1915	395,000	4,000	391,000
1916	2,579,000	25,000	2,554,000

(1) Includes Rye Flour after 1907.

* Net Exports.

Source: 1890 to 1906 U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin #69,
 European Grain Trade, pages 8 and 9. 1907 to 1916 Statistik
 Des Auswartigen Handels.

(1) RYE: IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND NET EXPORTS OF RUMANIA, 1890 TO 1915.
CALENDAR YEARS.

YEAR	:	IMPORTS	:	EXPORTS	:	NET EXPORTS
	:	Bushels	:	Bushels	:	Bushels
1890	:	21,000	:	3,411,000	:	3,390,000
1891	:	8,000	:	2,871,000	:	2,863,000
1892	:	13,000	:	3,576,000	:	3,563,000
1893	:	22,000	:	5,166,000	:	5,144,000
1894	:	9,000	:	5,369,000	:	5,360,000
1895	:	9,000	:	7,671,000	:	7,662,000
1896	:	3,000	:	9,179,000	:	9,176,000
1897	:	21,000	:	5,617,000	:	5,596,000
1898	:	46,000	:	4,621,000	:	4,575,000
1899	:	12,000	:	1,201,000	:	1,189,000
1900	:	38,000	:	3,093,000	:	3,055,000
1901	:	8,000	:	6,217,000	:	6,209,000
1902	:	6,000	:	4,443,000	:	4,437,000
1903	:	3,000	:	4,936,000	:	4,933,000
1904	:	72,000	:	1,782,000	:	1,710,000
1905	:	40,000	:	6,674,000	:	6,634,000
1906	:	32,000	:	7,275,000	:	7,243,000
1907	:	7,000	:	4,184,000	:	4,177,000
1908	:	6,000	:	1,777,000	:	1,771,000
1909	:	32,000	:	2,253,000	:	2,221,000
1910	:	10,000	:	5,298,000	:	5,288,000
1911	:	68,000	:	5,148,000	:	5,080,000
1912	:	40,000	:	2,481,000	:	2,441,000
1913	:	39,000	:	2,604,000	:	2,565,000
1914	:	11,000	:	1,247,000	:	1,236,000
1915	:	32,000	:	427,000	:	395,000

(1) Includes rye flour in terms of grain after 1905.

Source: 1890 to 1905 U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin #69,
European Grain Trade, pages 42 and 43. 1906 to 1915 Comertul
Exterior al Romaniel si Miscarea Porturilor Exterior.

(1) RYE, IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND NET EXPORTS OF BULGARIA, 1880 TO 1915.
CALENDAR YEARS.

YEAR	Imports	Exports	Net Exports
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1890	(2)	1,093,000	1,093,000
1891	1,000	3,212,000	3,211,000
1892	1,000	2,171,000	2,170,000
1893	(2)	1,824,000	1,824,000
1894	(2)	1,159,000	1,159,000
1895	(2)	1,763,000	1,763,000
1896	4,000	1,860,000	1,856,000
1897	11,000	660,000	649,000
1898	15,000	938,000	923,000
1899	(2)	257,000	257,000
1900	(2)	962,000	962,000
1901	4,000	1,111,000	1,107,000
1902	10,000	1,383,000	1,373,000
1903	1,000	1,209,000	1,208,000
1904	1,000	2,460,000	2,459,000
1905	5,000	2,914,000	2,909,000
1906	9,000	1,617,000	1,608,000
1907	10,000	1,825,000	1,815,000
1908	2,000	1,567,000	1,565,000
1909	1,000	1,083,000	1,087,000
1910	4,000	2,191,000	2,187,000
1911	1,000	2,950,000	2,949,000
1912	2,000	2,030,000	2,028,000
1913	2,000	1,266,000	1,264,000
1914	(2)	662,000	662,000
1915	2,000	93,000	91,000

(1) Includes rye flour in terms of grain.

(2) Less than 500.

SOURCE: 1890 to 1905, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69, European Grain Trade, pages 18 and 19.
1906 to 1915, Statistique du Commerce du Royaume de Bulgarie avec les pays Etrangers.

(1) RYE--IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET IMPORTS OF BELGIUM,
1890 TO 1913 AND 1919 TO 1922.
CALENDAR YEARS.

YEAR	:	IMPORTS	:	EXPORTS	:	NET IMPORTS
	:	Bushels	:	Bushels	:	Bushels
1890	:	3,588,000	:	2,283,000	:	1,305,000
1891	:	4,209,000	:	2,911,000	:	1,298,000
1892	:	1,479,000	:	2,684,000	:	1,205,000*
1893	:	1,226,000	:	2,018,000	:	792,000*
1894	:	1,285,000	:	1,198,000	:	87,000
1895	:	1,365,000	:	743,000	:	622,000
1896	:	2,719,000	:	1,024,000	:	1,695,000
1897	:	3,271,000	:	1,499,000	:	1,772,000
1898	:	3,335,000	:	2,378,000	:	957,000
1899	:	1,054,000	:	1,224,000	:	170,000*
1900	:	1,716,000	:	762,000	:	954,000
1901	:	2,558,000	:	1,183,000	:	1,375,000
1902	:	2,415,000	:	1,445,000	:	970,000
1903	:	3,165,000	:	838,000	:	2,327,000
1904	:	2,779,000	:	626,000	:	2,153,000
1905	:	2,494,000	:	570,000	:	1,924,000
1906	:	3,188,000	:	831,000	:	2,357,000
1907	:	1,681,000	:	1,180,000	:	501,000
1908	:	1,542,000	:	890,000	:	652,000
1909	:	2,211,000	:	505,000	:	1,706,000
1910	:	5,059,000	:	859,000	:	4,200,000
1911	:	6,930,000	:	955,000	:	5,975,000
1912	:	5,470,000	:	1,241,000	:	4,229,000
1913	:	6,372,000	:	673,000	:	5,699,000
1919	:	1,724,000	:	1,000	:	1,723,000
1920	:	4,097,000	:	64,000	:	4,033,000
1921	:	527,000	:	222,000	:	305,000
1922	:	272,000	:	161,000	:	111,000

(1) Includes Rye Flour in Terms of Grain After 1892.

* Net Exports.

Note: Figures unavailable 1914 to 1918.

Source: 1890 to 1906 U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin #69,
European Grain Trade, pages 8 and 9. 1907 to 1922 Bulletin
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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The production of winter wheat in Mexico in 1923. Consul Ernest E. Evans at Mexico City, reports on September 6 that the crop is estimated by the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture at 6,003,000 bushels, compared with 8,570,000 bushels last year. A severe outbreak of rust is largely responsible for the low yield. The production of all wheat in 1922 was 13,626,000 bushels according to official figures sent in by Mr. Evans on August 22.

A late report which includes all of Germany, shows an increase of 7.6 per cent in the wheat acreage and 5.4 per cent increase in the rye acreage over last year's area.

Production estimates amounting to 1,227,674,000 bushels have been received for 22 European countries. The countries reporting produced nearly 99 per cent of the total wheat production in Europe, exclusive of Russia, in 1922. Denmark, Luxemburg and Belgium are the only European countries not yet reporting. The reported production this year is 211,000,000 bushels greater than the production in the same countries last year.

The new Canadian estimate of about 470,000,000 bushels reduces the difference between the North American production in 1923 and the 1922 production. Reports received indicate that the total production in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia, will be about 240,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop.

Plowing was much easier in Ontario during the week ending September 10, on account of beneficial rains. A considerable acreage has already been planted to fall wheat. The Ontarian Department of Agriculture reports that most of the wheat will be planted by September 20 in order to escape the Hessian fly.

OLIVES

The coming olive crop in Spain is expected to be at least 50 per cent larger than last year according to a cablegram received on September 12 from Consul Burdett at Seville. The quality is said to be poorer and prices lower.

TRADE, PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES.

Balance of International Payments. During April of the present year and again during July, the Committee of Economists called together by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to study the agricultural outlook, expressed the conclusion that "the foreign outlook on the demand side seems slightly less favorable to our farmers in 1923 than it was in 1922." This conclusion seems now to be further borne out by a study of the Balance of International Payments for 1922, released by the Department of Commerce September 17. A brief summary of the significance of the adverse balance of international payments will appear in next week's issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

Last season Italy imported about 118,000,000 bushels of wheat and harvested a crop of about 161,000,000 bushels. The harvest in Italy this year is now estimated at about 199,000,000 bushels with some indication that final returns will slightly raise that figure. Irrespective of carry-over this indicates a probable importation of about 70,000,000 or 75,000,000 bushels, according to a radiogram received on September 13 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

The harvest of grain crops in Northern Europe has been somewhat delayed and hence it is still necessary to import foreign grain, especially into Denmark, Sweden and Finland, according to a radiogram received on September 13 from the Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. According to the same authority some wheat is still going to Germany also.

In 1922 the net imports of wheat, including flour, into Germany amounted to 51,000,000 bushels, which was 18,000,000 bushels less than during the prewar period 1909-13, or a decrease of 25 per cent. German imports for the first six months of 1923 were 13,000,000 bushels as against 23,000,000 bushels during the corresponding period of 1922, or a decrease of 41 per cent.

Belgium imported 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, during 1922. This was practically the same amount as imported in 1921 but 16,000,000 bushels less than the average for 1909-13. During the first six months of 1923, Belgium imported 19,000,000 bushels as compared with 15,000,000 bushels for the same period a year ago.

The Commonwealth Government of Australia has again decided to assist wheat growers by means of guaranteed prices, according to the Canadian Commercial Intelligence Journal for August 11. The assistance to wheat growers is to take the form of a guarantee to growers on the same basis as on the 1922-23 crop, namely, 3s (73 cents) per bushel at country stations plus 8d (16 cents) to cover freight and handling charges. These amounts, totalling 3s 8d (89 cents) per bushel, will enable the farmers to carry on until sales are effected.

Referring to the guarantee the Australian Prime Minister recently stated that it should be considered in the nature of an advance rather than a full reward for the wheat grower. It is stated by the Government that in the 1924-25 season the industry is expected to make its own financial arrangements.

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN CANADA, AUGUST 31, 1923.

Grain in -	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Farmers' hands	1,440,900	16,788,000	1,176,900	110,200	2,800
Public Terminal Ele- vators, Fort William and Port Arthur	1,043,509	210,807	199,658	797,563	109,420
Private Terminal Ele- vators, Ft. William, Pt. Arthur and Winnipeg	442,516	304,384	104,737	197,435	40,447
Interior Terminal Elevators, Western Division	13,821	177,705	1,604	8,740	1,462
Vancouver Harbour Commissioner Elevs.	115,065	4,194	--	--	--
Country Elevators, Western Division ...	2,376,734	1,418,017	434,658	288,574	38,416
Public Elevators in the East	1,059,272	1,468,696	930,457	1,226,236	--
In Transit by rail ..	2,758,178	639,679	479,662	678,597	10,545
In Flour Mills (esti- mated)	2,500,000	800,000	39,000	725	--
Total Aug. 31, 1922..	11,749,995	21,811,482	3,366,676	3,308,070	203,090

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Branch, Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT AID TO AUSTRALIAN BEEF INDUSTRY

The Commonwealth Government of Australia has decided to renew the bonus granted on exports of beef during 1922, according to the Pastoral Review for July 16. The bonus provides for the payment of 1/4d (1/2¢) per lb. on frozen and canned beef, the bonus on the latter being calculated upon the weight of fresh beef from which it is produced. Under last year's regulations, 40 lbs. of canned meat were reckoned as being the produce of 100 lbs. fresh, and assumably the same applies this season. The bonus will apply irrespective of whether the whole carcass is exported. In addition to frozen and preserved beef the Federal Government is paying a bonus of 10s (\$2.43) per head on live cattle exported from the Commonwealth for slaughter purposes. It is believed that this subsidy will generally assist the industry which has been threatened with ruin owing to the low prices prevailing in English markets upon which exporters depend as their principal outlet. The total amount paid under the bonus last season was £ 121,000 (\$547,000) and this year it is estimated at £ 160,000 (\$728,000).

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND PRELIMINARY FIGURES FOR ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION,
1922-23 AND FINAL FIGURES FOR 1921-22.

Crop.	Acreage.		Production.	
	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	352,918	276,040	10,565,275	8,416,378
Oats	170,655	143,527	6,752,663	5,708,867
Barley	33,078	17,747	1,151,813	610,309
Potatoes	19,418	20,304	4,184,693	4,276,160
			Short Tons	Short Tons
Rye-grass	51,356	35,255	9,529	6,892
Cocksfoot	14,987	13,424	1,357	969

Sources: Dominion of New Zealand Abstract of Statistics, June 26, 1923,
page 36, New Zealand Official Year Book, 1923.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH INDIA IN 1922.

Classification.	December - April		December - April	
	1920-21.		1921-22.	
Cattle	116,736,303		116,665,370	
Horses, ponies	1,696,746		1,683,947	
Asses	1,370,614		1,368,376	
Mules	75,703		75,536	
Sheep	22,074,566		22,084,579	
Goats	24,293,873		24,333,133	
Buffaloes	28,366,767		28,334,899	
Camels	409,612		409,674	

Sources: Year 1921, Agricultural Statistics India, Part I, 1920-21, pages
244-5. Production Bulletin, International Institute of Agriculture,
August 1923, page 341.

LIVESTOCK IN PERU.

The total number of live stock in Peru, April 1923 was as follows:
cattle, 1,292,607; sheep, 11,034,390; goats, 73,866; horses, 119,220;
swine, 428,805, according to the first census of Peru.

Source: Direccion de Agricultural y Ganaderia del Ministerio de Fomento.

COTTON CROP CONDITION IN EGYPT.

"The weather has been fairly favorable to the plants," states the Commercial Co. of Egypt, Alexandria on August 10. Complaints of deficient fruiting of Sakellarides plants are being received from various districts in lower Egypt. The pink boll worm attack is no worse at present than at the same time last year. One or two ginning factories in Upper Egypt have started work. The first arrivals of new crop cotton are expected next week.

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

The monsoon was late everywhere in India but in Bengal, according to the Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, for August. The rainfall was ample except in West Madras, Western Bengal, portions of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Baluchistan and the dry zones of Upper Burma. In the last named region, the protracted drought caused anxiety regarding cotton. There are prospects of a normal cotton yield in the United Provinces and in Assam.

CULTIVATION OF AMERICAN COTTON IN INDIA.

Cultivation of American cotton is being encouraged by the government in the provinces of Sind, India, according to a report from Consul Avra M. Warren, Karachi, India, written July 24. An area of about 6,000 acres is under cultivation this year near the Jamrao Canal where it is irrigated at the time of the annual Indus flood, May to September. American cotton has become popular with the growers because, being earlier in maturing than deshi (native Indian cotton) it releases water in time for the cultivation of rabi crops. In consequence it is expected that the area will be greatly extended.

BREMEN COTTON STOCKS.

Cotton stocks in Bremen on September 8 were 46,542 bales as compared with 123,507 bales at the same time last year and 46,622 bales on August 1, 1923, according to a radiogram from E. C. Squire, American Agricultural Commissioner in Germany.

PRODUCTION OF RYE ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Estimates previously received and unrevised 11 countries reporting	316,810	297,983	5.9	
Estimates recently received:				
Norway	862	832	3.5	
Sweden	22,678	22,447	1.0	
Netherlands	17,140	15,393	10.2	
Portugal	2,361	5,372		127.5
Switzerland	1,488	1,646		10.6
Germany	206,049	290,000		40.7
Poland	197,375	257,579		30.5
Lithuania	24,249	24,290		0.2
Esthonia	5,797	6,863		18.4
Finland	7,776	10,220		31.4
Algeria	4	17		325.0
Total 22 Countries Reporting	802,589	932,642		16.2

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

RYE.

Production estimates amounting to 932,642,000 bushels have been received for 22 countries. The production in these same countries last year was 802,589,000 bushels or an increase of about 16 per cent over last year. In 1922 these countries produced about 95 per cent of the total world production, exclusive of Russia. Changes in national boundaries make it difficult to compare these totals with pre-war production.

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised 4 countries	253,837	303,887		19.7
Estimates recently received:				
United States	186,118	199,337		7
United Kingdom	53,538	58,000		8
Norway	4,483	3,656	18.5	
Sweden	13,833	12,506	9.6	
Netherlands	3,143	2,922	7.0	
Switzerland	482	570		18.2
Rumania	84,710	82,487	2.6	
Poland	59,581	81,966		37.6
Lithuania	10,725	8,440	21.3	
Latvia	6,770	7,500		10.8
Finland	4,557	4,928		8.1
Morocco	27,229	32,736		20.2
Algeria	19,804	46,316		133.9
Egypt.....	11,306	11,374		.4
Japan	85,849	81,369	5.2	
Chosen	32,316	30,721	4.9	
Total 20 countries reporting	858,281	968,715		12.9

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

BARLEY.

Production estimates amounting to 968,715,000 bushels have been received from 20 countries. The same countries last year produced 858,281,000 bushels. Upon the basis of these estimates and condition reports from other producing countries the 1923 total barley production in the Northern Hemisphere will probably be larger than last years production by 175,000,000 bushels. The reported production is already 110,000,000 larger.

PRODUCTION OF OATS ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Estimates previously received and unrevised 8 countries reporting	745,536	807,927		8.4
Estimates recently received:				
United States	1,201,436	1,311,687		9.2
Norway	13,380	10,884	18.7	
Sweden	78,954	69,149	12.4	
Netherlands	19,898	23,942		20.3
Belgium	35,783	36,355		1.6
France	288,264	328,125		13.8
Spain	31,214	36,989		18.5
Italy	30,464	36,514		19.9
Switzerland	2,466	3,059		24.0
Greece		^a 5,963		
Rumania	86,130	68,894	20.0	
Poland	182,959	259,912		42.1
Lithuania	28,943	26,738	7.6	
Estonia	10,057	8,969	10.8	
Finland	28,198	26,997	4.3	
French Morocco	180	1,151		539.4
Algeria	5,569	13,039		134.1
Total 25 Countries Reporting	2,791,429	3,070,331		10.0

^a. Not included in totals.

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

OATS

Production estimates amounting to 3,070,331,000 bushels have been received from 25 countries. The production of oats in these same countries last year was 2,791,429,000 bushels. The increase over last year is about 10 per cent. The largest increases are found in Poland and France while there is a considerable decrease in the Scandinavian countries.

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PRODUCTION OF WHEAT ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Estimates previously received and unrevised 31 countries reporting a	2,755,987	3,000,397		8.9

a. See table on world production of wheat for new estimates and revisions.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM CANADA, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY AND AUGUST, 1922 AND 1923, AND AUGUST 25 TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit	July and August		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending Sept. 1,	Week ending Sept. 8,	Week ending Sept. 15,
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	4,604	4,237	289	1,280	334
Corn.....	"	26,414	1,760	100	262	108
Oats.....	"	5,944	420	99	77	23
Rye.....	"	7,399	4,476	501	504	177
Wheat.....	"	48,682	32,143	8,215	4,775	3,297
Wheat flour..	Bbls.	2,090	1,831	264	234	282
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	7,675	7,118	205	39	247
Wheat flour..	Bbls.	298	247	1	(1)	3
Exports from Canada:		July	July			
Wheat	Bu.	9,487	12,665			
Wheat flour..	Bbls.	486	775			

(1) Less than 500.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921	1922	1923.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
Canada	197,119	300,858	399,786	470,328
United States	690,108	814,905	862,091	789,000
Mexico	9,995	a 5,089	13,626	b 6,003
Total North American Countries Reporting	897,222	1,120,852	1,275,503	1,265,331
Total North American Countries Reporting for 1923		1,120,852	1,275,503	1,265,331
<u>EUROPE</u>				
United Kingdom	61,481	73,795	65,249	c 59,276
Norway	307	972	643	556
Sweden	7,907	12,335	9,381	10,165
Denmark	4,916	11,145	9,249	
Netherlands	4,976	8,605	6,161	6,678
Belgium	14,585	14,495	10,615	12,589
Luxemburg	615	d 940	d 520	
France	e 317,254	323,467	243,315	290,456
Spain	130,446	145,150	125,469	142,070
Portugal	8,683	9,418	9,782	12,964
Italy	e 183,260	194,070	161,641	199,151
Switzerland	3,314	3,576	2,363	5,453
Germany	e 152,119	107,798	71,933	f 102,000
Austria	e 61,075	6,530	6,092	6,200
Czechoslovakia		38,682	33,621	36,523
Hungary	e 156,523	52,715	54,711	64,705
Yugoslavia		51,809	48,250	61,876
Serbia	e 14,775			
Greece	7,200	11,170	9,533	13,356
Bulgaria	e 43,725	31,882	27,925	38,783
Rumania	e 86,679	77,209	82,582	106,923
Poland		37,409	42,274	53,381
Lithuania		2,840	3,274	2,966
Latvia		784	958	1,102
Esthonia		427	500	
Finland	129	280	297	501
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasia	e 663,897			
Total European Coun- tries Reporting ...	1,923,864	1,217,503	1,026,338	1,227,674

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923,-
CONT'D.

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Total European Coun- tries Reporting for 1923		1,153,182	1,016,069	1,227,674
<u>AFRICA</u>				
Morocco		23,220	12,894	23,548
Algeria	33,071	33,764	18,232	38,383
Tunis	6,063	10,623	3,674	9,406
Egypt	34,000	37,011	36,648	40,304
Total African Coun- tries Reporting	73,134	104,618	71,448	111,641
Total African Coun- tries Reporting for 1923		104,618	71,448	111,641
<u>ASIA</u>				
India, British	349,919	250,357	365,352	369,266
Russia Asiatic	84,139			
Japan	25,274	26,921	27,615	26,485
Total Asiatic Coun- tries Reporting	459,332	277,278	392,967	395,751
Total Asiatic Coun- tries Reporting for 1923		277,278	392,967	395,751
Total Northern Hemis- phere Countries Re- porting	3,353,552	2,720,251	2,766,256	3,000,397
Total Northern Hemis- phere Countries Re- porting for 1923 ...		2,655,930	2,755,987	3,000,397
<u>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</u>	Average 1908-09 to 1912-13.	1921-22	1922-23.	1923-24.
Peru		a 2,800		
Chile	20,316	23,423	23,815	
Uruguay	e 7,314	9,944	3,674	
Argentina	157,217	180,612	180,011	

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923,-
CONT'D.

Country.	Production.			
	Average :			
	1908-09 to : 1912-13 :	1921-22. :	1922-23. :	1923-24. :
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels :	1,000 Bushels :	1,000 Bushels :
Australia	84,943 :	129,089 :	109,460 :	
New Zealand	7,885 :	10,565 :	8,500 :	
Total Southern Hemis- phere Countries Re- porting	282,425 :	364,075 :	342,912 :	
Total Southern Hemis- phere Countries Re- porting for 1923				
World total Countries				
Reporting	3,635,977 :	3,084,326 :	3,109,168 :	
World total Countries				
Reporting for 1923 ..		2,655,930 :	2,755,987 :	3,000,397 :

a. Unofficial.

b. Winter wheat only. Consular Report, Sept. 6, 1923. Mexico City, quoting the Ministry of Agriculture.

c. Estimates made on the basis of the total wheat production of England and Wales, which is estimated to be 57,198,000 bushels.

d. Includes maslin.

e. Old boundaries.

f. Estimate based on the total wheat production of Prussia and Bavaria which is estimated to be 77,000,000 bushels. These states produced 75.4 per cent of the total wheat crop of Germany in 1922.

Source: Official sources and International Institute, unless otherwise specified.

**AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN ARGENTINA FOR THE YEARS 1890-91
TO 1922-23.**

Year.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.
1890-91.....	2,971,000	31,048,000
1891-92.....	3,262,000	36,008,000
1892-93.....	3,954,000	58,532,000
1893-94.....	4,547,000	82,232,000
1894-95.....	4,942,000	61,361,000
1895-96.....	5,584,000	46,407,000
1896-97.....	6,178,000	31,599,000
1897-98.....	6,425,000	53,388,000
1898-99.....	7,907,000	104,981,000
1899-1900.....	8,031,000	101,654,000
1900-1901.....	8,351,000	74,752,000
1901-1902.....	8,145,000	56,379,000
1902-1903.....	9,131,000	103,758,000
1903-1904.....	10,675,000	129,671,000
1904-1905.....	12,116,000	150,743,000
1905-1906.....	14,024,000	134,930,000
1906-1907.....	14,066,000	155,991,000
1907-1908.....	14,233,000	192,487,000
1908-1909.....	14,982,000	156,162,000
1909-1910.....	14,422,000	131,010,000
1910-1911.....	15,452,000	145,981,000
1911-1912.....	17,042,000	166,190,000
1912-1913.....	17,095,000	187,391,000
1913-1914.....	16,243,000	104,723,000
1914-1915.....	15,471,000	169,174,000
1915-1916.....	16,420,000	169,019,000
1916-1917.....	16,089,000	80,115,000
1917-1918.....	17,875,000	223,636,000
1918-1919.....	16,976,000	180,182,000
1919-1920.....	14,957,000	216,954,000
1920-1921.....	14,816,000	169,754,000
1921-1922.....	13,926,000	180,641,000
1922-1923.....	15,939,000	189,044,000

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, CALENDAR YEARS,
AVERAGE 1909-13, 1921 AND 1922.

COUNTRY:	Average					
	1909-13		1921		1922	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES:	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Argentina.....	3:	95,243:	---	62,399:	---	141,930
Australia.....	7:	49,732:	2:	116,466:(3)	14:(3)	84,501
British India.....	541:	51,510:	8,439:	15,947:	9,194:	6,538
Bulgaria.....	39:	11,244:	(1)	979:(1)	(3):(3)	2,376
Canada.....	426:	90,871:	582:	179,606:	287:	252,020
Chile.....	170:	2,593:	6:	2,150:(3)	659:(3)	145
Rumania.....	178:	52,370:	(1)	3,764:	:	2,076
Russia.....	5,924:	161,766:(3)	6,592:	(3) 39:(3)	17,548:(3)	12
United States.....	1,537:	100,310:	27,633:	355,661:	25,766:	232,302
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES:						
Austria Hungary.....	8,938:	906:	17,805:			
Belgium.....	73,967:	22,694:	39,600:	4,082:	37,823:	2,441
Brazil.....	20,495:	---	17,230:	---	(3) 22,113:	---
Czechoslovakia.....	:	:	19,013:	9:	11,602:	1,234
Denmark.....	6,711:	523:	2,542:	56:	4,216:	405
Finland.....	4,912:	(1)	2,694:	:	3,899:	
France.....	38,698:	1,529:	40,256:	1,628:	24,824:	2,830
Germany.....	89,755:	21,149:(2)	60,256:(2)	812:	52,318:	1,018
Greece.....	7,034:	2:	11,351:	53:	15,088:	---
Italy.....	52,866:	3,273:	103,016:	693:	98,538:	1,070
Japan.....	3,495:	25:	12,725:	85:(3)	20,645:	
Netherlands.....	76,653:	54,394:	23,605:	3,596:	24,618:	3,484
Norway.....	3,514:	3:	4,214:	10:	5,435:	---
Portugal.....	3,228:	216:	:	:	:	
Spain.....	4,471:	65:	18,095:	648:	4,598:	225
Sweden.....	7,140:	20:	7,060:	286:	5,883:	1,004
Switzerland.....	18,885:	109:	15,125:(1)	:	13,962:	1
Union of South Africa(4)	6,397:(4)	258:	1,863:	73:	2,920:	14
United Kingdom.....	219,156:	4,514:	184,850:	4,967:	213,662:	5,350
Other Countries.....	45,386:	19,875:	17,556:	28,701:	27,136:	19,000
TOTAL.....	700,526:	745,194:	642,110:	782,710:	642,748:	759,976

(1) Less than 500.

(2) 8 months- May to December.

(3) International Institute of Agriculture.

(4) British South Africa.

Source: Official Sources except where otherwise noted.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GERMANY, 1913, 1920 TO 1922.

IMPORTS				
Countries:	1913	1920	1921 (8 mo.)	1922
	Bushels	Bushels	May to Dec.	Bushels
Belgium	105,000	406,000	36,000	(1)
Denmark	2,000	71,000	1,000	(1)
Netherlands	93,000	487,000	266,000	161,000
Austria Hungary	279,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hungary	---	(1)	25,000	31,000
Argentina	16,416,000	6,691,000	4,335,000	17,979,000
Canada	11,788,000	110,000	1,754,000	2,350,000
United States	37,277,000	16,485,000	41,187,000	27,026,000
Rumania	3,474,000	(1)	18,000	(1)
Russia	19,081,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
British India	2,205,000	(1)	1,266,000	(1)
Australia	3,218,000	(1)	10,795,000	(1)
Other countries	512,000	322,000	573,000	4,771,000
TOTAL	94,450,000	24,572,000	60,256,000	52,318,000

EXPORTS				
Countries.	1913	1920	1921 (8 mo.)	1922
	Bushels	Bushels	May to Dec.	Bushels
Saar Basin		685,000	799,000	845,000
Belgium	1,966,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denmark	3,461,000	2,000	(1)	(1)
France	9,212,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Great Britain	1,674,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Netherlands	3,742,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Switzerland	2,957,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Czechoslovakia	---	(1)	(1)	3,000
Finland	1,960,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other countries	4,667,000	223,000	13,000	170,000
TOTAL	29,637,000	910,000	812,000	1,018,000

(1) If any, included in Other Countries.

Source: Auswärtigen Handel--Deutschlands.

**WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND NET IMPORTS OF GERMANY,
CALENDAR YEARS 1890 TO 1913 AND 1920 TO 1922.**

Year	:(1)	Imports	:	Exports	:	Net Imports.
	:	Bushels	:	Bushels	:	Bushels
1890 -	:	24,713,000	:	8,000	:	24,705,000
1891 -	:	33,265,000	:	12,000	:	33,253,000
1892 -	:	47,628,000	:	9,000	:	47,619,000
1893 -	:	25,847,000	:	11,000	:	25,836,000
1894 -	:	42,396,000	:	2,910,000	:	39,486,000
1895 -	:	49,170,000	:	2,569,000	:	46,601,000
1896 -	:	60,727,000	:	2,764,000	:	57,963,000
1897 -	:	45,183,000	:	8,571,000	:	36,612,000
1898 -	:	55,717,000	:	6,900,000	:	48,817,000
1899 -	:	52,498,000	:	8,931,000	:	43,567,000
1900 -	:	49,246,000	:	12,464,000	:	36,782,000
1901 -	:	80,366,000	:	4,876,000	:	75,490,000
1902 -	:	77,823,000	:	4,045,000	:	73,778,000
1903 -	:	72,502,000	:	7,957,000	:	64,545,000
1904 -	:	75,436,000	:	8,640,000	:	66,796,000
1905 -	:	85,137,000	:	10,513,000	:	74,624,000
1906 -	:	74,874,000	:	10,351,000	:	64,523,000
1907 -	:	91,195,000	:	7,965,000	:	83,230,000
1908 -	:	77,673,000	:	17,257,000	:	60,416,000
1909 -	:	90,036,000	:	16,058,000	:	73,978,000
1910 -	:	86,868,000	:	19,957,000	:	66,911,000
1911 -	:	92,204,000	:	19,581,000	:	72,623,000
1912 -	:	85,218,000	:	20,510,000	:	64,708,000
1913 -	:	94,451,000	:	29,638,000	:	64,813,000
1920 -	:	24,572,000	:	910,000	:	23,662,000
1921 -	:(2)	60,256,000	:(2)	812,000	:	59,444,000
1922 -	:	52,318,000	:	1,018,000	:	51,300,000
1923 -Jan.-June:	:	13,430,000	:	167,000	:	13,263,000
1922 - " "	:	23,072,000	:	562,000	:	22,510,000

(1) Includes flour after 1896.

(2) 8 months - May to December.

Statistics unavailable for the years 1914 to 1919.

SOURCE: 1890 to 1906, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69,

European Grain Trade, Pages 29 and 30.

1907 to 1913 and 1920 to 1922, Answartigan Handel - Deutschlands.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF
AUSTRIA HUNGARY, CALENDAR YEARS 1890 TO 1917.

Year	:	Imports	:	Exports	:	Net Exports
	:	Bushels	:	Bushels	:	Bushels
1890	:	159,000	:	15,613,000	:	15,454,000
1891	:	356,000	:	10,718,000	:	10,362,000
1892	:	485,000	:	5,055,000	:	4,570,000
1893	:	770,000	:	4,916,000	:	4,146,000
1894	:	1,041,000	:	3,703,000	:	2,662,000
1895	:	734,000	:	3,069,000	:	2,335,000
1896	:	527,000	:	2,623,000	:	2,096,000
1897	:	4,821,000	:	1,568,000	:(1)	3,253,000
1898	:	7,614,000	:	282,000	:(1)	7,332,000
1899	:	2,738,000	:	217,000	:(1)	2,521,000
	:		:		:	
1900	:	1,341,000	:	2,848,000	:	1,507,000
1901	:	1,181,000	:	5,185,000	:	4,004,000
1902	:	3,512,000	:	5,534,000	:	2,022,000
1903	:	868,000	:	5,532,000	:	4,664,000
1904	:	8,112,000	:	3,985,000	:(1)	4,127,000
1905	:	4,030,000	:	3,631,000	:(1)	399,000
1906	:	1,245,000	:	4,904,000	:	3,659,000
1907	:	130,000	:	3,646,000	:	3,516,000
1908	:	333,000	:	1,874,000	:	1,541,000
1909	:	27,163,000	:	745,000	:(1)	26,418,000
	:		:		:	
1910	:	10,617,000	:	684,000	:(1)	9,933,000
1911	:	5,050,000	:	566,000	:(1)	4,584,000
1912	:	743,000	:	806,000	:	63,000
1913	:	1,018,000	:	1,729,000	:	711,000
1914	:	18,174,000	:	297,000	:(1)	17,877,000
1915	:	2,806,000	:	299,000	:(1)	2,507,000
1916	:	18,586,000	:	354,000	:(1)	18,232,000
1917	:	42,001,000	:	475,000	:(1)	41,526,000

(1) Net imports.

Source: 1890 to 1906 U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin #69,
 European Grain Trade, pages 8 and 9. 1907 to 1917, Bulletin
 Commerce Special avec les Pays Etrangers.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF RUSSIA.
CALENDAR YEARS 1890 TO 1916.

Year	:	(2) Imports	:	Exports	:	Net Exports
	:		:		:	
	:	Bushels	:	Bushels	:	Bushels
1890	:	258,000:	:	112,676,000:	:	112,418,000
1891	:	(1)	:	109,252,000:	:	109,252,000
1892	:	(1)	:	51,226,000:	:	51,226,000
1893	:	(1)	:	96,677,000:	:	96,677,000
1894	:	(1)	:	126,351,000:	:	126,351,000
1895	:	(1)	:	146,219,000:	:	146,219,000
1896	:	103,000:	:	135,303,000:	:	135,200,000
1897	:	117,000:	:	131,507,000:	:	131,390,000
1898	:	309,000:	:	110,604,000:	:	110,295,000
1899	:	106,000:	:	67,648,000:	:	67,542,000
	:	:	:	:	:	:
1900	:	183,000:	:	74,140,000:	:	73,957,000
1901	:	219,000:	:	86,687,000:	:	86,468,000
1902	:	460,000:	:	114,872,000:	:	114,412,000
1903	:	807,000:	:	158,065,000:	:	157,258,000
1904	:	1,950,000:	:	174,334,000:	:	172,384,000
1905	:	319,000:	:	181,760,000:	:	181,441,000
1906	:	691,000:	:	137,503,000:	:	136,812,000
1907	:	4,250,000:	:	88,622,000:	:	84,372,000
1908	:	8,846,000:	:	56,739,000:	:	47,893,000
1909	:	5,083,000:	:	194,052,000:	:	188,969,000
	:	:	:	:	:	:
1910	:	6,900,000:	:	131,113,000:	:	124,213,000
1911	:	8,001,000:	:	150,875,000:	:	142,874,000
1912	:	4,663,000:	:	102,195,000:	:	97,532,000
1913	:	4,971,000:	:	130,596,000:	:	125,625,000
1914	:	4,828,000:	:	94,342,000:	:	89,514,000
1915	:	3,379,000:	:	11,885,000:	:	8,506,000
1916	:	21,000:	:	15,134,000:	:	15,113,000
	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Not separately stated. (2) Flour not included previous to 1908.
Source: 1890 to 1895 U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69,
European Grain Trade, pages 47 and 48. 1906 to 1916, Report
of Foreign Trade of Russia over European and Asiatic Frontiers
(Annual).

**WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF RUMANIA,
CALENDAR YEARS 1890 TO 1915.**

Year	Imports	Exports	Net Exports
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1890	70,000	34,357,000	34,287,000
1891	130,000	24,867,000	24,737,000
1892	40,000	29,206,000	29,166,000
1893	109,000	26,863,000	26,754,000
1894	86,000	26,704,000	26,618,000
1895	313,000	36,802,000	36,489,000
1896	154,000	46,235,000	46,081,000
1897	387,000	16,461,000	16,074,000
1898	331,000	22,259,000	21,928,000
1899	955,000	7,845,000	6,890,000
1900	260,000	27,665,000	27,405,000
1901	182,000	22,104,000	21,922,000
1902	394,000	34,716,000	34,322,000
1903	429,000	31,636,000	31,207,000
1904	414,000	26,719,000	26,305,000
1905	199,000	65,247,000	65,048,000
1906	477,000	66,838,000	66,361,000
1907	36,000	44,814,000	44,778,000
1908	163,000	27,024,000	26,861,000
1909	118,000	32,472,000	32,354,000
1910	317,000	69,715,000	69,398,000
1911	190,000	56,872,000	56,682,000
1912	181,000	54,203,000	54,022,000
1913	88,000	48,594,000	48,506,000
1914	589,000	24,380,000	23,791,000
1915	586,000	3,683,000	3,097,000
1919	8,955,942	338	(1) 8,955,604
1920	64,817	185,882	121,065
1921	50	994,696	994,645
1922	136	1,175,895	1,175,759

(1) Net imports.

Note: Data unavailable for years 1916 to 1918.

Source: 1890 to 1905 U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69, European Grain Trade, pages 42 and 43. 1906 to 1915 Comertul Exterior al Romaniei si Miscarea Porturilor Exterior, 1919 to 1922 - Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole, 1922.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET EXPORTS OF BULGARIA,
CALENDAR YEARS 1890 TO 1915 AND 1919 TO 1922.

Year	Imports	Exports	Net Exports
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1890	7,000	11,135,000	11,128,000
1891	17,000	11,640,000	11,623,000
1892	7,000	12,917,000	12,910,000
1893	8,000	13,013,000	13,005,000
1894	10,000	10,567,000	10,557,000
1895	9,000	14,526,000	14,517,000
1896	8,000	22,579,000	22,571,000
1897	20,000	10,528,000	10,508,000
1898	9,000	7,213,000	7,204,000
1899	8,000	4,763,000	4,755,000
1900	34,000	5,140,000	5,106,000
1901	5,000	5,560,000	5,555,000
1902	10,000	9,321,000	9,311,000
1903	8,000	13,186,000	13,178,000
1904	8,000	20,286,000	20,278,000
1905	10,000	17,508,000	17,498,000
1906	26,000	11,035,000	11,009,000
1907	97,000	10,166,000	10,069,000
1908	51,000	9,110,000	9,059,000
1909	114,000	7,481,000	7,367,000
1910	36,000	11,304,000	11,268,000
1911	11,000	14,524,000	14,513,000
1912	7,000	11,456,000	11,449,000
1913	127,000	5,550,000	5,423,000
1914	47,000	10,126,000	10,079,000
1915	7,000	52,000	45,000
1919	1,194,000	17,000	1,177,000*
1920	1,000	668,000	667,000
1921	(1)	824,000	834,000
1922	(1)	889,000	889,000

* Net Imports.

(1) Less than 500.

Note: Data for the years 1916 to 1918 are unavailable.

Source: 1890 to 1905, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69, European Grain Trade, pages 18 and 19. 1906 to 1915, Statistique du Commerce du Royaume de Bulgarie avec les pays Etrangers, 1919 to 1922, Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole, 1922.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NET IMPORTS OF BELGIUM,
CALENDAR YEARS 1890 TO 1913 AND 1919 TO 1922.

Year	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1890	32,949,000	8,204,000	24,745,000
1891	52,054,000	16,840,000	35,214,000
1892	37,922,000	13,306,000	24,116,000
1893	40,936,000	12,966,000	27,970,000
1894	48,266,000	13,107,000	35,159,000
1895	53,304,000	13,131,000	40,173,000
1896	49,322,000	11,063,000	38,259,000
1897	40,670,000	11,343,000	29,327,000
1898	47,332,000	14,607,000	32,775,000
1899	51,552,000	14,271,000	37,281,000
1900	41,847,000	9,701,000	32,146,000
1901	55,983,000	14,108,000	41,875,000
1902	57,503,000	13,891,000	43,617,000
1903	59,797,000	13,363,000	46,434,000
1904	64,136,000	18,217,000	45,919,000
1905	64,977,000	18,496,000	46,481,000
1906	68,178,000	18,030,000	50,148,000
1907	67,688,000	19,842,000	47,846,000
1908	67,175,000	26,562,000	40,613,000
1909	71,026,000	25,472,000	45,554,000
1910	75,351,000	26,129,000	49,222,000
1911	82,405,000	26,099,000	56,306,000
1912	71,261,000	19,870,000	51,391,000
1913	69,790,000	15,898,000	53,892,000
1919	12,323,000	847,000	11,476,000
1920	34,053,000	330,000	33,723,000
1921	39,600,000	4,082,000	35,518,000
1922	37,823,000	2,441,000	35,382,000
1923 - Jan.-June	20,078,000	903,000	19,175,000
1922 - " "	16,876,000	1,579,000	15,297,000

Note: Data for the years 1914 to 1918 not available.

Source: 1890 to 1906 U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin #69,
European Grain Trade, pages 8 and 9. 1907 to 1922 Bulletin
Commerce Special avec les Pays Etrangers.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

Cotton.

Deterioration of the Mexicali, Lower California cotton crop by ten per cent during the month of August is reported as the consensus of opinion among cotton growers of the district by Vice Consul Chas. W. Doherty, Mexicali, Mexico on September 4, 1923. The days were too hot and the nights too cool. Growers claim that while the leaf worm has entirely disappeared, there is no doubt about the damage done during the few weeks of its ravages earlier in the season. Cotton in the Mexicali district is spotted and it is believed that the crop will not exceed the crops of the past two seasons (approximately 50,000 bales each) by more than twenty five per cent. This increase will be possible only in case conditions are entirely favorable for the remainder of the season.

Heavy rains have proved beneficial to the cotton crop in the Northern section of Brazil, states a report from Vice Consul A. Gaulin from Rio de Janeiro, dated August 10, 1923. Crop prospects are unusually good in this district. Cold waves in Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes and Santa Catharina did slight damage to the growing crop. Crops are being harvested in the States of Para and Rio Grande de Norte.

Weather was favorable for the Egyptian cotton crop during August and the water supply was ample according to a bulletin issued by the Ministry of Agriculture at Cairo, Egypt on September 1, 1923. A certain amount of boll shedding due to over-watering is reported. At the time the bulletin was issued bolls were opening in early sown fields almost everywhere and picking was taking place in basin lands of Upper Egypt. In other places it was expected that picking would begin toward the middle of September. Boll worm attacks seemed to be no worse than last year. Slight attacks of aphids and wilt were reported from most provinces. The general condition of the crop was said to be the same as it was in July.

Planting of cotton was delayed during June in the Eastern Province of Uganda on account of dry weather, according to the August Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. In spite of the heavy seed distribution the acreage under cotton was far less than last year at the same date. July opened however with very favorable planting weather and a big effort was made to plant extensive areas. In the Mengo district seed distribution was very heavy and a large area was planted under favorable conditions and in the Entebbe districts more cotton is being planted than in any other year.

CROP PROSPECTS,- Cont'd.

WHEAT.

Cereals in Argentina were in excellent condition on September 6, though corn plowing was somewhat delayed, according to the cabled reports of the Anglo-South American Bank Limited.

There has been no change in production estimates during the week. A total of 31 countries have reported estimates aggregating 3,000,397,000 bushels compared with 2,755,987,000 bushels last year.

RYE

There has been no change in rye production during the week. A total of 22 countries have reported production estimates aggregating 932,642,000 bushels compared with 802,589,000 bushels last year.

BARLEY

Barley production in Germany is estimated at 109,311,000 bushels compared with 73,837,000 bushels last year, according to a telegram received September 19 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This brings the total number of countries reporting to 21, having an aggregate production of 1,078,026,000 compared with 932,118,000 bushels last year.

OATS

Oat production in Germany is estimated at 411,689,000 bushels compared with 276,643,000 bushels last year, according to a telegram received from the International Institute of Agriculture on September 19. This brings the total of countries reporting to 21, having an aggregate production of 3,482,020,000 bushels compared with 3,068,072,000 bushels last year.

POTATOES

The potato crop in Germany is estimated at about 1,200,000,000 bushels compared with 1,494,202,000 bushels last year, according to a recent radiogram from the Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin.

The English crop is not so good as last year. In England and Wales the total production is estimated at 97,627,000 bushels compared with 149,781,000 bushels last year.

The yield per acre is only 209 bushels compared with 265 bushels last year. The crop in England and Wales indicates a probable production in the United Kingdom of 209,949,800 bushels.

ALMONDS

Spanish Almond Crop Good. Italian Crop Below Average. Prospects are good for an almond crop of about 11,023,000 pounds in the Balearic Islands, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture on September 18, from its Agricultural Commissioner who is now in Spain. The carry-over in this section is estimated at about 1,543,000 pounds and the price is from 5.1 to 5.4 cents per pound. In Iviza the paper-shelled crop is estimated at 1,653,000 pounds. In Tarragona there is a moderate crop of unequal quality estimated at about 11,023,000 pounds. The carry-over here is given as 3,307,000 pounds. The Alicante crop is estimated at 5,512,000 pounds and the carry-over at 661,000 pounds. The new price has not yet been fixed. The Malaga crop is good and is estimated at from 3,200,000 to 3,500,000 pounds with a carry-over of 500,000 pounds.

These districts and the district of Granada, for which no estimate of production has been received, include the most important sections in Spain where almonds are grown for commercial purposes. The 1923 production, exclusive of Granada, according to these estimates amounts to 30,907,000 pounds with a carry-over of 6,011,000 pounds.

The Sicilian almond crop of 1923 is estimated to be from 15,400,000 to 19,000,000 pounds with a carry-over from last year's crop of 17,600,000 to 22,000,000 pounds, according to a cablegram of August 15 from the United States Agricultural Commissioner in London. The crop is reported to be of a high quality.

These estimates together with production of the Bari Province previously reported to be from 25,500,000 to 27,600,000 pounds with a carry-over of approximately 44,000,000, give a total production of 120,207,000 pounds for the Mediterranean Basin, and a carry-over of 50,209,000 pounds from last year's crop.

Production, Trade and Price Notes.

The Ukraine section of Russia may export from 8 to 10 million bushels of grain this season according to a report cabled by E. C. Squire, the Department's Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin. If it is possible to make needed repairs at the ports and on transportation system South Russia may export from 16 to 18 million bushels of grain.

The United States, which during the period 1902-13 supplied 9,000,000 bales, or 65 per cent, of the cotton entering into the world trade, decreased her exports to 6,678,000 bales and 6,307,000 bales in 1921 and 1922, respectively. British India and Egypt rank next as exporters of cotton.

During the past two years, all the principal European countries have taken less cotton than during the period 1902-13. Imports into the United Kingdom decreased from the prewar average of 4,164,000 bales to a little over 2,000,000 bales in 1921 and less than 3,000,000 bales in 1922.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICE NOTES,--CONT'D.

The decrease in European cotton imports has been partially offset by increase of imports into Japan. Japanese imports increased from a prewar average of 1,400,000 bales to approximately 2,400,000 bales in both 1921 and 1922, or an increase of 70 per cent.

During 1922, the United States imported 390,000 bales of cotton, an increase of 34 per cent over 1921 and 68 per cent more than during the prewar period. Egypt has supplied a little over 65 per cent of our cotton imports during the past two years, with Mexico and Peru ranking next as sources of supply.

Exports of cotton from Egypt amounted to 1,343,000 bales in 1922. This was an increase of 350,000 bales, or 35 per cent, above the exports of 1921 but was less than the average 1909-13 by approximately 100,000 bales.

Cotton stocks at Bremen on September 15 were 41,238 bales as compared with 116,443 bales at the same time last year and September 22 were 24,867 compared with 183,967 last year according to a radiogram from the United States Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBILITIES OF COTTON CULTURE IN
BRAZIL.

An intensive investigation of the possibilities of cotton culture in the Valley of the Sao Francisco River in Brazil is planned by a commission of French Cotton experts, according to a report from Vice Consul A. Gaulin, Rio De Janeiro, dated August 10, 1923. The commission arrived in Rio de Janeiro on July 30 to confer with the Department of Agriculture preparatory to making the investigation.

Vice Consul Gaulin also reports that several American cotton growers were in Brazil during the month investigating the possibilities of large scale cotton production. He states that it is understood that no definite decision was reached by these growers.

Progress of Agrarian Reform.

According to Official statistics, 1,576,416 of the 12,882,660 acres liable for expropriation in Transylvania have already been apportioned. They comprise 666,052 acres of arable land, 572,431 acres of forest, 34,831 acres of mountainous and 261,765 of other pasture, and 165,577 of barren soil.

Source: The European Commercial, August 18, 1923.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM CANADA, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY AND AUGUST 1922 AND 1923, AND SEPTEMBER 2, TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	July and August		1923		
		1922	(1) 1923	Week ending Sept. 8	Week ending Sept. 15	Week ending Sept. 22
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
EXPORTS:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	4,604	3,387	1,280	334	350
Corn.....	"	26,414	1,911	262	108	158
Oats.....	"	5,944	290	77	23	47
Rye.....	"	7,399	5,069	504	177	1,214
Wheat.....	"	48,682	23,041	4,775	3,297	2,833
Wheat flour.....	Bbls	2,090	2,158	234	282	215
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	7,675	7,118	39	247	42
Wheat flour.....	Bbls	298	247	(2)	3	2
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	21,073	24,084			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls	1,077	1,432			

(1) Revised to August 31.

(2) Less than 500.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

According to revised figures published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the United States exported 33,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, during July and August, 1923 as compared with 58,000,000 bushels during the same two months of 1922, or a decrease of 44 per cent. Exports to Europe were less than half the amount taken during the same two months of the previous season, shipments to Canada were about 71 per cent as great, while exports to Mexico, Cuba, China and Japan show some increase.

Canadian exports of wheat for July and August, 1923, amounted to 31,000,000 bushels, or 4,600,000 bushels more than her exports for the same period a year ago, an increase of 18 per cent. Exports of corn, oats, barley and rye from the United States were much less during July and August 1923 than for the same period the previous season.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES
DURING AUGUST, 1922 AND 1923.

Exported to:	:Wheat, including flour: : in terms of grain :		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	:July-Aug.	: July-Aug.	: August	: August	: August	: August
	: 1922	: 1923	: 1922	: 1923	: 1922	: 1923
	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Barrels	: Barrels
Canada.....	12,842,534	9,084,744	9,243,114	5,534,168	3,774	29,604
United Kingdom..	9,071,908	5,350,757	5,263,477	2,419,392	207,663	170,112
Italy.....	7,909,330	1,713,746	4,372,501	1,033,620	3,374	4,813
Netherlands.....	6,435,668	3,363,596	3,517,820	1,357,678	97,115	96,599
Germany.....	5,439,128	2,003,269	4,845,219	1,088,215	42,137	110,236
Belgium.....	4,254,936	2,007,094	2,362,909	1,220,987	3,572	4,473
France.....	3,185,176	989,150	2,624,550	546,000	661	181
Japan.....	900,482	1,231,944	605,475	459,331	19,874	11,061
Cuba.....	710,692	815,195	2,017	1,333	90,206	90,037
Hongkong.....	703,863	372,802	---	---	102,352	66,595
China.....	428,526	1,581,991	56,668	33,334	65,301	273,796
Kwangtung(leased: territory)...	422,384	175,500	---	---	55,729	33,000
Turkey in Europe:	415,278	204,393	---	138,482	47,840	10,560
Finland.....	310,558	409,700	---	48,000	40,456	52,987
Mexico.....	233,110	693,238	30	172,273	29,397	45,586
Other countries..	4,824,439	2,749,675	808,219	85,454	359,701	275,726
Total.....	58,088,022	32,750,779	33,703,199	14,198,267	1,169,152	1,273,391
Imports.....	4,221,361	2,598,105	1,151,507	596,477	40,631	18,191
Re-exports.....	1,264	1,822	---	---	---	405
Excess exports...	53,867,925	30,151,496	32,551,692	13,601,790	1,128,471	1,255,605

SOURCE: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1922 AND 1923.

Wheat.	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Estimates previously received and unrevised 31 countries reporting.....	2,755,987	3,000,397		8.9
RYE.				
Estimates previously received and unrevised 22 countries reporting.....	802,589	932,642		16.2
OATS.				
Estimates previously received and unrevised 25 countries reporting.....	2,791,429	3,070,331		10.0
Estimates recently received: Germany.....	276,643	411,689		48.8
Total 26 countries reporting..	3,068,072	3,482,020		13.5
BARLEY.				
Estimates previously received and unrevised 20 countries reporting.....	858,281	968,715		12.9
Estimates recently received: Germany.....	73,837	109,311		48.0
Total 21 countries reporting..	932,118	1,078,026		15.7

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION.

	1921-22.	1922-23 previously published.	1922-23 latest estimate.
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Cuba	4,475,732	4,040,000	4,033,798
World production including revisions.....	20,050,104	20,263,466	20,257,264

Source: Revista Azucarera de H. A. Himeley, September 8, 1923, page 6.

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The Cuban sugar crop is completed with a total production of 4,033,798 short tons. Mr. Himeley's estimates of the above crop were:

December 21, 1922	-	4,595,200
April 20, 1923	-	4,183,200
July 10, 1923	-	4,040,000

The outstanding feature of this crop was the most unusual drought which lasted practically through the entire grinding period, the effects of which were more and more plainly shown as the season advanced. This greatly impoverished the cane in many sections of the Island, and compelled the centrals to bring their harvesting to an early close, the result being a much lower production than was anticipated.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, September 13, 1923, page 469.

THE BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS FOR 1922 AND FOREIGN DEMAND.

During April of the present year and again during July the Committee of Economists called together by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to study the Agricultural Outlook, expressed the conclusion that "the foreign outlook on the demand side seems slightly less favorable to our farmers in 1923 than it was in 1922." This conclusion seems now to be further borne out by reports of the Balance of International Payments for 1922, published by the Harvard Economic Service Aug. 11, and released by the Department of Commerce September 17. (1).

The balance of International Payments as published in the Harvard Economic Service (2) based on data collected by the Department of Commerce appears below, and indicates a debit balance against the United States of \$585,000,000 an amount which may be considered as representing our purchases of goods, securities, and various services from foreign countries in excess of foreign purchases from the United States. A similar debit balance for 1921 amounted to \$181,000,000 (3).

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1922.

(Unit \$1,000,000)

Items.	: United States :	
	: Creditor.	: Debtor.
1. Exports of merchandise	* 3,867	:
2. Exports of silver	63	:
3. Exports of gold	37	:
4. United States government international receipts:	170	:
5. Foreign loans matured and paid off	79	:
6. Foreign securities resold to foreign countries :	189	:
7. American securities sold to foreign countries. :	61	:
8. Interest on American private capital abroad .. :	227	:
9. Freight payments receivable on exports carried :	:	:
in American vessels	71	:
1. Imports of merchandise	:	3,113
2. Imports of silver	:	71
3. Imports of gold	:	275
4. United States government international ex- :	:	:
penditures	:	29
5. New foreign bond issues in this country	:	637
6. Foreign-currency securities, issued abroad, :	:	:
but sold in this country	:	326
7. American securities, formerly held abroad, :	:	:
sold here in 1922	:	34
8. Interest payable on foreign capital in United :	:	:
States	:	100

(1) Trade Information Bulletin, 144.

(2) August 11, 1923.

(3) Review Ec. Statistics, July 1922.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1922, -
CONT'D.

Items:	United States Creditor.	United States Debtor.
9. Freight payable on imports carried in foreign vessels		64
10. Immigrant remittances and American Relief abroad		400
11. American tourists' expenditures abroad		300
Totals	4,764	5,349
Net Debit Balance		585

* Includes parcel-post shipments of \$35,000,000.

The possible relationship of the above items to foreign demand for our agricultural products may better be pointed out if the balance sheet be thrown into condensed form, by offsetting debit against credit items. For comparison there are shown below the condensed balances for 1921 and 1922.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
1921 AND 1922.
(Unit = 1,000,000).

United States Credits.	1921.	1922.
1. Net exports of goods and silver	1,965	746
2. Net United States Government Receipts from foreign countries		141
3. Net interest receipts on American capital abroad	80	127
4. Net ocean freight payments receivable	33	7
Total net credits	2,078	1,021
United States Debits.		
1. Net gold imports	667	238
2. Net investments of American capital abroad	742	668
3. Imports of United States paper currency	100	
4. Net United States Government expenditures abroad	50	
5. Net immigrant remittances and relief	500	400
6. Net tourists' expenditures abroad	200	300
Total Net Debits	2,259	1,606
	2,078	1,021
Net United States Debit Balance	181	585

THE BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS FOR 1922 AND FOREIGN DEMAND, -CONT'D.

Thus, during 1922, the United States exported \$746,000,000 merchandise more than it imported. It received \$141,000,000 in Payments from foreign countries, largely England, on war debts, and received also \$127,000,000 as interest payments by foreign countries to American investors. Ocean freight payments to American shipowners were \$7,000,000 greater than the payments by Americans to foreign shipowners. On the other side of the balance, the so-called unfavorable debit side, we imported gold to the extent of \$238,000,000 (net). We sent abroad \$668,000,000 American capital in the form of purchases of foreign securities. Our foreign population sent about \$100,000,000 to their relatives abroad and American tourists in foreign lands spent \$300,000,000. These are the outstanding items in our international transactions, visible and invisible, during 1922.

The purchasing power of the world and foreign demand for American commodities are generally considered to be affected by changes in these items. Thus an increase in foreign shipments of gold to the United States is associated with increased American exports of merchandise. The purchase of foreign securities by American investors furnishes credit with which foreign merchants may purchase our commodities and expenditures abroad by American tourists' and shipments of money by our immigrants to their friends abroad also increase the purchasing power of foreign countries. On the other hand decreases in these debit items and increases in the items listed above as "United States Credits", are said to affect adversely the marketing of American products abroad.

With these fundamentals in mind, if the transactions of 1922, on the debit side, be compared with those of 1921, it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the factors that are said to maintain foreign demand and purchasing power. In 1921 our gold imports amounted to the unprecedented sum of \$657,000,000; in 1922, \$238,000,000. A smaller amount of American capital went abroad in 1922, and declined considerably during the last half of that year, thus decreasing the amount of credit that could be diverted for use in American commodity markets. The decrease in United States Government expenditures in foreign countries and decline in immigrant remittances also decreased foreign purchasing power to the extent of \$150,000,000.

Among the credit items there may be noted that 1922 marked further considerable decline in our export balance, and that for the first time, interest payments by European countries on war debt appear in our international transactions. This is of considerable importance, partly because it marks the beginning of similar payments to be made from now on, and largely because these interest payments coming from western Europe (England, France, Belgium) where lies our most important outlet for agricultural commodities, may diminish exports to the interest remitting countries. The same may hold true for the increase in interest payments by foreign countries on American private capital invested abroad, where these countries are markets for our agricultural exports.

THE BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS FOR 1922 AND FOREIGN
DEMAND, -CONT'D.

Balance of Payments during 1923.

During the present year, the tendencies indicated in the balance of 1922 appear to have continued. For the first time in many years there has been an overturn in our balance of trade. Merchandise imports have already exceeded exports in quantity sufficient to show a net adverse trade balance for the year 1923, or only a very small favorable trade balance. In this connection it is to be noted that the volume of exports has been maintained, and that the overturn in the trade balance is due to increased imports from all parts of the world. Although total exports have not changed materially, our exports to Europe have been declining considerably since November 1922, and Europe it is to be remembered, is the market for the greater portions of our farm exports.

England has continued to make interest payments on war debt. This and possible payments from other European countries may lead to a curtailment of purchasing power abroad or it may result in a tendency to maintain the volume of imports from the remitting countries. The necessity of making payments may also lead European Countries to increase their agricultural production and thus reduce consumption imports from us.

The gold movement has continued during 1923 at nearly the same rate as in 1922, but the flow of American capital abroad in the form of purchases of foreign securities has greatly diminished. Added to this factor in our international transactions for 1923 is the further development on the side of decreasing purchasing power, namely the sale of American securities abroad. If this movement is considerable, as reported, it would mean a diversion of foreign capital from purchases of our commodities to investments in American enterprises.

WORLD CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has received from its office in London a cable giving stocks and consumption of cotton as compiled by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. This report is given below together with the report recently issued from the Department of Commerce. The visible and invisible stocks as reported by Hester and the visible stocks as reported in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle are also given for comparison. These figures are here given together to assist in understanding the many different figures that are circulated. They do not in any case represent exactly the same thing. Each one serves a useful purpose. It is important, therefore, that the figures given out from each source are understood in relation to the figures from other sources.

It is interesting to note that the estimate of the Department of Commerce is only 400,000 bales less than the forecast of 6,800,000 bales which was made by the Committee on Agricultural Outlook on April 20, 1923.

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF COTTON FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1923.
WITH COMPARISONS,
AS REPORTED BY INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.

Period.	American:	Indian	Egyptian	Sundries	Total	Estimated number of spindles existing in the world.
	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	: 1,000 :	
	: Bales.:	: Bales.:	: Bales.:	: Bales.:	: Bales.:	
12 months ending July 31, 1921	: 9,286 :	: 3,833 :	: 466 :	: 1,483 :	: 15,078 :	152,317,054
12 months ending July 31, 1922	: 11,750 :	: 4,292 :	: 670 :	: 2,097 :	: 18,809 :	154,555,267
12 months ending July 31, 1923	: 12,286 :	: 4,927 :	: 849 :	: 2,823 :	: 20,885 :	156,576,497
6 months ending July 31, 1923	: 6,043 :	: 2,635 :	: 473 :	: 1,431 :	: 10,692 :	---

Source: For half year ending July 31, 1923 cabled report from United States Agricultural Commissioner in London, based on estimates of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners; other data International Cotton Bulletin, September 1922 and March 1923.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN SPINNERS HANDS ON JULY 31, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

As reported by the International Federation of Master Cotton
Spinner's and Manufacturer's Associations.

Date.	American	Indian	Egyptian	Sundries	Total
	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales
July 31, 1921	2,003	1,501	166	257	3,927
" " 1922	2,203	1,594	139	296	4,287
" " 1923	1,639	1,615	221	347	3,372

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON AT END OF CROP YEAR 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Date.	American	Indian	Egyptian	Sundries	Total
	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales
July 29, 1921	4,094	126	377	332	4,929
July 28, 1922	1,983	148	354	299	2,789
August 3, 1923	838	231	252	166	1,487

STOCKS OF COTTON (VISIBLE AND MILL STOCKS) AT END OF CROP
YEAR 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Date.	American	Indian	Egyptian	Sundries	Total
	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales
End of season, 1921	6,097	1,627	543	589	8,856
" " " , 1922	4,196	1,742	543	595	7,076
" " " , 1923	2,527	1,846	473	513	5,359

Source: For half year ending July 31, 1923 cabled report from United States Agricultural Commissioner in London based on estimates by the International Federation of Cotton Spinners; other data from International Cotton Bulletin, September 1922 and March 1923.

THE WORLD COTTON SITUATION.

The Department of Commerce completed on September 10th through its domestic and Foreign staff, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, a preliminary world cotton survey for the year ending July 31, 1923. The estimated supply and distribution for the year ending July 31, 1923, compared with the previous year, are as follows:

ESTIMATED WORLD'S SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON.

Seasons ending July 31.

Bales of 478 pounds net.

	<u>1921-22</u> Bales	<u>1922-23</u> Bales
American (in all Countries):		
Stocks, beginning of season (1)	9,351,000	5,123,000
Production	7,954,000	9,762,000
Total Supply (2)	17,460,000	15,431,000
Consumption	12,293,000	12,450,000
Stocks, end of season (1)	5,123,000	3,100,000
All Kinds:		
Stocks, beginning of season (1)	14,752,000	9,536,000
Production (3)	14,741,000	17,540,000
Total Supply (2)	29,602,000	27,568,000
Consumption	20,047,000	20,950,000
Stocks, end of season (1)	9,530,000	6,400,000

- (1) The figures for stocks were arrived at by compilation from the reports submitted by the foreign representatives of the Department and from other sources:
- (2) Including city crop, Mexican cotton entering United States which loses its identity and passes as American, and cotton to balance distribution in the United States.
- (3) For India and China only the cotton produced for mill consumption and export is considered. Cotton entering extra-mill home consumption is not included.

Source: Report of Department of Commerce, September 10, 1923.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES OF STOCKS (VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE) AT
END OF SEASON 1923.

		American,		All Kinds.
		1,000 Bales.		1,000 Bales.
International Cotton Spinners	<u>1</u>	2,527	: <u>1</u>	5,359
United States Department of Commerce		3,100	:	6,400
Hester	<u>2</u>	2,388	: <u>3</u>	4,143

1. Includes only mill stocks in invisible supply.

2. Includes 531 bales of Southern Mill Stocks, not included in Hester's Invisible Supply.

3. Includes only mill stocks for United States (Northern and Southern) and Europe and visible supply.

Sources: Cabled report from United States Agricultural Commissioner in London; United States Department of Commerce Report dated September 10, 1923; Report of Secretary of New Orleans Cotton Exchange 1923.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES OF VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE SUPPLY OF
COTTON AT END OF SEASON 1923.

	American.			All Kinds.		
	Visible.	Invisible.		Visible.	Invisible.	
International Cotton Spinners	338	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,689	1,487	$\frac{1}{3}$	3,872
Hester	838	$\frac{2}{2}$	1,550	2,098	$\frac{3}{3}$	2,045
Commercial and Financial Chronicle	837		--	2,004		--

1. Includes only mill stocks in invisible supply.

2. Includes 531 bales of Southern Mill Stocks, not included in Hester's Invisible supply.

3. Includes only mill stocks in United States (Northern and Southern) and Europe.

Source: Cabled Report from United States Agricultural Commissioner in London; Report of Secretary of New Orleans Cotton Exchange 1923; Commercial and Financial Chronicle, August 4, 1923.

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CUTLOOK FOR 1923-24 COTTON CROP.

The outlook for the cotton crop this year is for a slightly larger crop than for last year according to reports received to date. However it is too early in the season to make a definite forecast. The table below gives the production of the United States, India, Egypt and Brazil for 1921-22, 1922-23, the average production for the period 1909-10 to 1913-14 and the latest estimates and condition reports for the present crop year. The first three countries usually produce between 85 and 90 per cent of the worlds supply of cotton.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN FOUR PRINCIPAL COTTON-GROWING COUNTRIES
DURING PICKING SEASON AUGUST 1 TO JULY 31 IN BALES OF
478 Pounds.

Country.	1923-24.				
	Average				
	1909-10	1921-22	1922-23	Condition of Crop.	Forecast
	to 1913-14			Condition.	of Production.
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000
	Bales	Bales	Bales		Bales
United States	13,033	7,954	9,762	Aug. 31 : 54 per cent of normal.	10,788
India....	3,584	3,735	4,348		<u>1</u> 4,306
Egypt ...	1,453	902	1,015	Aug. 1 : 87% of 10 year average	1,204
Brazil ...	322	612	553	Generally very good <u>2</u>	<u>2</u> 690
Total	18,392	13,203	15,678		16,988
Estimated:					
World					
Total	20,660	15,498	18,620		

1. Computed on basis of the average yield per acre for the five years 1916-20.

2. From Commercial sources.

Sources: Official publications and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

AREA OF COTTON IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1923.

(Planted for picking season August 1 - July 31).

County.	Acreage.			
	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
<u>NORTH AMERICA.</u>				
United States	34,152	31,678	34,016	38,287
Mexico	1 2	230	242	
Total North America, Countries Reporting 1909-1922	34,152	31,678	34,016	
<u>CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.</u>				
Brazil		1,420	1,512	
Peru		161		
Argentina	$\frac{3}{4}$ 6	39		
Porto Rico	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1	3	2	
British West Indies:				
Antigua	1	5	5	
Montserrat	2	2	2	
St. Kitts-Nevis	5	3	3	
Grenada		3		
St. Vincent	5	5	5	
Virgin Islands			5	
Barbadoes	4	1	3	
Jamaica	5			
Guadeloupe	4 3			
Total Central and South America and West Indies Countries Reporting 1909-1922	17	14	15	
<u>EUROPE</u>				
Greece	4 22	23		
Italy	9		9	9
Turkey, European	4 16			
Bulgaria	$\frac{6}{2}$ 2	4	7	7
Russia, European (Northern Caucasia)	1 2			
Yugoslavia		2	3	

AREA OF COTTON IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1923,-CONT'D.

(Planted for picking season August 1 - July 31).

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	1909-10 to 1913-14.			
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
Total Europe, Countries Reporting 1909-1922....	3	5	8	
<u>ASIA</u>				
India	22,311	18,436	21,154	12,373
China	9	4,284		
Japanese Empire:				
Japan	8	6		
Chosen (Korea)	146	362	366	
Russia, Asiatic	10 1,490	296	174	541
Turkey, Asiatic.....	4 416			
Cyprus		7	9	
Ceylon	1	1		
Siam	3 12	11		
French Indo-China	3	11 85		
Total Asia, Countries Reporting 1909-1922.	23,947	19,094	21,694	
<u>AFRICA</u>				
Egypt	1,743	1,341	1,868	1,648
Uganda	58	170	334	
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	42	69		
French Togo 12	7 28	49	49	
French Sudan		2 5	1 2	4
Algeria	3 2	1	1	1
Dahomey	3 5			
Italian Somaliland			1	3
Eritrea				1
Tanganyika Territory.....	13 30	30		
Belgian Congo		9		
Nyasaland	3 29	27		
Union of South Africa	5			
Total Africa; Countries Reporting 1909-1922.	1,831	1,561	2,252	

AREA OF COTTON IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1923,-CONT'D.

(Planted for picking season August 1 - July 31).

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average : 1909-10 to : 1913-14. :	1921-22. :	1922-23. :	1923-24. :
	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:
<u>OCEANIA</u>	:	:	:	:
Australia	5 : 14	21 :	14 :	40 :
Total Countries Report- ing 1909-1922.....	59,950 :	52,373 :	58,025 :	:
Total Countries Report- ing	60,552 :	58,780 :	59,802 :	:

1. Laguna district and lower California only.
 2. From an unofficial source.
 3. Three year average.
 4. For one year.
 5. Less than 500 acres.
 6. Pre-war territory.
 7. Two years.
 8. Government estimate of area planted up to August 1923 which is probably 58 per cent of the total area to be planted during the year.
 9. Estimates by the Chinese Mill Owners Association which probably represents the commercial crop.
 10. Including Khiva and Bokhara.
 11. Cambodia only.
 12. The former German colony is now divided between Great Britain and France.
 13. Four year average.
 14. Queensland.
- Sources: Official publications and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

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Foreign Crops and Markets.

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PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1923.

(Picking Seasons, August 1 - July 31).

Country.	Production (Bales of 478 Pounds net).			
	Average			
	1909-10 to 1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
United States <u>1</u>	13,033,235	7,953,641	9,761,817	10,788,000
Mexico	<u>2</u> 193,000	147,302	178,231	
Total North America, Countries Reporting 1909-1922.....	13,226,235	8,100,943	9,940,048	
<u>CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES</u>				
Brazil	<u>2</u> 322,000	611,569	552,857	
Peru	110,000	156,813	<u>2</u> 137,000	
Argentina	<u>3</u> 3,000	16,130		
Paraguay		1,500		
Chile	<u>4</u> 247			
Dominican Republic	<u>3</u> 1,163	405		
Porto Rico	<u>4</u> 1,319	<u>5</u> 920	1,000	
Haiti	<u>5</u> 8,792	21,553		
St. Croix (U. S. Virgin Is- lands)	<u>5</u> 519			
Dutch West Indies	<u>5</u> <u>6</u> 161	<u>5</u> 45		
British West Indies:				
Antigua	246	63		
Montserrat	<u>5</u> 657	732	941	
St. Kitts-Nevis	1,347	732	885	
Grenada	<u>5</u> 703			
St. Lucia	15			
St. Vincent	1,026	523	705	
Bahamas	<u>5</u> <u>6</u> 24			
Barbadoes.....	1,061	418		
Jamaica	<u>5</u> 71			
Trinidad and Tobago	<u>5</u> <u>6</u> 16			
Virgin Islands	<u>5</u> 81			
Guatemala.....	<u>5</u> 144			
Total Central and South: America and West Indies, Countries Re-				
	1,775,710	771,289	693,388	

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1923,-CONT'D.

(Picking Seasons, August 1 - July 31).

Country.	Production (Bales of 478 Pounds net).				
	Average				
	1909-10 to 1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	
<u>EUROPE</u>					
Greece	4	13,000:			
Italy		5,212:		4,603:	
Turkey	7	10,000:			
Bulgaria	7	842:	1,841:	3,603:	1,799
Russia, European (Northern Caucasia)	8	680:			
Yugoslavia			266:	858:	
Malta		433:	488:	161:	
Spain.....					1,088
Total Europe, Coun- tries Reporting 1909- 1922		1,275:	2,329:	3,764:	
<u>ASIA</u>					
India		3,584,000:	3,735,000:	4,348,000:	
China		2	1,517,000:		
Japanese Empire:					
Japan		4,704:	3,619:		
Chosen (Korea)		25,006:	92,448:	85,398:	
Persia	5 3	111,435:			
Russia, Asiatic	10	953,000: 11	43,177: 11	55,302:	
Turkey, Asiatic	3	133,000: 2	30,000: 2	50,000:	
Cyprus		1,983:	1,444:	1,276:	
Ceylon	4	17:	157:		
French Indo-China	8	9,000:	11,665:		
Siam	5	3,653:			
Total Asia, Countries Reporting 1909-1922.		4,696,989:	3,902,069:	4,539,976:	
<u>AFRICA</u>					
Egypt		1,453,000:	902,000: 12	1,015,000:	1,204,000
Uganda		20,000:	31,381:	83,682:	
Anglo Egyptian Sudan		13,000:	19,707: 2	45,000:	
Nigeria		9,000:	13,811:	12,552:	
French Togo 13	8	2,463:	4,603:	4,612:	
French Sudan	5 6	235:			
Algeria	3	572:	293:	272:	
Dahomey.....	5	664: 5	1,046: 5	1,273:	

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1923,-CONT'D.

(Picking Seasons, August 1 - July 31).

Country.	Production (Bales of 478 Pounds Net).			
	Average			
	1909-10 to 1913-14.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
<u>AFRICA.-CONT'D.</u>				
Ivory Coast	4 5 28:5	94:		
Italian Somaliland	5 510:		1,192:	1,841
Eritrea	5 980:		692:	
Gold Coast	5 39:			
Kenya	5 519:	418:	460:	
Seychelles	4 5 18:			
Belgian Congo		4,520:	4,603:	
Tanganyika Territory	5 6,855:	6,276:	5,251:	
Nyasaland		3,800:	3,326:	
Union of South Africa		76:	1,778:	3,138:
Angola	5 428:	5	2,067:	
Mozambique	5 3 280:5	997:		
Total Africa, Coun- tries Reporting 1909- 1922		1,506,379:	764,327:	1,171,412:
<u>OCEANIA AND INDIES</u>				
Australia	14 91:	2,720:		
Dutch East Indies	5 13,981:			
French Establishments in Oceania	5 168:			
New Hebrides	4 5 303:	1,617:		
Hawaii	4 12:			
Fiji Islands	8 4:			
North Borneo	3 5 125:			
Papua (British New Guinea) ..	5 8 90:			
Solomon Islands	3 5 25:			
Total Oceania and East Indies, Countries Reporting 1909-1922				
Total World Countries Reporting 1909-1922		19,867,227:	13,758,957:	16,348,588
Total World Countries Reporting		20,062,338:	15,345,052:	16,362,603
Estimated World Total		20,660,000:	15,378,000:	18,620,000

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-1923, -CONT'D.

(Picking Seasons, August 1 - July 31).

1. Not including linters.
2. From an unofficial source.
3. Three year average.
4. For one year.
5. Exports.
6. Four year average.
7. Pre-war Territory.
8. Two years.
9. Estimate by the Chinese Mill Owners' Association, probably representing the commercial crop. As the home hand loom consumption of cotton in China is believed to be large, this is only part of the total crop. Estimates of the total crop, ranging from 2,000,000 bales to 7,000,000 bales, have been made by various agencies from time to time but are considered undependable.
10. Including Khiva and Bokhara.
11. Estimates given by the Statistical Department of the all Russian Textile Syndicate, Moscow.
12. Final estimate of the Egyptian Government. The crop seems to be underestimated.
13. The former German Colony is now divided between Great Britain and France.
14. Queenaland.
15. The estimated world totals have been calculated on the basis of available data from official and commercial sources and rough estimates where such data have not been available. For China only the commercial crop has been considered.

Source: Official publications and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

COTTON (unmanufactured): IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES.
FISCAL YEARS 1910-1914 AND 1921 AND 1922.
Bales of 478 pounds net.

Country:	Average		1922	1923
	1910	1914		
	Bales		Bales	Bales
United Kingdom	16,082		11,714	11,035
Peru	11,599		36,472	21,622
China	17,062		16,018	51,867
Egypt	162,922		232,054	330,523
Mexico	---		56,105	33,198
Other countries	24,463		22,459	45,672
Total	232,128		374,822	493,917

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TABLE 180. COTTON: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, CALENDAR YEARS, AVERAGE 1909-13, 1921 AND 1922.

Countries	Average 1909-13		1921		1922	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.						
Brazil	1:	83:	(1)	90:	---	157
British India	60:	1,960:	130:	2,200:	73:	2,447
China	43:	240:	469:	170:	497:	235
Egypt	(1)	1,446:	(1)	993:	---	1,343
Persia	(1)	109:	1:	2:	---	---
Peru	(1)	87:	---	168:	---	184
United States	215:	9,003:	291:	6,078:	390:	6,307
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.						
Austria Hungary ..	906:	12:	(2) 116:	---	(2)(3) 122:	(2)(3) 3
Belgium	496:	153:	428:	227:	233:	64
Canada	137:	---	182:	---	232:	---
Czechoslovakia ..	---	---	(3) 425:	(3) 8:	(3) 356:	(3) 23
France	1,435:	316:	976:	105:	1,213:	112
Germany	2,258:	232:	---	---	1,314:	160
Hungary	---	---	(3) 4:	---	(3) 5:	---
Italy	896:	(1)	728:	3:	820:	2
Japan	1,405:	---	2,420:	---	(3) 2,389:	(3) 90
Mexico	23:	(3) 1:	---	---	---	---
Netherlands	277:	145:	120:	2:	117:	2
Norway	18:	---	7:	---	11:	---
Russia	886:	(1)	(3) 2:	---	(3) 1:	---
Spain	382:	1:	380:	4:	382:	1
Sweden	95:	1:	59:	1:	84:	---
Switzerland	113:	---	114:	---	99:	---
United Kingdom....	4,164:	---	2,137:	---	2,823:	---
Other countries ..	197:	154:	325:	242:	374:	175
TOTAL	14,605:	13,956:	9,291:	10,913:	11,535:	11,305

(1) Less than 500 bales. (2) Austria only. (3) International Institute of Agriculture.

Source: Official sources except where otherwise noted.

**COTTON: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS - AUGUST 1,
1922 TO JULY 31, 1923 AND AUGUST, 1923.**
Bales of 473 pounds net.

Months:	Bales	Months:	Bales
1922 -		1923 -	
August	279,934	April	267,787
September	383,539	May	166,116
October	836,734	June	222,086
November	892,102	July	175,217
December	630,256		
		Total, 1922-23 ...	5,049,225
1923 -		Total, 1921-22 ...	6,479,687
January	490,431		
February	373,818	1923 -	
March	331,205	August	257,344

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

**COTTON (unmanufactured, including linters): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED
STATES BY COUNTRIES, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30,
1910-1914 AND 1922 AND 1923.**
Bales of 478 pounds net.

Countries	1910-1914		Year ending June 30 -	
	Average		1922	1923
	Bales		Bales	Bales
Austria-Hungary	96,401		4,008	2,958
Belgium	183,783		186,272	185,769
France	1,086,620		820,049	704,199
Germany	2,514,949		1,616,673	945,647
Italy	500,776		468,590	572,068
Netherlands	24,356		96,203	75,618
Norway	5,305		6,523	4,198
Portugal	14,180		20,555	28,214
Spain	269,864		341,551	250,244
Sweden	36,285		53,654	60,591
Switzerland	25		4,954	3,140
United Kingdom	3,509,424		1,806,743	1,403,008
Canada	153,417		201,166	217,052
Mexico	21,202		6,195	15,492
China	13,369		134,392	23,112
Japan	296,575		895,367	679,159
Other countries	113,073		54,862	82,995
TOTAL	8,839,604		6,717,757	5,253,464

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

COTTON (unmanufactured): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AUGUST 1923,
BY COUNTRIES.

Bales of 473 Pounds net or 500 Pounds gross.

Countries to which Exported:	: Long Staple:	: Short Staple:	: Linters :	: Total
Belgium	3,451	9,212	0	12,663
France	17,103	40,769	131	58,003
Germany	11,209	58,110	3,329	72,648
Italy	6,928	15,319	310	22,557
Netherlands	1,060	8,035	0	9,095
Spain	551	15,009	0	15,560
Sweden	1,524	3,290	0	4,814
United Kingdom	16,135	32,124	0	48,259
Canada	446	4,308	107	4,901
Japan	2,231	2,024	0	4,255
Other Countries	2,612	1,975	2	4,589
Total	63,250	190,215	3,879	257,344

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

COTTON: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, AVERAGE, 1909-13 AND
1921, 1922 AND JANUARY TO AUGUST, 1923.

Bales of 473 pounds net.

Countries	: AVERAGE : 1909-1913	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923 (7 months)
	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales	: Bales
Egypt	836,000	484,000	661,000	397,000
United States	3,574,000	1,678,000	1,910,000	516,000
Brazil	63,000	34,000	77,000	35,000
British India	155,000	32,000	---	---
British West Indies ...	6,000	4,000	3,000	5,000
Peru	55,000	125,000	---	---
Other countries	59,000	98,000	349,000	280,000
TOTAL	4,748,000	2,455,000	3,000,000	1,233,000
TOTAL RE-EXPORTS	535,000	318,000	178,000	155,000
TOTAL NET IMPORTS	4,163,000	2,137,000	2,822,000	1,078,000

Source: Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom.

COTTON (RAW): IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES, AVE., 1909-13, 1921-22.
Bales of 473 Pounds net.

Countries:	Average 1909-1913		1921		1922
	Bales		Bales		Bales
United Kingdom.....	51,000	(2)	10,000	(2)	15,000
Germany	17,000	(1)		(1)	
Belgium	15,000	(1)			17,000
Egypt.....	112,000		82,000		135,000
British India.....	107,000		59,000		121,000
United States	1,120,000		771,000		841,000
Other countries.....	33,000		54,000		84,000
TOTAL.....	1,435,000		976,000		1,213,000

(1) In any, included in Other countries. (2) England only.

SOURCE: Tableau General de Commerce de la France.

COTTON (UNMANUFACTURED): EXPORTS FROM EGYPT BY COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS,
AVERAGE 1909-13, 1921 and 1922.
Bales of 473 pounds.

Countries:	Average 1909 - 1913		1921		1922
	Bales		Bales		Bales
United Kingdom.....	700,000		457,000		602,000
Germany.....	129,000		55,000		52,000
Austria-Hungary.....	74,000	(1)	6,000	(1)	3,000
United States.....	148,000		209,000		309,000
France.....	138,000		86,000		152,000
Italy.....	49,000		34,000		74,000
Japan.....	7,000		45,000		37,000
Russia.....	108,000		---		---
Switzerland.....	56,000		51,000		39,000
Other countries.....	67,000		50,000		74,000
TOTAL.....	1,446,000		993,000		1,343,000

(1) Austria only.

SOURCE: 1909-13 Commerce Extérieur de l'Égypte; 1921 and 1922 Monthly Agricultural Statistics.

SPOT COTTON PRICES IN LIVERPOOL.

Monthly Averages Since August 1922.
(in pence per pound).

Month.	American.	Egyptian.	Premium Egyptian on American.
	(Middling)	(Sakel.F.G.F.)	
<u>1922-23</u>			
August.....	13.19	17.75	35
September.....	13.14	17.44	33
October.....	13.51	17.50	30
November.....	15.00	18.53	23
December.....	14.77	17.74	20
January.....	15.80	17.81	13
February.....	16.04	17.52	9
March.....	16.33	17.75	9
April.....	15.67	17.39	11
May.....	15.02	16.02	7
June.....	16.48	16.26	2
July.....	15.45	15.66	1
Season.....	15.02	17.32	15
<u>1923-24</u>			
August.....	15.11	16.28	8

Source: Liverpool Cotton Exchange Report for August 1923.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO. 14.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The condition of wheat in Norway on October 1 was 82 per cent of the ten-year average as compared with 89 on September 30, 1922, according to a cablegram from the United States Commissioner of Agriculture. The condition on October 1 shows a slight deterioration since September 1 when the condition was reported to be 86 per cent of the ten-year average. The average production of wheat during the ten years 1913-1922 was 639,776 bushels.

Fall wheat in Ontario, Canada, was promising, as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture on September 24. A fair acreage was expected to be sown.

FYE.

Production of rye in Germany is now forecasted at 282,464,000 bushels compared with 206,049,000 in 1922 and 267,648,000 bushels in 1921, as cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, September 25.

The condition of rye in Norway on October 1 was 97 per cent of the ten-year average as against 102 per cent reported on the same date last year. The average production of rye for the ten years 1913-22 was 981,768 bushels.

NORWAY CROP CONDITIONS.

The condition of barley, oats and potatoes in Norway on October 1 was considerably below the condition reported on the same date last year. The condition of barley was 79 per cent of the ten-year average as compared with 100 per cent last year. The average production during the ten years 1913-1922 was 4,114,006 bushels. The condition of oats was reported as 68 per cent against 88 last year. The average production during the ten years preceding amounted to 13,760,494 bushels. The condition of potatoes was 87 per cent as compared with 100 per cent last year. Production during the last ten years was 31,045,124 bushels.

CROP PROSPECTS, -CONT'D.

COTTON.

Egyptian cotton crop conditions continue to be fairly favorable to the cotton crop in Egypt, according to a report from the Alexandria Commercial Co. dated September 7, 1923. In Lower Egypt a delay in the maturity of about ten to fifteen days is apparent in many districts, but it is not expected to have any serious consequences. Complaints of pink boll worm are not very serious.

WOOL.

A shortage in Australia's wool clip for the year is predicted by the Sydney Stock and Station Journal for August 10, 1923. Numbers of sheep have decreased and in Queensland and New South Wales the average cut is said to be one to two pounds lighter per head than last year. The prediction is that the decrease in the clip will be between 250,000 to 300,000 bales.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Imports of cheese into the United Kingdom are derived largely from her colonial possessions, New Zealand, Canada and Australia. These countries during the year 1922-23 furnished 136,328 short tons or 86 per cent of the total supply. The largest foreign contributors are Holland and Italy which supplied 13,319 short tons or 9 per cent of the total imports.

The principal sources of butter imported into the United Kingdom are Denmark, New Zealand, Australia and Argentina. These countries furnished 83 per cent of the total imports during 1922-23.

New Zealand cheese production decreased while butter increased during the period 1920-21 to 1922-23. Production of butter in 1922-23 was 131,000,000 pounds as compared with 75,000,000 pounds in 1920-21. Cheese production in 1922-23 was 111,000,000 pounds against 138,000,000 pounds in 1920-21.

Cheese production in Netherlands is above pre-war, the total production in 1922 amounting to 215,216,000 pounds as compared with 211,002,000 pounds in 1912.

Butter production in the Netherlands has increased steadily during the last three years amounting to 142,490,000 pounds. This however, is below the pre-war estimate of 148,165,000 in 1912.

Canadian dairy statistics for 1900-1922, show a tendency to decrease the production of cheese and to increase the manufacture of butter. During 1922 the production of cheese was 136,579,000 pounds as compared with 220,833,000 pounds in 1900. Butter production in 1922 amounted to 147,753,000 pounds against 36,067,000 in 1900.

CROP PROSPECTS, -CONT'D.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, -CONT'D.

The production of canned milk in Europe during 1922 was 116,132 short tons as compared with 124,014 short tons in 1921 and 89,639 short tons in 1920. Netherlands is the largest producer, having an output of 72,200 short tons in 1922.

TRADE, PRODUCTION AND PRICE NOTES.

The Union of South Africa stocks of eggs, cheese and bacon and ham in factories were lower on June 30, 1923 than on the corresponding date in 1922. Stocks of butter on June 30, 1923 were larger than in the year preceding.

The wool textile index number of "The Weekly Wool Chart, Bradford, England," calculated on the basis of the price July 1914 is 157 for August, 1923, as compared with 143 for August, 1922. Wool values and tops are higher than on the corresponding date a year ago while wool yarns show a slight decline.

Plowing by contract in Germany for both Government and private interests has met with great success, according to a report by Consul E. Verne Richardson of August 13, 1923. A company known as the Aktiengesellschaft fur Moorkultur (Cultivation of moorland) amalgamated its interests in 1918 with a similar organization the Moorkultur Kraftpflug, for the purpose of assisting those landholders who because of losses incurred in the war, were without implements and horses with which to conduct farming operations. At a meeting held July 13, the shareholders voted an increase in capital for the purpose of manufacturing new plows to supplement the ones already in use.

South African wool brokers and buyers have formed a central Wool Exchange in Durban in which sales will be conducted in a manner similar to that in London, reports Consul M. B. Davis at Port Elizabeth under date of August 31. The exchange is expected to be in operation before the latter part of next year. The new wool season, which began on September 1, is opening slowly. Supplies are small with prices at about the same rates as supplied in April, the close of last season. The new clip will arrive towards the end of September.

That Czecho-Slovakia is becoming an important market for Danish agricultural exports is evidenced by statistics recently submitted by the Consul General Letcher at Copenhagen. During the first seven months of 1923, Denmark exported to that country 49,000 head of live hogs out of a total export of 64,042; 17,200 head of cattle out of a total of 75,400 and 3,968,300 pounds of butter.

Exports of Almeria grapes from Malaga Spain this year are expected to be somewhat less than shipments made last year when 1,536,000 barrels of fifty pounds each were exported, reports Consul Julian F. Harrington from Malaga. Of this quantity 500,000 barrels were shipped to the United States. The 1923 crop has been estimated at from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 barrels.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING
1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease	Increase
<u>WHEAT</u>	1,000	1,000	Per cent	Per cent
	Bushels	Bushels		
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 29 countries reporting	2,522,413	2,699,246		7.0
Estimates recently received:				
Germany	71,933	103,616		44.0
Italy	161,641	220,000		36.1
Total 31 countries reporting	2,755,987	3,022,862		9.7
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 21 countries reporting	596,540	642,642		7.7
Estimates recently received:				
Germany	206,049	282,464		37.1
Total 22 countries reporting	802,589	925,106		15.3
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 21 countries reporting	932,118	1,078,026		15.7
Estimates recently received:				
None	----	----		----
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 26 countries reporting	3,068,072	3,482,020		13.5
Estimates recently received:				
None	----	----		----

Source: Official sources and International Institute.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM CANADA, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1922 AND 1923 AND SEPTEMBER 9 TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1923.

		July - September			1923		
Commodity:	Unit:	1922	1923	Week ending: Sept. 15,	Week ending: Sept. 22,	Week ending: Sept. 29	
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	
Exports:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Barley	Bu.	8,275	5,025	334	350	524	
Corn	"	36,022	2,780	108	158	190	
Oats	"	10,323	357	23	47	49	
Rye	"	18,523	7,602	177	1,214	45	
Wheat	"	74,669	27,571	3,297	2,833	2,727	
Wheat flour ...	Bols:	3,391	3,508	282	215	292	
In transit ship- ments from Canada:							
Wheat	Bu.	9,975	13,126	247	42	12	
Wheat flour ...	Bols:	440	560	3	2	3	
Exports from Canada:		July and August					
Wheat	Bu.	50,307	24,084				
Wheat flour ...	Bols:	1,775	1,452				

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN FRANCE FOR THE YEARS 1815 TO 1923.

Year.	Area.	Production.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1815	11,346	111,978
1816	11,051	122,920
1817	11,545	136,164
1818	13,395	149,541
1819	11,490	164,907
1820	11,574	125,846
1821	11,745	165,209
1822	11,855	144,316
1823	11,996	166,507
1824	12,069	175,339
1825	11,995	173,200
1826	12,096	169,217
1827	12,115	161,141
1828	12,227	166,923
1829	12,416	182,423
1830	12,384	149,780
1831	12,630	160,131
1832	12,750	227,269
1833	12,955	187,496
1834	13,103	175,884
1835	13,190	203,456
1836	13,059	180,432
1837	13,363	192,724
1838	13,494	192,236
1839	13,305	184,268
1840	13,669	229,514
1841	13,745	202,792
1842	13,779	202,368
1843	13,996	208,998
1844	14,034	233,982
1845	14,191	204,210
1846	14,670	172,240
1847	14,775	276,991
1848	14,760	249,702
1849	14,742	250,117
1850	14,706	242,470
1851	14,824	236,957
1852	15,049	237,175
1853	15,346	175,566
1854	15,835	267,843

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN FRANCE FOR THE YEARS 1815 TO 1923,-
CONT'D.

Year.	Area.	Production.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1855	15,862	200,995
1856	15,983	235,090
1857	16,293	304,308
1858	16,407	303,104
1859	16,579	241,255
1860	16,584	279,912
1861	16,690	207,075
1862	17,004	273,625
1863	17,096	321,822
1864	17,001	306,643
1865	17,062	263,372
1866	17,088	234,601
1867	17,199	228,743
1868	17,452	321,825
1869 <u>a</u>	17,331	297,460
1870	17,108	272,796
1871	15,871	190,908
1872	17,144	332,904
1873	16,867	225,675
1874	16,936	365,036
1875	17,166	277,325
1876	16,950	263,009
1877	17,240	275,976
1878	16,909	262,542
1879	17,153	219,996
1880	17,000	277,430
1881	17,174	278,060
1882	17,069	343,487
1883	16,812	291,234
1884	17,426	324,201
1885	17,190	312,984
1886	17,189	302,609
1887	17,217	320,015
1888	17,243	275,464
1889	17,393	305,817
1890	17,450	329,713
1891	14,220	214,981
1892	17,264	310,728
1893	17,478	277,751
1894	17,276	344,180

Foreign Crops and Markets.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT IN FRANCE FOR THE YEARS 1815 TO 1923,-
CONT'D.

Year.	Area.	Production.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1895	17,301	339,595
1896	16,977	340,268
1897	16,269	242,227
1898	17,207	364,906
1899	17,149	365,449
1900	16,961	325,542
1901	16,787	310,913
1902	16,219	327,898
1903	16,009	362,968
1904	16,133	299,639
1905	16,085	334,838
1906	16,103	328,697
1907	16,253	381,223
1908	16,221	316,584
1909	16,299	359,174
1910	16,196	252,963
1911	15,897	322,339
1912	16,233	334,333
1913	16,166	319,370
1914 <u>b</u>	14,975	282,689
1915 <u>b</u>	13,564	222,776
1916 <u>b</u>	12,429	204,908
1917 <u>b</u>	10,357	134,575
1918 <u>c</u>	11,179	228,688
1919 <u>c</u>	11,633	137,091
1920 <u>c</u>	12,585	236,929
1921 <u>c</u>	13,300	323,467
1922 <u>c</u>	13,072	243,315
1923 <u>c</u>	13,656	290,456 <u>d</u>

a. Alsace Lorraine included up to 1869.b. Excluding invaded area.c. Alsace Lorraine included.d. Preliminary.

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON MANUFACTURING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Recent purchase of Southern mills by New England interests and more especially the actual transfer of complete mill equipment from the North to the South have emphasized the acceleration of a movement which has been under way since at least the beginning of the century. The tendency for cotton manufacturing to make larger gains in the cotton-growing states than elsewhere in the United States is partially due to greater accessibility to the raw material, but more important than this has been lower taxation and cheaper labor costs. Not only are the wage scales lower in the South, due partially to lower costs of living and partially to less industrial competition for labor, but the working hours are longer.

Though cotton is manufactured in many different parts of the country the industry is largely centered in two sections. The Southern mills are located mainly in North and South Carolina and in Georgia while the Northern mills are chiefly in New England, or, more specifically, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut, though a considerable part of the industry is in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

Southern mills have for a long time consumed more cotton than the Northern mills. In the past the excess was accounted for by the fact that mills in the cotton belt spun coarser yarn than the other mills. More recently, especially since the beginning of 1921, the difference between the consumption of Southern and other mills has increased, and the South has definitely assumed the lead in relative activity as well as in consumption of raw material. On March 31, 1923, the cotton growing states had only 78 per cent, as many spindles as there were elsewhere in the United States, but as during that month they had kept a larger proportion in activity, and because they had worked each active spindle two-fifths longer than in the North, the total active spindle hours in the South were one-sixth greater.

Yarn production in the United States increased from 1,467 million pounds in 1899 to 2,347 million in 1919, the most recent date for which census returns are available. The mills in the cotton-growing states contributed seven-eighths of this gain, having an output of 1,351 million pounds in 1919, as compared with 996 million in the Northern mills. Of the total production in 1919, 1,123 million pounds were classified as coarse, that is, No. 20 and under; 1,063 million as medium, Nos. 21 to 40; and 161 million as fine, or No. 41 and over. As compared with 1899 the Southern mills showed a substantial increase in the output of coarse yarn, and a decidedly larger gain in production of medium yarn. In the fine yarns the gain was from 1 to 43 million, though the Northern mills still produced the bulk of this output, 113 million. The Northern mills produced less coarse but more medium and fine yarns in 1919 than 20 years earlier.

BRITISH SUPPLY OF IMPORTED BUTTER AND CHEESE IN 1923.

According to the Twenty-Ninth Annual Review of the Imported Dairy Produce Trade for the year ending June 30, 1923 issued by W. Weddel and Co. Ltd. of London, the supplies of butter received from overseas during the twelve months ending June 30, 1923 exceeded all previous records while imports of cheese have only once before been heavier. Allowing for the increase in population the public is now eating as much imported butter as they did before the war, despite the continued popularity of margarine.

The relative positions of the producing countries have changed in the past ten years. The most notable change is that of New Zealand, which has developed into the greatest dairy produce exporter of the world. Australia remains an important but unreliable source of supply. Canada appears to be turning over from cheese to butter production but the total exports from the Dominion to this country have been heavily reduced in the past decade. South Africa promises to be a good dairying country but only a negligible quantity was received from the Union of South Africa last year.

Denmark has made rapid strides in recent years, but is still short of the 1914 total. Argentine exports have increased tenfold in ten years. France and Sweden have almost dropped out of the running.

Cheese supplies still come principally from New Zealand and Canada.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF CHEESE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914 AND 1921-23.

Country of Origin	Year ending June 30 -			
	1914	1921	1922	1923
<u>British</u>	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Australia	1,195	3,647	6,192	3,101
Canada	63,054	61,750	60,116	51,327
New Zealand	37,919	76,733	77,707	81,900
South Africa	—	249	92	—
Total British	107,168	142,379	144,114	136,323
<u>Foreign</u>				
Holland	16,668	5,052	5,675	9,780
Italy	6,110	59	1,144	3,539
Switzerland	718	158	979	1,453
United States	1,309	2,228	1,504	2,326
Other Countries	1,139	1,396	1,743	2,033
Total Foreign	25,934	8,893	11,045	19,131
Grand Total	133,102	151,272	155,159	155,459

Source: Annual Report of Weddel and Co. Ltd. for year ending June 30, 1923.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF BUTTER IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE
YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1914 AND 1921-23.

Country of Origin	Year ending June 30 -			
	1914	1921	1922	1923
<u>British</u>	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Australia	29,205	40,560	57,891	36,792
Canada	46	1,114	1,843	8,555
New Zealand	13,602	31,455	48,366	71,253
South Africa	--	663	1,533	254
Total British	47,853	73,792	109,633	116,854
<u>Foreign</u>				
Argentina	2,641	21,754	18,839	24,815
Denmark	99,607	53,289	75,390	91,820
France	12,637	297	43	2,373
Holland	8,481	6,087	1,897	5,834
Norway	871	--	85	8
Sweden	20,155	--	174	2,376
Russia	45,933	561	--	--
Finland	--	--	5,138	8,146
Other Countries	745	1,253	185	4,273
Total Foreign	191,193	83,246	101,801	139,694
Grand Total	239,046	157,038	211,434	256,548

a. This is not a correct total for the items listed above but it is as given in the original.

Source: Waddel and Co., Ltd. Annual Report for year ending June 30, 1923.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIVED IN GRADING STATIONS DURING THE YEARS
ENDING MARCH 31, 1918 TO 1923.

Year Ending March 31	Butter	Cheese
	Pounds	Pounds
1917-18	50,145,648	116,634,000
1918-19	45,946,432	128,149,230
1919-20	39,024,272	136,190,320
1920-21	75,270,496	137,793,376
1921-22	93,823,536	135,110,192
1922-23	130,735,088	111,079,248

Source: Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture of New Zealand and the Monthly Abstract of Statistics, January 1922 to May 1923.

AMOUNT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIVED IN PARIS DURING THE YEARS
1913, 1920-22.

Year.	Butter.	Cheese <u>a</u> .
	Pounds.	Pounds.
1913	63,712,863	--
1920	78,139,633	63,999,364
1921	73,189,571	55,680,059
1922	66,223,753	53,503,508

a. Cheese of all kinds. In 1913 only dry cheese was taxed. The total quantity of dry cheese was 21,769,911 pounds.

Source: La Revue Generale du Froid, Paris, April-May, 1923, page 135.

BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1911-1922.

Year.	Controlled Production.	Butter. Total Controlled and Uncontrolled.	Cheese. Total Production.
	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds.
1910	--	<u>a</u> 142,430	<u>b</u> 135,125
1912	--	<u>a</u> 148,165	<u>b</u> 211,002
1913	110,319	--	--
1917	119,256	--	186,439
1918	87,428	--	115,506
1919	94,776	--	143,299
1920	105,808	<u>a</u> 123,996	149,692
1921	111,126	132,483	215,403
1922	117,772	142,490	215,216

a. Of this amount 40,425,000 pounds were produced on farms in 1910, 37,222,000 in 1912 and 16,706,000 in 1920; 93,246,000 pounds in steam powered factories in 1910 and 103,383,000 in 1912; 8,750,000 pounds in hand powered factories 1910 and 7,560,000 in 1912.

b. Of this quantity 92,271,000 pounds were produced on farms in 1910 and 114,176,000 in 1912.

Source: Verslag over den Landbouw in Nederland over 1919, No. 3, Page XXIV and 61 - 1921, No. 3, page XXI - 1922, No. 3, Page XXI and XXIII.

CANADIAN FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTION FOR THE YEARS 1900, 1910,
1917-22.

Year.	: Number of Establishments.	: Creamery Butter. Pounds.	: Factory Cheese. Pounds.
1900	3,576	36,066,739	220,853,269
1910	3,625	64,489,398	199,904,205
1917	3,418	87,526,939	194,904,535
1918	3,373	93,298,548	174,873,313
1919	3,343	103,890,707	166,421,871
1920	3,165	111,691,713	149,201,856
1921	3,121	128,744,610	162,117,494
1922	3,111	147,752,774	136,579,473

Source: Monthly Bulletin Agricultural Statistics, Canada - June 1922, page 234 - Year 1922 Letter from American Consul at Calgary, Alberta dated August 28, 1923, also letter from American Consul General at Winnipeg, Canada dated August 21, 1923.

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN GREECE.

Kinds.	: 1921-22. Pounds.	: 1922-23. Pounds.
Casseri (hard cheese)	937,525	564,300
Macaroni (head cheese)	2,295,019	564,300
Cheese diced in brine	1,645,874	846,450

Source: Commerce Reports, June 11, 1923, page 691, Report from Vice Consul at Athens, Greece.

PRODUCTION OF CANNED MILK IN EUROPE, 1920-1922.

Countries.	Total Production.			Number of Factories.
	1920.	1921.	1922.	
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	
Netherlands	39,132	72,200	72,200	31
Denmark	16,512	19,902	22,046	17
Switzerland	23,148	23,589	16,292	15
France	8,146	6,978	4,652	5
Italy	2,701	1,345	992	5
Germany	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	25
Norway	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	6
Total	89,639	124,014	116,182	104

1. No statistics available.

2. Estimated.

3. Export figures first 9 months 1922.

Source: Commerce Reports, June 4, 1923, page 624.

STOCKS OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS ON HAND IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
ON JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Date.	Eggs	Butter.	Cheese.	Bacon and
	(Cold Storage);			Ham (in
				Factories).
	Number.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
June 30, 1922	270,000	2,058,986	1,079,398	875,125
June 30, 1923	175,000	2,918,182	756,127	737,467

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Union Statistics, August 1923, page 5.

Wool Index Number.

The wool textile index number of "The Weekly Wool Chart" (Bradford, England) for August stands at 157 compared with the same figure in July, and 143 in August last year. Compared with a year ago wool values show an advance of 28 points, tops 14 points and yarns a decline of 1 point.

The following table gives the course of the index numbers in detail.

Period covered		Wool	Tops	Yarns	Combined average
July	1914	100	100	100	100
	1922				
August		124	137	168	143
September		131	143	168	147
October		146	143	179	153
November		150	152	181	161
December		140	153	182	160
	1923				
January		155	159	186	167
February		145	157	186	163
March		146	153	182	160
April		155	158	183	165
May		160	161	182	168
June		153	153	175	161
July		152	150	159	157
August		153	151	167	157

New Season's Wool Offerings In Australia.

The Australian wool selling programme for the 1923-24 season as arranged by the National Council of Wool Selling Brckers of Australia and the Australian Woolgrowers' Council will comprise 1,610,000 bales according to present estimates. The selling period will be spread over a span of eight months beginning with small sales in September totalling 103,300 bales throughout Australia. Of the estimated offering of 1,610,000 bales in Australia for the entire season, 810,000 bales or 50.3% will be offered before Christmas.

Source: "The Daily Telegraph" August 10, Sydney, Australia.
 "The Yorkshire Observer" August 22, 1923.

SOUTH AFRICA TO HAVE WOOL EXCHANGE.

South African wool brokers and buyers have formed a central Wool Exchange in Durban in which sales will be conducted in a manner similar to that in London. The exchange is expected to be in operation before the latter part of next year. The new wool season, which began on September 1, is opening slowly. Supplies are small with prices at about the same rates as supplied in April, the close of last season. The new clip will arrive towards the end of September.

Source: Report of Consul M. B. Davis, Port Elizabeth, August 31, 1923.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

CROP PRODUCTION IN SPAIN.

Corn production in Spain for 1923 is estimated to be 24,014,000 bushels as compared with the final official estimate of 26,832,000 bushels in 1922 and 26,548,000 the average production for the period 1909-13, as reported in a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture, October 8, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Rice production is estimated at 327,968,000 pounds against 373,339,000 the production in 1922 and 258,492,000 the 1909-13 average.

The potato crop for this year is reported to be 95,496,000 bushels as compared with 103,598,000 bushels harvested in 1922 and 93,413,000 bushels the average production for 1909-13.

The decreased production of corn, rice, and potatoes in 1923 as compared with 1922 may indicate a greater demand for wheat for which the production has been previously estimated at 142,070,000 bushels compared with 125,469,000 in 1922 and 130,446,000 bushels, the average during 1909-13.

Sugar beet production in 1923 is placed at 1,345,000 short tons against 1,624,000 short tons in 1922 and 1,100,000 short tons the average for 1909-13.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT ACREAGE 1924.

The acreage sown to wheat in Australia for the 1923-24 crop is estimated to be 10,000,000 acres as compared with 9,804,000 acres in 1922-23 and 7,603,000 acres the average during the years 1909-13, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture, October 9, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

SMALL GRAIN EXPORTS EXPECTED FROM RUSSIA.

Although acreage in grain this year in Russia is estimated to be 20 per cent larger than in 1922, yields are sufficiently lower, so that forecasts of production are at best only slightly above production last year, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture.

One authority reports that the total Russia area in grain crops this year, including corn, barley, oats, wheat and rye is 160,000,000 acres as compared with 132,000,000 acres last year. Average yield is estimated by the Central Bureau of Statistics at Moscow at 1,524 pounds per acre, as compared with 1,834 pounds in 1922. The area in grain is estimated at about 80 per cent of the prewar area. Ukraine is the most important producing region, and includes 35 per cent of the total Russia acreage sown to spring grain and 40 per cent of the total acreage sown to winter grain.

It is thought that approximately 543,000 short tons of grain of all kinds, including oats, corn, barley, wheat and rye may be exported from South Russian ports, contingent upon the making of needed repairs at the ports. The All-Ukraine Congress estimates the export capacity of the ports of Odessa at 108,300 short tons; Nikolayev, 108,300 short tons; Theodosia 81,250 short tons, and Sebastopol 36,100 short tons.

It is reported that German importers have contracted for the delivery of 13,000,000 bushels of Russian rye, and are to make payment in manufactured goods sent to Russia. Small quantities of wheat, barley and corn have been exported from the Black Sea ports. Last year Russia exported grain in only small quantities, and present indications are that very little, if any more, may be exported this year.

POTATOES

The potato crop is one of the world's greatest food crops. The estimate of over five billion bushels produced in all countries reported, exclusive of Russia, in 1922 is probably considerably less than the total world production, as many small "patches" of potatoes grown in gardens for home use are not included in the estimate of the potato crop. In countries reported to date for 1923 the potato crop is 79 percentage of last year.

The region of greatest potato production is in northwestern Europe where the soil and climatic conditions favor the production of potatoes and rye rather than corn and wheat. In this region potatoes play a very important part in the diet of the people and in the manufacture of alcohol and in the feed for livestock. Hence variations in potato production in this territory affect the market for our wheat, rye and corn.

POTATOES, -CONT'D.

Germany is the world's greatest producer of potatoes, the production in 1923 being estimated at 1,200,000,000 bushels as compared with 1,494,181,000 bushels in 1922 and 1,681,959,000 bushels in 1909-13.

Poland ranks second among the countries of the world with an estimated production in 1923 of 396,022,000 bushels against 1,220,576,000 bushels in the year preceding.

The production of 15 countries of the northern hemisphere reporting for 1923 is 3,089,036,000 bushels as compared with 3,900,730,000 bushels the production of the same countries in 1922 and 3,131,035,000 the average for 1909-13.

During the pre-war period imports of potatoes into the United States amounted to 3,658,000 bushels, or just a little more than twice the quantity exported. Since 1920, however, there has been a decided decline in the imports until in 1922, the quantity shipped from foreign countries amounted to only 1,775,000 bushels. This was less than half the average quantity imported during 1910-1914 and more than 1,000,000 bushels less than the exports for last year.

Cuba is the principal market for American potatoes, taking over 60 per cent of our exports.

The Netherlands ranks first as an exporter of potatoes, supplying at least 25 per cent of the world's total exports. In 1922, Italy exported approximately 5,000,000 bushels, Canada 4,000,000 bushels, and Denmark 2,000,000 bushels.

TRADE, PRODUCTION AND PRICE NOTES.

The Bulgarian tobacco harvest for 1923 is expected to surpass that of any previous year, as reported in the Chamber of Commerce Journal, London, England, September 14, 1923. The quality of the tobacco, however, is not as good as last year. The large quantity and inferior quality seem to indicate lower prices than were received for the last crop. The large production is due to a larger acreage than previously sown and favorable weather conditions.

The Valencia onions were coming on the market according to a report of Consul Robert Harnden of Valencia, Spain, August 7. No definite figures were at this time available but the various estimates of production were between 50 and 60 per cent of last year or nearly 3,520,000 bushels.

TRADE, PRODUCTION AND PRICE NOTES, -CONT'D.

Conditions in the German vegetable oil crushing industry are very unfavorable, reports Consul George D. Hopper, from Hamburg, Germany. Millers have plenty of seeds on hand but are having difficulty in disposing of the finished product, since margarine manufacturers and allied industries are taking only small quantities of oils, due to the depreciation of the mark and the diminished purchasing power of consumers. Foreign competition, furthermore, has been severe. In order to alleviate conditions the German Government has placed a temporary embargo on the importation of vegetable oils and fats with the exception of castor oil. It is stated that the embargo has already resulted in a reduction of world market prices for vegetable oils.

Revised regulations for the export of potatoes to the Argentine Republic which will allow the importation of selected potatoes grown in England and Wales, according to the Agricultural Market Report prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, September 17, 1923. Each consignment must be accompanied by two certificates, one certifying that the land on which the potatoes were grown is satisfactory, and the other certifying that the potatoes have been inspected and found free from injurious diseases. The Ministry has arranged to make the necessary inspections.

Great Britain's total potato requirements are about 149,333,000 bushels, according to the Agricultural Market Report published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, September 14, 1923. The total production last year was about 134,133,000 bushels. The total imports from foreign countries into Great Britain and Ireland in 1922 were 6,403,000 bushels or only 3-1/2 per cent of the total production of Great Britain alone. Of these 3,659,000 bushels were early potatoes from France and the Channel Isles which are not generally considered as competitors with the home-grown crop. Only 1,337,000 bushels came from Holland, and practically none of these came after August, so that it can not be seriously contended that imports from Holland kept prices at the very low level at which they remained throughout the season.

A quarantine on potato exports has just been announced by the Bureau of Contagious Plant Diseases of the Danish Department of Agriculture as reported by Consul General, Marion Letcher, Copenhagen, Denmark, September 10, 1925. This is due to the finding of wart or canker disease in one garden. Accordingly, no potatoes can be exported to countries which require a certificate from the country of origin stating that the potatoes are free from this disease.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY AND OATS ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING
1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Per Cent	Per Cent
<u>WHEAT</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 30 countries reporting	1,893,896	2,233,862		18.0
Estimates recently received:				
United States	362,091	781,737	9.3	
Total 31 countries reporting	2,755,987	3,015,599		9.4
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 22 countries reporting	802,589	925,106		15.3
Estimates recently received:				
None	---	---	---	---
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 20 countries reporting	746,000	873,689		17.8
Estimates recently received:				
United States	180,118	199,251		7.1
Total 21 countries reporting	932,118	1,077,940		15.6
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 25 countries reporting	1,866,636	2,170,333		16.3
Estimates recently received:				
United States	1,201,436	1,302,453		8.4
Total 26 countries reporting	3,068,072	3,472,786		13.2

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM CANADA, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT; JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1922 AND 1923 AND SEPTEMBER 15 TO OCTOBER 6, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to September		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending: Sept. 22,	Week ending: Sept. 29,	Week ending: October 6,
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley	Bu.	8,275	5,025	350	524	20
Corn	"	36,022	2,780	158	190	162
Oats	"	10,323	357	47	49	38
Rye	"	18,528	7,602	1,214	45	154
Wheat	"	74,569	27,571	2,833	2,727	2,640
Wheat flour .	Bbls	3,391	3,508	215	292	394
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	9,975	13,126	42	12	128
Wheat flour .	Bbls	440	560	2	3	2
Exports from Canada:		July and August				
Wheat	Bu.	30,307	24,034			
Wheat flour .	Bbls	1,775	1,432			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

POTATO ACREAGE IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:
Canada	433	702	684	656
United States	3,677	3,941	4,331	3,892
Mexico			623	
Guatemala	<u>a</u> 4	<u>b</u> 3		
Total North American Countries Reporting for 1923	4,160	4,643	5,015	4,548
<u>EUROPE</u>				
United Kingdom:				
England and Wales	434	558	561	<u>b</u> 467
Scotland	145	154	157	
Ireland	590	568	570	
Norway	102	130	126	<u>b</u> 126
Sweden	379	363	400	<u>b</u> 400
Denmark	<u>c</u> 145	208	204	
Netherlands	414	441	477	<u>b</u> 397
Belgium	390	419	446	<u>b</u> 374
Luxemburg	36	<u>a</u> 35	<u>b</u> 37	<u>b</u> 36
France	<u>c</u> 3,841	3,595	3,566	3,560
Spain	687	<u>a</u> 789	<u>b</u> 783	
Portugal		<u>a</u> 45	<u>b</u> 68	
Malta	4	<u>a</u> 4		
Italy	<u>c</u> 658	<u>ac</u> 763	861	<u>b</u> 890
Switzerland	186	113	112	110
Germany	<u>c</u> 8,260	6,541	6,725	<u>d</u> 6,735
Austria	<u>c</u> 3,105	327	<u>b</u> 403	
Czechoslovakia		1,574	1,606	<u>b</u> 1,574
Hungary	<u>c</u> 1,521	<u>a</u> 665	<u>b</u> 635	<u>b</u> 637
Yugoslavia		<u>a</u> 516	<u>b</u> 542	
Serbia, Croatia-Slavonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina	<u>c</u> 292			
Bulgaria	<u>c</u> 8	<u>a</u> 20	<u>b</u> 20	<u>b</u> 24
Rumania	<u>c</u> <u>e</u> 86	493	503	
Poland	<u>c</u> 2,628	4,796	5,409	<u>b</u> 5,632
Lithuania		<u>a</u> 326	<u>b</u> 326	<u>b</u> 328
Latvia			<u>b</u> 171	
Esthonia			<u>b</u> 187	<u>b</u> 187

POTATO ACREAGE IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES,
1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923, -CONT'D.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, -CONT'D.

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921	1922.	1923.
<u>EUROPE, -CONT'D</u>	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres
Finland	184	<u>a</u> 168	<u>b</u> 185	<u>b</u> 168
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasias	<u>c</u> 8,499			
Total European Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922.	24,091	23,236	24,328	
Total European Countries Reporting for 1923	19,041	20,507	21,679	21,645
<u>AFRICA</u>				
Algeria	45	<u>a</u> 46	<u>b</u> 42	<u>b</u> 46
Tunis		2	<u>b</u> 3	
<u>ASIA</u>				
Russia, Asiatic	399			
Japanese Empire:				
Japan	174	256		
Chosen	<u>f</u> 65	<u>a</u> 187		
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921, and 1922 ..	28,296	27,925	29,385	
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1923	23,246	25,196	26,736	26,239

POTATO ACREAGE IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923,-
CONT'D.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average			
	1908-09 to 1912-13.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Chile	66	<u>a</u> 73	<u>b</u> 83	
Uruguay		9		
Argentina	235	<u>a</u> 336		
Union of South Africa	<u>g</u> 62			
Southern Rhodesia		<u>a h</u> 3	<u>b h</u> 3	
Australia	137	140		
New Zealand	28	19	20	
Total Southern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	94	92	103	
Total all Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	28,390	28,017	29,488	
Total all Countries Reporting for 1923	23,246	25,196	26,736	26,239

a. International Institute of Agriculture Yearbook 1922.

b. International Institute Bulletin August 1923.

c. Old boundaries.

d. United States Agricultural Representative, in Berlin, Cablegram, Sept. 17, 1923.

e. Includes 58,000 acres grown with corn.

f. Two year average.

g. 1911 census.

h. Cultivations by Europeans only.

Source: Official sources unless otherwise stated.

POTATO PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Production.			
	1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 bushels:	1,000 bushels:	1,000 bushels:	1,000 bushels:
<u>NORTH AMERICA.</u>				
Canada	77,873	107,347	92,908	93,752
United States	357,699	361,659	451,000	390,000
Mexico	924		927	
Guatemala		73 :a	125	
Total North American Countries Reporting for 1923	435,572	469,006	543,908	483,752
<u>EUROPE.</u>				
United Kingdom:				
England and Wales ...	99,890	110,432	149,781	
Scotland	34,674	38,827	44,464	
Ireland	119,874	95,424	128,091	
Norway	24,821	25,995	32,699 :a	27,952
Sweden	60,327	64,543	74,788 :a	68,667
Denmark	b 30,864	50,173	49,249	
Netherlands	110,153	107,346	162,328 :a	81,948
Belgium	107,021	71,534	144,453 :a	99,960
Luxemburg	6,439 :c	2,644 :a	7,007	
France	b 489,377	305,324 :a	464,667	
Spain	93,413 :c	102,224 :a	108,598 :d	95,496
Portugal		6,058 :a	6,512	
Malta	672 :c	589		
Italy	b 60,813	66,237	53,689	
Switzerland	40,537	25,371	24,820	25,195
Germany	b 1,681,959	960,889	1,494,181 :e	1,200,000
Austria	b 456,485	30,607 :a	51,378	
Czechoslovakia		159,068	333,236	
Hungary	b 180,103 :c	45,898 :a	43,491 :d	65,440
Yugoslavia		26,184 :a	31,100	
Serbia, Croatia-Slavonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina..	b 27,814			
Bulgaria	b 454 :c	1,040 :a	1,360 :a	1,220
Rumania	b f 4,778	50,987	41,011	
Poland	b 373,917	617,272	1,220,576 :a	896,022
Lithuania		50,926 :a	67,903	

POTATO PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921 1922 AND
1923.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (CONT'D)

Country.	Production.			
	1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:
<u>EUROPE.-CONT'D.</u>				
Latvia		<u>a</u>	24,306	
Esthonia		<u>a</u>	26,373	<u>a</u> 23,567
Finland	20,975 <u>c</u>	22,891	<u>a</u> 16,009	<u>a</u> 17,612
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasia	b 878,451			
Total European Coun- tries reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	4,024,688	2,980,910	4,681,976	
Total European Coun- tries reporting for 1923	2,697,600	2,045,003	3,354,676	2,603,079
<u>AFRICA.</u>				
Algeria	1,783 <u>c</u>	653 <u>a</u>	2,146 <u>a</u>	2,205
Tunis		147 <u>a</u>	165	
<u>ASIA.</u>				
Russia, Asiatic	33,151			
Japanese Empire:				
Japan	24,738	39,506		
Chosen	g 5,960 <u>c</u>	18,371		
Total Northern Hemis- phere Countries Re- porting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	4,462,043	3,450,569	5,228,030	
Total Northern Hemis- phere Countries Re- porting for 1923	3,131,055	2,514,662	3,900,730	3,089,036

POTATO PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND
1923, COMPILED.
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Country.	Production.			
	Average			
	1908-09 to 1912-13.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Chile	8,023 : <u>c</u>	11,187 :		
Uruguay	: <u>c</u>	197 :		
Argentina	40,216 :			
Union of South Africa	: <u>h</u> 3,071 :			
Southern Rhodesia	: <u>c i</u>	92 : <u>a i</u>	142 :	
Australia	14,077 :	13,927 :		
New Zealand	6,047 :	4,185 :	4,275 :	
Total Southern Hemisphere Countries Re- porting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	6,047 :	4,185 :	4,276 :	
Total all Countries Re- porting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	4,468,090 :	3,454,754 :	5,232,306 :	
Total all Countries Re- porting for 1923	3,131,035 :	2,514,662 :	3,900,730 :	3,089,036

a. International Institute of Agriculture Bulletin August 1923.

b. Old boundaries.

c. International Institute of Agriculture Yearbook 1922.

d. International Institute of Agriculture, Cablegram, Oct. 8, 1923.

e. German crop report Sept. 19, 1923.

f. Includes 1,144,000 bushels grown with corn.

g. Two year average.

h. 1911 census.

i. Cultivations by Europeans only.

Source: Official sources unless otherwise stated.

POTATOES: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, CALENDAR YEARS 1911-1922.

Country.	Average 1911 - 1913:		1921		1922	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES:	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Belgium	4,921:	8,692:	10,946:	677:	6,641:	2,975
Canada	525:	1,207:	466:	3,258:	347:	3,609
China	36:	283:	---	272:	---	463
Denmark	40:	928:	55:	2,322:	123:	2,244
France	7,143:	8,683:	5,639:	8,570:	13,544:	5,167
Italy	242:	3,975:	706:	4,260:	3:	4,526
Japan	---	440:	---	240:	---	(1) 235
Netherlands	1,952:	16,451:	350:	18,321:	735:	11,538
Portugal	273:	500:	---	---	---	---
Russia	309:	7,762:	(1) 469:	(1) 56:	---	---
Spain	---	1,835:	---	899:	506:	1,346
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES:						
Algeria	1,218:	931:	991:	720:	1,200:	614
Argentina	1,337:	543:	---	---	---	---
Austria-Hungary...	4,070:	1,451:	(1-2) 4,148:	(1-2) 24:	(1-2) 3,666:	(1-2) 2
Brazil	939:	(3):	30:	18:	---	---
Cuba	2,001:	2:	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia....			(1) 283:	(1) 65:	319:	2,834
Egypt	599:	(4) 28:	624:	13:	(1) 594:	219
Finland	479:	15:	139:	16:	527:	(1) 1
Germany	29,180:	12,412:	(5) 4,203:	(5) 2,148:	6,158:	2,468
Hungary			(1) 12:	(1) 767:	(1) 403:	(1) 1
Norway	215:	60:	499:	21:	398:	77
Philippine Islands	334:	---	352:	---		
Sweden	700:	64:	657:	3:	78:	(1) 750
Switzerland	3,172:	42:	1,082:	51:	2,260:	19
United Kingdom ...	11,382:	6,246:	5,678:	2,325:	6,405:	(1) 5,433
United States	5,707:	1,814:	2,018:	3,500:	1,775:	2,897
Other countries...	1,993:	782:	3,492:	1,819:	4,393:	2,324
Total	78,767:	75,151:	42,839:	50,865:	50,075:	49,747

(1) International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922. (2) Austria only.

(3) Less than 500. (4) One year average. (5) Eight months, May to December.

Source: Original official sources except where otherwise noted.

POTATOES (EXCEPT SWEET): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES,
FISCAL YEARS, AVERAGE 1910-14, AND CALENDAR YEARS
1921, 1922 and JAN. TO AUG., 1923.

Countries:	Average : 1910 - 1914	: 1921	: 1922	: Jan.-Aug. : 1923
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Bermuda.....	18,046	25,679	22,471	11,410
Canada.....	313,877	453,614	424,585	381,929
Guatemala.....	12,163	9,314	11,058	3,107
Honduras.....	5,015	15,076	21,349	15,083
Panama.....	145,893	154,704	137,185	102,794
Mexico.....	98,882	294,811	168,664	92,373
Newfoundland & Labrador..	3,790	126	3,885	859
British West Indies.....	27,766	39,047	36,203	22,306
Cuba.....	973,540	2,391,576	1,851,895	1,224,482
Dominican Republic.....	9,287	38,660	38,072	21,320
Other West Indies.....	8,749	23,629	27,648	13,500
Argentina.....	1,272	12	1,250	1,000
Brazil.....	189	1,034	630	132
Colombia.....	11,508	4,645	17,758	14,660
British Guiana.....	9,842	17,681	29,334	16,467
Uruguay.....	---	---	---	---
Venezuela.....	8,745	13,140	24,457	13,580
Other countries.....	40,030	17,090	80,111	37,079
Total	1,688,594	3,499,838	2,896,565	1,972,081

POTATOES (INCLUDING SWEET): IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES,
FISCAL YEARS, AVERAGE 1910-14, AND CALENDAR YEARS,
1921, 1922 AND JAN. TO AUG., 1923.

Countries:	Average (1) : 1910-1914	: 1921	: 1922	: Jan.-Aug. : 1923
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Belgium.....	301,329	---	---	---
Denmark.....	77,985	188,519	1,984	---
France.....	53,543	---	7	1
Germany.....	28,123	---	---	550
Netherlands.....	193,951	---	367	2,970
United Kingdom.....	2,529,288	---	---	12
Bermuda.....	125,040	143,759	109,287	84,408
Canada.....	281,812	1,677,695	1,655,780	293,762
Mexico.....	31,965	931	217	5
Canary Islands.....	20,540	4,328	2,647	3,037
Australia.....	22	---	22	---
Other countries.....	14,424	2,330	4,453	5,757
Total.....	3,658,022	2,017,562	1,774,764	390,502

(1) Excludes sweet potatoes.

AUTUMN AND WINTER LAMBING IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

As generally anticipated the autumn and winter lambing in New South Wales is turning out poorly. According to the official figures, the probable marking of lambs will be 44 per cent of the number of ewes mated. The spring and summer lambing promises much better - a 63 percentage is anticipated.

Estimates of autumn and winter, and of spring and summer lambings for the past five years are shown below:

Year.	Autumn and Winter Lambing.				Estimated number of ewes reserved for spring and summer lambing.
	Number of ewes at end of previous year.	Estimated number of ewes mated.	Number of probable markings.	Per Cent of ewes mated.	
1919 ..	19,955,000	11,473,000	5,194,000	45	4,123,000
1920 ..	17,347,000	7,934,000	2,144,000	27	3,712,000
1921 ..	17,027,000	10,766,000	7,017,000	65	4,329,000
1922 ..	18,070,000	11,537,000	7,453,000	65	4,214,000
1923 ..	18,334,000	10,922,000	4,827,000	44	3,554,000

Source: The Sydney Stock and Station Journal, August 7, 1923, page 7.

CONSUMPTION OF HORSE MEAT IN FRANCE.

The consumption of horse meat in France requires the annual slaughtering of about 120,000 horses. Of this number 100,000 are of French origin and about 20,000 are imported from Great Britain.

Taking the average yield of meat per horse as about 606,265 pounds the approximate annual supply amounts to 72,752,000 pounds or 36,376 short tons.

Of this total quantity about five tons per day are used in making sausage, the remainder being consumed as fresh meat.

The present wholesale price for horses on the hoof is about 4 cents per pound, the retail price varying according to quality from 37 cents per pound for the best cuts from the fillet, downwards.

N. B. - Conversions from francs to dollars made at current rate of exchange \$1 = 17 francs.

Source: American Consul General, Paris, France, Date of mailing September 14, 1923.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF SUBSIDY BILL.

The Beef Subsidy Bill passed through the Senate on the night of August 1. The bill provides for payment of a bounty of 10s- per head on live cattle exported on and from January 1 to December 31, 1923, $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pound on beef slaughtered on or after February 19, 1923 which is placed in cold storage on or before October 31, 1923, $\frac{1}{4}$ d per pound on canned beef calculated upon the weight of the fresh beef from which the canned beef is produced and exported on or before December 31, 1923 provided it is slaughtered on or after March 1, 1923 and canned on or before October 31, 1923.

Source: The Sydney Stock and Station Journal - August 10, 1923, page 10.

SHEEP LOSSES IN SOUTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Sheep station owners in Central Otago district, South Island, report heavy losses of sheep due to the snow and cold weather. While it is impossible to muster the sheep as yet, it is estimated that some several hundred thousand sheep in this territory have been snowed under for several weeks. The loss, roughly estimated, is from 30 to 40 per cent. The Southland District, which is the most southern district of New Zealand has also suffered from severe winter. The North Island has not experienced such extremes and the sheep industry as a result has shown gratifying results.

Source: American Vice-Consul, Wellington, New Zealand, August 28, 1923.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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OCTOBER 17, 1923.

NO. 16.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT

Canadian wheat production in 1923 is now estimated to be 469,761,000 bushels as compared with 399,786,000 bushels the final estimate for 1922, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, October 11.

Italy's wheat crop is 224,832,000 bushels against 161,641,000 bushels the amount produced in 1922 according to a revised estimate cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, October 15.

Austrian wheat production in 1923 will amount to 8,818,000 bushels against 6,092,000 bushels in 1922, as reported by a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, October 15.

Australian crops have been benefited by rainfall during September particularly in Southern and Western Australia, reports a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, October 15. Prospects are excellent in Victoria and satisfactory in New South Wales although rain is needed in some parts.

Argentina's forecast of the wheat crop for 1923-24 is 248,752,000 bushels against 189,046,000 bushels the revised estimate for 1922-23 and 157,347,000 the average production during 1909-13, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, October 16.

RYE

Canadian rye production is estimated to be 26,937,000 bushels as compared with 32,373,000 bushels produced last year.

The rye crop of Austria is estimated as 15,629,000 bushels as compared with 12,990,000 bushels harvested in 1922.

Rye production in Argentina for 1923-24 is forecasted at 3,701,000 bushels against 2,147,000 bushels produced in 1922-23.

BARLEY

Barley production in Canada is estimated to be 80,357,000 bushels as against 71,865,000 bushels harvested last year.

CROP PROSPECTS, -CONT'D.

BARLEY, -CONT'D.

Austria's barley crop is placed at 7,486,000 bushels compared with 5,190,000 bushels in 1922.

Argentina's barley crop for 1923-24 is forecasted at 4,593,000 bushels compared with 7,656,000 bushels harvested in 1922-23.

OATS.

Oats production in Canada during 1923 is placed at 531,378,000 bushels compared with 491,239,000 bushels in 1922.

Argentina's oats crop for 1923-24 is forecasted at 53,560,000 bushels against 54,975,000 bushels in 1922 and 52,122,000 bushels the average production in 1909-13.

CORN.

Corn production in Italy, for this year is 84,247,000 bushels compared with 76,796,000 bushels produced last season and 100,349,000 bushels the average for 1909-13 as reported by a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, October 15.

FLAXSEED.

Canada's flaxseed production is estimated at 6,042,000 bushels against 5,009,000 bushels the amount produced last year.

RICE.

Japan's rice crop is estimated to be 18,302,000,000 pounds as compared with 18,951,000,000 pounds produced in 1922 and 14,009,000,000 pounds the average for the years 1909-13, reports a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, October 11.

The rice crop of Italy for this year is 680,432,000 pounds compared with 631,940,000 pounds produced last season as reported by a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, October 15.

COTTON.

The second forecast for the Indian cotton crop placed the acreage at 17,831,000 acres compared with 17,412,000 acres reported on the same date last year according to a cablegram from the Department of Statistics, Calcutta, October 17. The acreage reported for this year is 102 per cent of that given on the same date last year.

CROP PROSPECTS, -CONT'D.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Harvesting of grain crops in Germany is nearly completed and a good quality of grain is reported by a cablegram from the United States Agricultural Representative in Berlin, October 12. Winter seeding is delayed. The condition of crops which are cultivated is lower than last month. Potatoes are reported to be below average in condition. Sugar beets are below average but better than potatoes. The condition of fodder beets is average.

Crop conditions in England and Wales on October 1, as reported by the United States Agricultural Commissioner in London were: wheat, 91.72 per cent of normal; barley, 75.3; oats, 87.63; beans 39.03; potatoes 85.14 and root crops 85.28.

THE OATS SITUATION.

Production of oats in the countries of the Northern Hemisphere accounts for approximately 98 per cent of the world crop which is harvested for grain. The principal use of the crop in countries of the southern hemisphere is for hay and forage. Estimates received to date for 25 countries of the northern hemisphere give a production of 3,488,000,000 bushels in 1923 compared with 3,018,000,000 the amount produced by the same countries in 1922. This includes estimates from all of the principal producing countries except Russia, Latvia, Austria, Portugal, Luxemburg, Denmark, Scotland, Ireland and Japan, and represents about 95 per cent of the world crop.

The combined production of the United States and Canada during 1923 is estimated to be 1,834,000,000 bushels as against 1,693,000,000 bushels in 1922 and 1,495,000,000 bushels the average production of the years 1909-13. These two countries produce 53 per cent of the world crop.

The aggregate production of England and Wales, France, Germany and Poland in 1923 is estimated to be about 1,141,653,000 bushels against 835,461,000 bushels produced by the same countries in 1922. This represents more than 55 per cent of the European crop and 25 per cent of the world production.

The United States exported 25,400,000 bushels of oats during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 including 6,800,000 bushels of oatmeal and rolled oats in terms of grain. This was an increase of 4,200,000 bushels over the previous year and 15,800,000 more than the pre-war average of 9,700,000 bushels or an increase of 163 per cent.

THE OATS SITUATION,--CONT'D.

Russia supplied about 60 per cent of the oats entering into the world trade before the war while during the years ending June 30, 1921 and 1922 at least 80 per cent of the world's exports came from Canada, Rumania, and the United States.

The United Kingdom which before the war imported a negligible quantity of oats is now the world's largest importer. Approximately 30,000,000 bushels of oats were imported into the United Kingdom in both 1921 and 1922 and 23,000,000 bushels during the 10 months, August 1, 1922 to May 31, 1923.

PRODUCTION NOTES.

Slaughtering of animals in inspected establishments in Germany show decreases for all classes during the first six months of 1923 as compared with the corresponding period of 1922. Slaughterings of cows and calves in 1923 are somewhat below the corresponding period of 1913, but the slaughter of swine, sheep and goats has shown a more marked decrease.

Total slaughterings of livestock in Argentina in 1922 show increases over the preceding year and are considerably above the number reported in 1913. Slaughterings of cattle and calves in 1922 amounted to 4,873,000 compared with 3,287,000 in 1921 and 3,033,000 the number slaughtered in 1913. The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered in 1922 was 6,356,000 against 5,749,000 in 1921 and 3,308,000 during 1913. Swine show the greatest increase over the pre-war figure the number slaughtered in 1922 being 626,000 against 138,000 in 1913, an increase of 354 per cent.

Expansion in margarine industry of Denmark is shown by the increase in the number of factories in 1922 compared with 1913. During 1922 the production reported from 81 factories was 123,229,000 pounds. In 1913 a production of 93,166,000 pounds was reported from 41 factories.

An exceptional demand for frozen meat in Belgium during August is reported by Consul H. L. Smith at Antwerp, under date of September 11. Imports increased to such an extent that cold storage plants were unable to store all of it and ships were held up until stocks could be liquidated. The unexpected demand was due to the belief that consumers will prefer frozen meat this winter on account of the increasing cost of fresh meat. It is expected that about 4,000 tons of frozen meat will be consumed in Belgium during the winter. Practically all of the frozen meat imported into Belgium is frozen beef, shipped by American packing companies from Argentina and Brazil.

Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia have recently shown considerable interest in Danish pedigree cattle, according to a despatch received from the American Legation at Copenhagen, under date of August 13. Arrangement has been made with the Danish Agricultural Council for the exhibition of Danish cattle at Agricultural Expositions in the Baltic Countries during August and September. Consul General Letcher at Copenhagen, under date of September 12, states that Commissions have visited Denmark during the past year from Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia and have purchased blooded cattle for use on experiment farms while various other shipments of cattle and horses have been made to private parties.

MEXICAN COTTON CROP.

The cotton crop has improved in Lower California during the last half of September according to a report from Consul H. C. Von Strave dated October 1. The extremely hot weather during the first part of September was unfavorable to the cotton plant but the weather improved during the last part of the month. No further ravages of pests are reported and late fruiting has progressed favorably.

Estimates of the crop range from 60,000 to 70,000 bales, based on the expectation that frost will come at the usual time. Should frost come late the yield would be appreciably increased.

Picking is progressing favorably. Ginners report that 4,965, bales of cotton of this years crop have been ginned up to and including September 30. None of this cotton has been exported to the United States, the sales made being for Mexican consumption.

DEMAND FOR COTTON IN INDIA.

Demand for cotton has slumped in western India due to a steady decline for some months past in demand for cotton cloth, according to a report from the American Trade Commissioner in Calcutta. Production has been greatly curtailed and the outlook in the cloth market is anything but promising and is causing a great deal of anxiety.

GOVERNMENT MARKETING OF FLAX IN LATVIA.

Government marketing of flax in Latvia has proved to be a successful experiment according to a report from American Trade Commissioner C. J. Mayer at Riga. During the second quarter of the current year about 8,812 thousands of pounds of flax were purchased from Latvian farmers, and 22,787 thousands of pounds were exported. It is stated that the Minister of Finance managed to obtain very high prices despite the fact that foreign flax buyers have been holding back looking forward, to a drop in prices when Russia will place its stocks of flax on the market.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY AND OATS ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING 1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
Wheat.	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 30 countries reporting.....	2,356,201	2,545,271		8.0
Estimates recently received:				
Canada	398,786	469,761		17.5
Total 31 Countries reporting	2,755,987	3,015,032		9.4
RYE.				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 21 countries reporting.....	770,216	896,947		16.5
Estimates recently received:				
Canada	32,373	26,937	16.8	
Total 22 Countries reporting.....	802,589	923,884		15.1
BARLEY.				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 19 countries reporting	860,253	997,892		16.0
Estimates recently received:				
Canada.....	72,865	80,357		11.8
Total 20 Countries reporting	932,118	1,078,249		15.7

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM CANADA, WHEAT AND CORN FROM ARGENTINA, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO SEPT. 1922 AND 1923 AND SEPTEMBER 22 TO OCTOBER 13, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to September :		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending :		
				Sept. 29 : Oct. 6 : Oct. 13		
				Preliminary Preliminary: Preliminary : Preliminary		
Exports:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.:	8,275:	5,875 :	524 :	20 :	703
Corn.....	" :	36,022:	2,629 :	190 :	162 :	44
Oats.....	" :	10,323:	426 :	49 :	38 :	27
Rye.....	" :	13,528:	7,009 :	45 :	154 :	0
Wheat.....	" :	74,659:	36,673 :	2,727 :	2,640 :	4,101
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	3,391:	3,121 :	292 :	394 :	323
In transit shipments:						
from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.:	9,975:	13,126 :	12 :	128 :	403
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	440:	560 :	3 :	2 :	(1)
Exports from Canada:		July and August				
Wheat.....	Bu.:	30,307:	24,024 :			
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	1,775:	1,432 :			
Exports from						
Argentina:		July	July			
Wheat.....	Bu.:	14,812:	8,842 :			
Corn.....		7,239:	17,066 :			

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

SOURCES: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, and

Estadistica Agro-Pecuaría.

ACREAGE OF CROPS IN CANADA, 1909-13, 1922 AND 1923.

Crop.	Average 1909-13.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.
Wheat	9,945	22,423	22,733
Rye	117	2,105	1,453
Barley	1,574	2,600	2,815
Oats	9,597	14,541	13,730
Flaxseed	1,035	565	633

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN CANADA, 1909-13, 1922 AND 1923.

Crop.	Average 1909-13.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.
Wheat	197,119	399,786	469,761
Rye	2,094	32,373	26,937
Barley	45,275	71,865	80,357
Oats	351,690	491,239	531,378
Flaxseed	12,040	5,009	6,942

Source: Estimates of Dominion Bureau of Statistics published in Canadian Statistical Yearbooks for years given; Monthly Statistical Bulletin, January 1923; cablegram, October 11, 1923.

ACREAGE OF CROPS IN SCOTLAND 1909-13, 1922 AND 1923.

Crop.	Average 1909-13.	1922.	1923.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	56,628	65,251	58,786
Rye	---	---	6,469
Barley	171,027	157,020	158,945
Oats	951,915	988,392	967,984
Potatoes	145,000	157,404	136,994

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Scotland, 1922, Part II, and Cablegram U. S. Agricultural Commissioner in London, October 13, 1923.

OATS ACREAGE IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NORTH AMERICA.	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres
Canada	9,597	16,849	14,541	15,519
United States	37,357	45,195	40,693	40,768
Mexico	--	--	--	--
Total North American Coun- tries Reporting for 1923.	46,954	62,444	55,234	56,287
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom:				
England and Wales	2,039	2,148	2,164	1,974
Scotland	952	1,012	988	968
Ireland	1,049	1,254	1,214	--
Norway	264	342	301	301
Sweden	1,961	1,757	1,799	1,799
Denmark	a 1,059	1,113	1,118	--
Netherlands	346	383	394	379
Belgium	644	603	717	652
Luxemburg	79	64	67	66
France	b 9,800	8,421	8,197	8,545
Spain	1,276	1,575	1,514	1,514
Portugal	--	403	482	482
Italy	b 1,253	1,199	1,214	1,211
Switzerland	81	52	51	51
Germany	b 10,750	7,814	7,912	8,262
Austria	b 4,613	664	657	--
Czechoslovakia	--	1,963	2,021	2,062
Hungary	b 2,918	885	813	856
Yugoslavia	c 737	1,003	966	983
Greece	--	--	180	180
Bulgaria	b 447	407	352	344
Rumania	d (1,223)	3,052	3,295	3,109
Poland	d (4,256)	4,753	5,879	6,215
Lithuania	c (623)	766	769	816
Latvia	d (710)	622	676	771
Estonia	d (339)	355	399	399
Finland	999	1,038	988	1,038
Russia, including Ukriane and Northern Caucasias	d (35,947)	--	--	--

OATS ACREAGE IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923,--CONT'D.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:	1,000 Acres:
Total European Countries Re- porting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	48,503:	43,253:	44,470:	
Total European Countries Re- porting for 1923			42,113:	42,977
ASIA				
Japan	110:	---	307:	---
Russia (Asiatic)	5,742:	---	---	---
AFRICA.				
Algeria	449:	553:	583:	596
Moreocco	---	22:	23:	33
Tunis	141:	159:	111:	124
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922 ...	96,047:	106,414:	100,398:	100,027
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1923			98,029:	100,017

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

	Average 1909-09 to: 1912-13.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Argentina	2,092:	2,105:	2,618:	2,552
Chile	68:	60:	75:	---
Uruguay	68:	107:	72:	---
Australia	708:	---	---	---
New Zealand	315:	171:	144:	385
Union of South Africa	710:	530:	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere countries reporting 1909- 13, 1921, 1922	2,603:	2,443:	2,909:	
Total World Countries Repor- ting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	98,650:	108,857:	103,307:	

a. One year only.

b. Old boundaries.

c. Average for former Serbia, Croatia Slavonia, Bosnia Herzegovina.

d. Rough preliminary estimate of present boundaries.*

e. Two year average.

OATS PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NORTH AMERICA.	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:
Canada	351,690	426,233	491,239	531,378
United States	1,143,407	1,078,341	1,201,436	1,302,453
Mexico	17	---	---	---
Total North American Countries Reporting 1923	1,495,097	1,504,574	1,692,675	1,833,831
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom:				
England and Wales	96,913	97,822	87,616	92,582
Scotland	44,307	46,732	46,917	---
Ireland	65,169	56,238	61,589	---
Norway	10,276	12,960	13,380	10,834
Sweden	86,050	75,070	78,953	69,149
Denmark	43,115	52,136	58,403	---
Netherlands	18,070	20,001	17,817	23,942
Belgium	42,595	35,225	35,783	36,355
Luxemburg	4,108	1,241	---	---
France	<u>a</u> 355,278	244,455	238,243	377,470
Spain	29,110	35,616	31,214	36,989
Portugal	---	5,616	12,669	---
Italy	<u>a</u> 36,945	33,415	30,465	36,514
Switzerland	4,784	3,035	2,466	3,059
Germany	<u>a</u> 591,996	344,812	276,543	411,689
Austria	<u>a</u> 164,469	19,000	16,999	---
Czechoslovakia	---	74,087	64,519	86,255
Hungary	<u>a</u> 90,896	21,964	22,268	24,871
Yugoslavia	<u>b</u> 5,632	18,907	18,272	19,359
Greece	---	4,134	5,964	5,963
Bulgaria	<u>a</u> 9,595	9,301	9,370	10,053
Rumania	<u>c</u> (34,599)	55,350	86,130	68,894
Poland	<u>c</u> (104,495)	150,286	182,959	259,912
Lithuania	<u>c</u> (18,203)	18,154	28,942	26,738
Latvia	<u>c</u> (18,205)	16,843	18,171	---
Estonia	<u>c</u> (8,695)	3,840	10,057	8,969
Finland	20,391	28,032	28,198	26,997
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasias..	<u>c</u> (325,988)	---	---	---

OATS PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923,-
CONT'D.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE, -CONT'D.

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:
Total European Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922:	1,899,988	1,853,303	1,515,374	
Total European Countries Reporting 1923		1,296,466	1,319,259	1,636,044
ASIA.				
Japan	4,928	12,086	13,436	
Russia (Asiatic)	107,574	---	---	
AFRICA.				
Algeria	13,439	10,374	5,570	13,039
Morocco	---	555	180	1,151
Tunis	3,948	4,154	792	3,307
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1909-13 1921 and 1922	3,417,450	3,414,431	3,227,847	
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1923 ...		2,816,063	3,018,476	3,487,972

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Average			
	1908-09 to 1912-13.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
Argentina	52,122	32,973	54,633	
Chile	2,920	2,652	3,029	
Uruguay	d 1,351	2,069	1,722	
Australia	18,023	15,184	---	
New Zealand	19,019	8,441	5,709	
Union of South Africa	9,661	8,103	---	
Total Southern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	75,412	46,335	65,093	

OATS PRODUCTION IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923,-
CONT'D.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, -CONT'D.

Country.	Production.			
	Average			
	1908-09 to	1921-22	1922-23.	1923-24.
	1912-13.			
	: 1,000 Bushels:	: 1,000 Bushels:	: 1,000 Bushels:	: 1,000 Bushels:
Total World Countries	:	:	:	:
Reporting for 1909-13,	:	:	:	:
1921 and 1922	: 3,492,862:	: 3,060,766 :	: 3,292,940 :	:

a. Old boundaries.

b. Average for former Serbia, Croatia Slavonia, Bosnia Herzegovina.

d. Two year average.

g. Rough preliminary estimate of present territory.

Sources: Official sources and International Institute.

OATMEAL AND ROLLED OATS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES,
YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, AVERAGE 1910-1914, 1921,
1922 AND 1923.

Exported to:	Average 1910-1914	1921	1922	1923
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Belgium	120,544:	1,590,024 :	2,614,462 :	3,125,011
Denmark	689,903:	3,196,501 :	12,811,091 :	16,410,973
Finland	219,414:	4,936,960 :	1,117,562 :	3,690,173
Netherlands	4,704,081:	23,834,616 :	19,727,993 :	17,902,162
Sweden	81,650:	5,403,295 :	3,192,952 :	2,986,293
United Kingdom	11,231,198:	43,215,914 :	40,356,159 :	63,103,837
Canada	16,743:	1,267,210 :	1,354,825 :	1,884,297
Mexico	229,251:	1,972,036 :	1,578,700 :	1,948,703
Other countries	7,027,115:	6,130,945 :	11,729,752 :	12,063,634
Total	24,319,899:	91,597,501 :	94,490,596 :	123,115,093
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Total in terms of grain	: 1,351,106:	: 5,038,750 :	: 5,249,478 :	: 6,339,727

NOTE: Exports of Oatmeal from the United States during July, 1923 amounted to
13,698,105 pounds or 761,006 bushels of grain and during August, 1923
12,810,302 pounds or 711,711 bushels of grain.

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

OATS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30 -
AVERAGE 1910-14, 1921 TO 1923.

Countries to which exported:	Average 1910 - 1914	1920- 1921	1921- 1922	1922- 1923
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Belgium.....	906,180	155,325	1,358,686	2,949,706
France.....	414,967	1,102,161	4,061,926	1,980,643
Italy.....	4,069	---	---	2,615,601
Netherlands.....	1,976,126	149,737	2,382,671	1,966,965
United Kingdom.....	2,653,038	49,510	3,724,474	4,243,516
Canada.....	360,616	900,782	2,480,899	1,525,786
Cuba.....	366,086	1,359,883	890,871	1,233,522
All other countries..	1,623,121	584,948	1,087,737	2,057,864
Total Oats....	8,304,203	4,302,346	15,987,264	18,573,603
Total Oatmeal and rolled oats in terms of grain....	1,351,106	5,088,750	5,249,478	6,839,727
Total Oats and Meal	9,655,309	9,391,096	21,236,742	25,413,330

OATS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30 -
AVERAGE 1910-1914 AND 1921 TO 1923.

Months:	Average 1910-1914	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
July.....	147,506	432,446	263,006	4,180,573	142,843
August.....	171,950	671,138	1,049,377	1,763,512	147,626
Total 2 mo.	319,456	1,103,584	1,312,383	5,944,085	290,474
September....	1,351,523	874,890	224,070	4,378,527	
October.....	1,995,144	442,355	519,799	3,042,160	
November.....	1,597,375	477,309	132,248	2,613,759	
December.....	1,197,951	466,370	97,807	331,645	
January.....	464,459	204,007	113,423	212,374	
February.....	301,682	154,934	239,370	538,884	
March.....	173,358	99,281	2,209,942	369,280	
April.....	177,576	100,155	1,724,517	484,222	
May.....	494,969	151,188	2,686,355	508,459	
June.....	230,710	228,273	6,727,350	100,208	
Total.....	8,204,203	4,302,346	15,987,264	13,573,603	

Source: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

NET IMPORTS OF OATS: LEADING IMPORTING COUNTRIES, AVERAGE, 1909-10 TO
1913-14, 1920-21, 1921-22 AND 1922-23 (10 MONTHS)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES:	Average 1909-10 1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 (10 months)
	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>
France.....	29,857	---	25,661	12,855
United Kingdom.....	---	29,789	29,895	23,458
Switzerland.....	12,451	2,414	7,916	9,035
Belgium.....	8,434	7,289	10,135	6,499
Italy.....	8,147	9,015	4,678	10,899
Netherlands.....	8,091	2,417	3,874	3,856
Sweden.....	4,559	1,333	---	---
Denmark.....	4,535	133	618	118
Germany.....	3,233	54	6,705	6,469
Austria.....	2,181	520	932	2,920
Czechoslovakia.....	---	---	1,797	473
Poland.....	---	---	426	35
Norway.....	470	108	978	435
Greece.....	---	412	136	87
Algeria.....	---	3,418	---	---
Other countries.....	45	16	3	32
Total.....	82,013	56,919	93,804	77,171

NET EXPORTS OF OATS: LEADING EXPORTING COUNTRIES, AVERAGE, 1909-10 TO
1913-14, 1920-21, 1921-22 AND 1922-23 (10 MONTHS).

PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES:	Average 1909-10 1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 (10 months)
	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>	1,000 <u>Bushels</u>
Russia.....	69,259	---	---	---
Canada.....	14,681	24,619	31,190	19,562
Hungary.....	10,996	509	566	1,332
Rumania.....	10,421	7,306	12,592	18,849
Algeria.....	4,022	---	9,837	88
United States.....	3,128	1,029	17,947	14,113
France.....	---	3,164	---	---
Sweden.....	---	---	1,682	1,011
Bulgaria.....	178	2	20	---
Yugoslavia.....	---	913	1	---
Czechoslovakia.....	---	279	---	---
Finland.....	---	12	131	415
Other countries.....	2,911	1,475	3,623	1,714
Total.....	115,596	39,308	77,589	57,084

Note: Years beginning August 1.

SOURCE: International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, page 267.

GERMANY LOW ON BACON AND LARD, WITH DEMAND STRONG.

Stocks of bacon and lard in Germany are low and the demand for these commodities is strong, says a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture from its commissioner in Berlin. Although exchange fluctuations are an obstacle to increased sales of American hog products, the present outlook, the report declares, is apparently favorable. It says the acute foreign exchange difficulties which the packers experienced in July caused them to let their stocks in Hamburg run low, and they were not prepared for the renewed buying that took place when the foreign exchange regulations were made less onerous.

All the important markets in Germany, the report says, are short of American lard and butter. German farmers, moreover, are holding back their supplies of butter and pigs, and cattle as well. In consequence, the prices of all these commodities are advancing. Prices for live pigs on September 1 were about 13 cents per American pound, dressed pork on the Berlin market was worth from 23 to 25 cents a pound, and cattle were bringing 7 or 8 cents a pound. Germany has been importing live pigs from Holland in the last few weeks. The number of both hogs and cattle in Germany is increasing, the report says.

Evidence that German farmers are holding back their cattle is furnished by reports of slaughtering at inspected establishments. The second quarter of 1923 saw a 15 per cent decrease in the total number of cattle killed, compared with the number killed in the corresponding period of 1922. Decreases were relatively largest among cows and young cattle. Slaughtering weights, moreover, are now up to the prewar average, indicating that stock-raisers are finding it profitable to fatten cattle.

Imports of American pork and pork products into Germany have been a feature of this country's foreign trade in agricultural products this year. Their volume has exceeded all expectations. In the eight months ended August 31, pork and lard exports to Germany were 326,343,368 pounds, compared with 282,551,408 pounds in the corresponding period of 1922. The largest buyer of American pork and pork products this year has been the United Kingdom, which took 515,689,104 pounds in the eight months ended August 31; but the British imports, unlike Germany's, showed a drop from those of the previous year, amounting for the eight months period to 168,842,914 pounds.

GERMANY, INSPECTED SLAUGHTER DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1913, 1922 AND 1923.
(Present territory for all periods reported.)

Animals slaughtered.	First 6 months 1913	First 6 months 1922	First 6 months 1923
	Number	Number	Number
Oxen.....	237,692	143,563	104,551
Bulls.....	233,270	157,283	113,835
Cows.....	733,691	717,998	577,433
Calves over three months.....	359,455	432,823	333,052
Calves under three months.....	1,988,970	1,877,533	1,587,835
Swine.....	7,868,813	4,926,736	3,032,662
Sheep.....	842,319	732,582	498,753
Goats.....	288,426	155,276	114,196
Horses.....	76,239	94,628	83,877
Dogs.....	3,692	4,450	8,643

Source: Vierteljahrshefte III, 1923, p. 52. Letter from American Vice Consul at Stettin, Germany, August 31, 1923.

DANISH MARGARINE PRODUCTION, 1911-1922.

Year	Number of factories:	Pounds	Year	Number of factories:	Pounds
1911	23	78,042,840	1917	50	73,214,766
1912	26	87,346,252	1918	50	2,535,290
1913	41	93,166,396	1919	55	87,390,344
1914	51	96,054,422	1920	64	122,399,392
1915	49	116,424,926	1921	67	122,796,220
1916	51	124,515,808	1922	81	123,228,652

Source: Statistisk Årsbog, Denmark, 1914 p. 68, 1915 p. 74, 1917 p. 75, 1922 p. 70
Statistiske Efterretninger, April, 1923, p. 69.

ARGENTINA ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, 1912 TO 1922.

(Total Slaughtering in all Freezing, Salting and Preserved Meat Works, and Municipal and Private Slaughter Houses).

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
1912.....	3,510,792	4,781,547	114,160
1913.....	3,033,292	3,307,528	138,185
1914.....	3,211,119	3,868,367	226,229
1915.....	3,222,710	3,002,859	327,665
1916.....	3,579,378	3,963,959	390,402
1917.....	4,023,139	3,736,187	386,324
1918.....	4,850,169	3,877,852	357,319
1919.....	3,755,750	4,133,013	463,415
1920.....	3,074,711	5,006,259	629,253
1921.....	3,287,191	5,749,348	617,216
1922.....	4,873,142	6,356,114	626,188

Source: Estadística Agrícola Año Agrícola 1917-18, page 150 - Estadística Agro-Pecuaria, April 1923, page 180.

ARGENTINA DECREASE IN NUMBER OF SHEEP DUE TO HEAVY SLAUGHTERINGS.

The number of sheep in Argentina according to the census of 1922 was reported as 35,671,000 a decrease of 10,563,000 as compared with the official estimate for 1921 which was 46,134,000 and a decrease of 7,554,000 as compared with the census of June 1914 or 43,225,000.

The decrease is due undoubtedly to the heavy slaughtering by the meat packing establishments and as long as all fat lambs male and female are sent to the freezers the country's stock of sheep is likely to continue to decline.

As the live stock production dependent chiefly upon cattle and sheep has always been the leading industry of this country, the enormous decrease in the number of sheep cannot help but be regarded seriously by those concerned with the prosperity and permanence of the country's industries.

Source: American Consul General, Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 11, 1923.

ARGENTINA ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT OBTAINED, 1912-1923.

Slaughterings in Freezing, Salting and Preserved Meat Works only.

Year.	Animals Slaughtered.			Meat obtained.		
	Cattle	Sheep and	Swine.	Beef and	Mutton	Pork.
	and Calves:	Lambs.		Veal.	& Lamb.	
	Number	Number	Number	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.
1912.....	1,772,889	3,516,437	7,751	1,126,977	206,633	1,367
1913.....	1,608,983	2,489,461	4,756	1,145,583	144,225	787
1914.....	1,588,878	2,389,164	13,977	1,127,203	162,724	1,744
1915.....	1,640,846	1,948,099	43,172	1,152,029	111,917	7,789
1916.....	2,101,550	2,646,713	75,592	1,411,270	149,115	9,996
1917.....	2,496,234	2,233,896	193,383	1,521,467	124,298	35,130
1918.....	3,292,455	2,461,669	153,237	2,023,657	139,165	27,809
1919.....	2,342,316	2,550,675	212,129	1,428,724	132,093	38,532
1920.....	1,715,269	3,277,257	334,135	1,078,503	170,965	56,698
1921.....	1,549,655	3,793,807	287,125	1,035,492	196,037	44,573
1922.....	2,230,781	4,769,393	290,829	1,396,749	262,863	46,116
December 1 to						
June 30 -						
1922.....	1,133,922	2,866,264	132,717	---	---	---
1923.....	1,746,080	2,645,231	70,291	---	---	---

Source: Estadística Agrícola, 1917-18, page 148, Estadística Agro Pecuaria, No. 4, April 1923, page 176 - July 1923, page 363.

SCOTLAND, NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, 1922 AND 1923.

	1922	1923
	Number	Number
Cattle.....	1,146,807	1,190,033
Swine.....	150,884	184,925
Sheep.....	6,684,097	6,762,798
Horses.....	211,769	203,372

Source: United States Agricultural Commissioner Cablegram, October 12, 1923, and Agricultural Statistics, Scotland, 1922, Part I.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 17.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

Little change has taken place in the wheat situation during the past week. Some revisions have been made in the estimates of various countries, but the total production has not been greatly changed.

Fall sowing of wheat has been delayed in Germany and Czechoslovakia due to weather conditions, but is progressing normally in Austria. In Belgium, Hungary and Italy the conditions are favorable for fall sowing, according to radio received October 22, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

BARLEY.

Estimates of barley production amounting to 602,760,000 bushels have been received for 23 European Countries. These same countries produced 547,490,000 bushels last year, which was about 92 per cent of the total European production outside of present day Russia. Estimates for North Africa are generally complete, but data are lacking from the smaller Asiatic countries. A forecast of 4,593,000 bushels has been issued for the present crop in Argentina, but no acreage figures have yet been received.

POTATOES.

Reports of average yields in Germany confirm the previous estimate of about 1,200,000,000 bushels, received from Agricultural Commissioner Squire on September 19. In England and Scotland the weather was unfavorable for harvesting during September and early October which may cause some decrease in the final estimate of production. In Ireland the yield is reported as a fair average one but considerably below that of last year. In Hungary, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia the yields are small due to need of moisture during the late growing season.

SUGAR BEETS.

Sugar beet yields in Germany and Austria are reported as average, and while we have no indication of the yield in Czechoslovakia their harvest is progressing under favorable conditions.

CROP PROSPECTS, -CONT'D.

COTTON.

The second estimate of cotton acreage in India has been received as reported last week. The first production forecast is not due until about December 15, but from present weather conditions an average yield is expected. From Irak, Mesopotamia, numerous reports of boll worm have been received. Planting is progressing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Rainfall in this section has permitted new areas to be planted to cotton.

OLIVES.

The Italian olive crop was benefited by rains during September. In Algeria the crop is reported as satisfactory.

RICE.

Production estimates aggregating 24,887,592,000 pounds have been received from nine countries. These same countries produced last year 25,597,389,000 pounds or 20 per cent of the world rice production. The total world production so far as reported in 1922 was 125,353,748,000 pounds of cleaned rice.

TRADE AND PRODUCTION NOTES.

Since the war, the annual exports of barley from the United States have ranged between 18,000,000 bushels and 22,000,000 bushels. This amount was two and a half times greater than the prewar average of at least 8,000,000 bushels. The United Kingdom takes about 70 per cent of our exports, with Belgium ranking second as a purchaser of this product.

The United States shipped much less grain, sugar, cotton, cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake and meal, glucose and cornstarch to foreign countries during the three months ending September 30, 1923 than during the corresponding three months a year ago. Exports of wheat, including flour show a decrease of 39 per cent, corn 90 per cent, rye 59 per cent, oats 74 per cent, barley 34 per cent, rice 16 per cent, sugar 93 per cent, and cotton 30 per cent.

The commodities showing substantial increases in the exports from the United States during the period June 1 to September 30, 1923 were bacon, hams and shoulders, lard, tallow, tobacco, hops, and linseed cake and meal, fresh apples and the dried fruits. The total meat exports increased from 446,000,000 pounds in 1922 to 540,000,000 pounds in 1923, an increase of 21 per cent; hams and shoulders from 60,000,000 pounds in 1922 to 105,000,000 pounds in 1923 or 58 per cent; lard increased from 196,000,000 pounds to 237,000,000 pounds or 21 per cent while tobacco exports show an increase of 25 per cent.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE AND OATS ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR
1922 AND 1923.

WHEAT.	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease	Increase
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 22 countries reporting	2,329,100	2,488,097		6.8
Estimates recently received:				
Norway	643	569	11.5	
Sweden	9,381	9,862		5.1
Luxemburg	173	522		201.7
Spain	125,469	152,389		21.5
Germany	71,933	101,472		41.1
Czechoslovakia	30,472	36,537		19.9
Hungary	45,074	66,418		47.4
Yugoslavia	44,400	61,894		39.4
Rumania	92,757	115,900		25.0
Finland	297	515		73.4
Argentina	189,046	248,752		31.6
Total 33 Countries, Reporting	2,933,745	3,282,327		11.7
RYE.				
Estimates previously received and unrevised 14 countries reporting	455,619	488,995		7.3
Estimates recently received:				
Norway	862	840	2.6	
Sweden	22,678	22,100	2.5	
Luxemburg	250	409		63.6
Spain	26,252	28,642		9.1
Germany	206,049	273,301		32.6
Czechoslovakia	45,798	51,813		13.1
Hungary	21,442	31,762		48.1
Yugoslavia	7,100	5,913	16.7	
Rumania	9,229	10,322		11.8
Finland	7,776	10,592		36.2
Argentina	2,147	3,701		72.4
Total 25 Countries, Reporting	805,202	928,390		15.3

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE AND OATS ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1922 AND 1923,-
CONT'D.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease	Increase
OATS.	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:	Per Cent:	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised 16 countries, reporting	2,393,677	2,732,885		14.2
Estimates recently received:				
Norway	13,380	11,031	17.6	
Sweden	78,953	68,197	13.6	
Luxembourg	1,527	2,149		40.7
Spain	31,214	36,111		15.7
Germany	276,643	411,681		48.8
Czechoslovakia	64,519	86,268		33.7
Hungary	22,263	25,346		13.8
Yugoslavia	18,272	19,354		5.9
Rumania	86,130	59,453	31.0	
Finland	28,198	28,531		1.2
Argentina	54,976	58,560		6.5
Total 27 Countries Reporting	3,069,757	3,539,566		15.3

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

SWISS CHEESE PRODUCTION 1922-23.

The normal pre-war production of Swiss cheese was about 94,798,000 pounds. The production for 1921-22 reached 70 per cent of this amount and during 1922-23 about 60 per cent. The cheese year is from August 1 to July 31. At the end of last July stocks were cleared so it was possible to begin relatively early with the new summer cheese purchases.

The prospects for 1923-24 are regarded as favorable. The production will probably be about the same as that of the past year unless the hay crop falls below the average.

Source: American Consul, Berne, Switzerland, September 17, 1923.

ESTIMATED CHEESE STOCKS AT CERTAIN ENGLISH CITIES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1923.

Places.	Cheese from Canada and the United States.				
	1915.	1916.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Boxes.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Boxes.
London	224,000	148,000	147,000	56,000	13,500
Liverpool ...	39,000	36,000	36,000	23,000	9,900
Bristol	73,000	48,000	21,000	13,000	17,000
Total ...	336,000	232,000	204,000	103,000	40,400

Places.	New Zealand and Australian Cheese.				
	Crates.	Crates.	Crates.	Crates.	Crates.
London	7,500	4,500	50,000	12,000	20,000
Liverpool ...	--	--	6,400	3,000	50
Bristol	250	150	500	7,400	350
Total ...	7,750	4,650	56,900	22,400	20,400

Source: C. F. Partington & Co., Produce Broker, London, September 1, 1923.

CANADIAN CHEESE IN STORAGE.

The quantity of cheese in cold storage in Canada on September 1, 1923 amounted to 20,193,134 pounds, a decrease of 4.59 per cent from previous year and an increase of 9 per cent over the August holdings.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Cold Storage Report, September 1, 1923.

EXTENSIVE EUROPEAN TOBACCO CROPS.

Reports from Central Europe indicate that tobacco crops are everywhere above normal. It is estimated that Bilgaria's tobacco crop will amount this season to 54,670,000 pounds compared with 39,330,000 pounds last year. The excellent price which tobacco has brought of late, the wide markets open to it and the general good return which its culture has afforded have greatly encouraged Bulgarian production and the area sown has almost doubled. The total area under cultivation this year amounts to 76,000 acres.

In Yugoslavia it is confidently anticipated that the 1923 tobacco harvest will be a considerable improvement on that of last year when the production amounted to only 20,700,000 pounds. In view of last year's shortage the Monopoly Administration decided this year to raise the prices paid to producers. This has had the effect of extending the interest in tobacco growing, which in the past has been regarded as an unprofitable industry. In accordance with this decision the prices paid to the producers have been increased by 200 per cent and in some parts as much as 300 per cent. As a consequence of this incentive to growers, almost double the area has been sown with tobacco this year. The Monopoly Administration estimates the yield at 45,762,533 pounds.

Belgium's tobacco production this year is estimated at 8,600,000 pounds compared with 7,330,000 pounds last year.

Italian tobacco production is rapidly increasing. In past years Italy has been partly dependent on the markets of the Near East and the United States for her tobacco requirements, but since 1921 the varieties known as "Levantine" tobacco are grown in quantities, large enough to meet not only the home demand but leaving also an exportable surplus. The area under tobacco in 1922 was 55,000 acres compared with 19,000 acres in 1909-13, and the production for 1922 was 50,490,000 pounds compared with 22,120,000 pounds in 1909-13.

The area under "Kentucky" tobacco has increased much slower than that of "Levantine" tobacco. This is mainly due to the fact that curing the "Kentucky" leaf is a much more expensive process than curing the "Levantine." The tobacco crop is believed to be an important one in Italy and it employs a large amount of labor. The Italian grower claims the price he now receives is too low and that for tobacco of the same quality he should receive the same price as is paid to the foreign producer.

Source: Business and Financial Report of the Association of Italian Corporations and the General Confederation of Italian Industries, Rome, October 1, 1923.

The European Commercial, Vol. 4, No. 49, August 25, 1923, and International Institute Bulletin, August 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

RICE CROPS IN COUNTRIES SO FAR REPORTING FOR 1923.
(In terms of cleaned rice.)

Country	Area		Production	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 acres	: 1,000 pounds	: 1,000 pounds
United States.....	1,055	883	1,165,694	909,361
Italy	294	334	631,994	680,432
Spain	114	---	373,339	327,968
Bulgaria	7	6	7,381	8,290
Ceylon	750	800	320,988	345,679
Japan	7,627	---	18,951,474	18,301,663
Indo-China:				
Annam	1,895	2,009	1,431,747	1,344,963
Philippine Islands..	4,105	---	2,681,303	2,702,835
Egypt <u>a</u>	24	154	33,469	266,401
Total	15,941	4,186	25,597,389	24,887,592
World Total	116,329	b	125,353,748	b

a Summer crop only.b Not enough figures available as yet to give a world total for the year 1923.

Source: Official sources.

RICE PRODUCTION IN ECUADOR.

Ecuador has always imported some rice. This year, notwithstanding the increased use of rice in the interior, conservative estimates place the probable production at 30 per cent above consumption. This is largely because of the increased use of machinery in sowing and harvesting, and also because labor formerly used in producing rum and tobacco is now employed in production of rice and food crops.

Source: American Consul General Frederic W. Goding, Guayaquil, Ecuador, Sept. 6, 1923.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1, TO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Exported:	Quantity	Quantity	Value	Value
	1922	1923	1922	1923
			Dollars	Dollars
Wheat.....Bu. :	74,668,648 :	38,449,929 :	92,491,870 :	43,251,177 :
Wheat Flour.....Bbls:	3,390,748 :	3,725,736 :	19,347,902 :	19,297,946 :
Corn, including meal.....Bu. :	36,462,484 :	3,525,674 :	27,035,587 :	3,534,227 :
Rye, including flour.....Bu. :	18,581,230 :	7,709,575 :	15,753,676 :	6,146,735 :
Barley, excluding flour...Bu. :	8,275,174 :	5,441,083 :	5,834,719 :	3,993,867 :
Oats, including oatmeal...Bu. :	11,869,963 :	3,068,043 :	6,014,053 :	1,827,350 :
Buckwheat, incl. flour...Bu. :	19,372 :	12,033 :	22,669 :	14,577 :
Rice.....Lbs.:	71,038,923 :	59,382,416 :	2,909,392 :	2,195,640 :
Dairy Products:				
Butter.....Lbs.:	4,697,268 :	1,333,145 :	1,699,431 :	569,634 :
Cheese.....Lbs.:	1,075,162 :	942,050 :	255,966 :	259,059 :
Milk(condensed, evaporated, and powdered).....Lbs.:	31,422,533 :	36,728,579 :	3,098,358 :	4,562,137 :
Meat & Meat Products:				
Canned beef.....Lbs.:	818,151 :	398,489 :	228,003 :	113,192 :
Fresh beef & veal.....Lbs.:	770,428 :	825,753 :	121,233 :	122,466 :
Pickled beef.....Lbs.:	7,473,450 :	6,465,529 :	633,710 :	1,954,436 :
Oleo Oil.....Lbs.:	26,718,404 :	25,131,964 :	2,919,685 :	2,770,994 :
Oleomargarine.....Lbs.:	427,452 :	496,370 :	65,310 :	80,899 :
Stearin & fatty acids...Lbs.:	6,469,289 :	5,103,298 :	600,802 :	522,861 :
Tallow.....Lbs.:	7,068,090 :	14,610,826 :	574,301 :	1,127,992 :
Canned pork.....Lbs.:	565,479 :	616,566 :	204,813 :	222,275 :
Fresh pork.....Lbs.:	6,807,050 :	10,889,714 :	1,103,116 :	1,521,090 :
Pickled pork.....Lbs.:	10,636,389 :	12,844,882 :	1,259,989 :	1,437,638 :
Bacon.....Lbs.:	95,622,918 :	105,745,981 :	14,698,856 :	13,440,640 :
Hams and Shoulders.....Lbs.:	66,020,831 :	104,622,647 :	13,693,557 :	16,700,368 :
Lard.....Lbs.:	196,034,154 :	236,866,686 :	23,807,603 :	28,715,884 :
Lard neutral.....Lbs.:	5,480,353 :	3,700,212 :	725,211 :	476,746 :
Lard oil.....Lbs.:	287,437 :	259,050 :	34,706 :	30,045 :
Lard compounds.....Lbs.:	3,591,992 :	1,721,427 :	450,552 :	222,355 :
Mutton and Lamb.....Lbs.:	472,005 :	705,693 :	87,466 :	136,167 :
Sausage, canned.....Lbs.:	400,568 :	493,346 :	130,682 :	139,629 :
Sausage, other.....Lbs.:	2,258,529 :	2,415,031 :	659,634 :	615,392 :
Sausage, casings.....Lbs.:	7,703,271 :	5,640,887 :	1,640,120 :	1,203,826 :
TOTAL meats and meat products.....Lbs.:	445,681,240 :	539,554,352 :	63,639,379 :	71,554,915 :
Sugar.....Lbs.:	317,742,771 :	22,619,129 :	13,619,774 :	1,557,296 :
Cotton.....Lbs.:	521,434,592 :	363,115,748 :	116,306,156 :	99,415,151 :
Tobacco.....Lbs.:	95,744,403 :	119,506,791 :	29,173,810 :	33,468,033 :
Glucose.....Lbs.:	48,202,471 :	28,231,104 :	1,354,741 :	964,539 :
Starch, corn.....Lbs.:	92,133,442 :	40,871,032 :	2,247,083 :	1,259,732 :

Oct. 24, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

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EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1,
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1922 AND 1923,--CONTINUED.

Article Exported:	Quantity	Quantity	Value	Value
			Dollars	Dollars
Cottonseed cake & meal ... Lbs:	97,947,002:	44,475,634:	2,101,210 :	978,391
Linseed cake and meal Lbs:	101,383,474:	133,080,754:	3,766,865 :	2,669,189
Cottonseed Oil Lbs:	7,032,843:	4,912,726:	821,548 :	550,077
Fruits:				
Apples, fresh .....Bbls:	222,293:	368,783:	1,204,707 :	2,052,980
Apples, dried .....Lbs.:	240,927:	1,269,554:	33,385 :	104,496
Prunes .....Lbs.:	2,661,956:	9,110,471:	287,883 :	748,493
Apricots .....Lbs.:	5,986,759:	9,566,996:	1,476,131 :	1,148,406
Raisins .....Lbs.:	11,243,924:	23,146,502:	1,373,825 :	2,218,254
Grand total			411,945,141 :	306,018,958

Source: Official Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

RECORD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION IN THE AUCKLAND DISTRICT,
NEW ZEALAND DURING THE FIRST TWO MONTHS OF THE 1923-24
SEASON.

The new dairying season gives every indication of equalling, if not surpassing the record production of last season, provided favorable conditions prevail.

The output for the first two months of the season has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by approximately 560,000 pounds.

From July 1 to August 31, 1923, 3,852,408 pounds were received at the grading stores, against 3,233,544 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 563,864.

During the first two months of the season, 2,219 crates (one crate weighs from 160 to 164 pounds) of cheese have been received at the grading stores, compared with 636 during the same period last year.

Shipments of dairy produce from Auckland during August included 891,800 pounds of butter to Britain and about 147,672 pounds to Australia. At the end of August there were in store 2,572,612 pounds of butter and 1,912 crates of cheese.

Source: American Vice Consul, Austin R. Preston Jr., Auckland, New Zealand, September 5, 1923.

GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR EXPORTS, FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1922 AND 1923 AND OCTOBER 1 TO OCTOBER 20, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to September		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending: Oct. 6	Week ending: Oct. 13	Week ending: Oct. 20
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports: from U. S.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley	Bu.	8,275	5,441	20	703	375
Corn	"	36,022	3,046	162	44	38
Oats	"	10,323	563	38	27	87
Rye	"	13,528	7,627	154	0	4
Wheat	"	74,669	38,450	2,640	4,101	1,724
Wheat flour	Bbls	3,391	3,726	394	328	432
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	9,975	13,126	128	408	949
Wheat flour	Bbls	440	560	2	(1)	4
Exports from Canada: (2)						
Wheat	Bu.	30,307	29,383			
Wheat flour	Bbls	1,775	1,888			
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat	Bu.	28,119	27,842			
Corn	"	22,767	39,366			
Exports from British India:						
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	1,425	8,772			
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	7,776	11,271			

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

(2) Includes in transit shipments from Canada.

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, and International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922 and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

**COTTON (unmanufactured): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES
DURING SEPTEMBER, 1923.**

Countries to which exported:	Long Staple	Short Staple	Linters	Sea Island	TOTAL
	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales
Belgium	5,024:	10,648 :	230 :	---	15,902
Denmark	1,205:	2,327 :	---	---	3,532
France	31,078:	72,930 :	52 :	---	104,060
Germany	24,599:	108,890 :	3,485 :	---	136,974
Italy	8,835:	64,266 :	---	---	73,101
Netherlands	812:	8,448 :	---	---	9,260
Spain	5,462:	32,953 :	---	---	38,415
Sweden	3,976:	6,550 :	---	---	10,526
United Kingdom	50,301:	205,928 :	100 :	---	256,329
Canada	1,824:	4,515 :	---	---	6,339
Japan	3,297:	59,415 :	---	---	62,712
Scotland	---	---	---	9 :	9
Other countries	4,179:	4,883 :	5 :	---	9,072
TOTAL	140,592:	581,758 :	3,872 :	9 :	726,231

**COTTON (unmanufactured): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1923.**

Customs Districts from which exported:	Long Staple	Short Staple	Linters	Sea Island	TOTAL
	500 lb. bales.	500 lb. bales.	500 lb. bales.	500 lb. bales.	500 lb. bales.
New York	3,511 :	67,921:	9:	9 :	71,450
Virginia	---	6,768:	---	---	6,768
Georgia	138 :	13,046:	266:	---	13,450
New Orleans	2,886 :	1,300:	13:	---	4,199
Galveston	131,441 :	457,174:	3,584:	---	592,199
San Francisco	---	22,984:	---	---	22,984
Other districts	2,616 :	12,565:	---	---	15,181
TOTAL	140,592 :	581,758:	3,872:	9 :	726,231

Source: From report of Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Section of Customs Statistics, September, 1923.

ACREAGE OF BARLEY IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NORTH AMERICA.	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
Canada	1,574	2,796	2,600	2,815
United States	7,620	7,414	7,390	7,980
Mexico	---	---	---	---
Total North American Coun- tries Reporting for 1923	9,194	10,210	9,990	10,795
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom:				
England and Wales	1,488	1,436	1,364	1,329
Scotland	191	171	157	--
Ireland	166	175	170	--
Norway	38	156	132	132
Sweden	448	400	427	427
Denmark	<u>a</u> <u>b</u> 597	623	667	--
Netherlands	69	61	61	59
Belgium	85	96	80	93
Luxemburg	3	5	9	<u>c</u> 5
France	<u>a</u> 1,865	1,679	1,623	1,745
Spain	3,510	4,335	4,082	4,151
Portugal	--	144	191	191
Italy	<u>a</u> 613	540	576	568
Switzerland	13	16	16	16
Germany	<u>a</u> 3,952	2,808	2,846	3,214
Austria	<u>a</u> 2,712	266	310	---
Czechoslovakia	---	1,613	1,670	1,696
Hungary	<u>a</u> 2,917	1,184	1,129	1,176
Yugoslavia	268	910	926	488
Greece	<u>b</u> 195	---	400	400
Bulgaria	600	551	554	531
Rumania	<u>d</u> (2,979)	3,878	4,269	4,841
Poland	<u>d</u> (1,799)	2,451	2,825	2,964
Lithuania	<u>d</u> (435)	411	417	432
Latvia	<u>d</u> (427)	361	387	442
Esthonia	<u>d</u> (302)	275	331	331
Finland	278	296	296	277
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasia	<u>d</u> (23,436)	---	---	---

ACREAGE OF BARLEY IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND
1923,--CONT'D.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE,--CONT'D.

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
Total European Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	25,805	24,705	25,324	
Total European Countries Reporting for 1923			24,611	25,508
ASIA.				
Chosen	902	1,979	---	---
Cyprus	---	130	118	---
Japan	3,189	2,929	2,746	2,516
Formosa	5	4	---	---
Russia (Asiatic)	2,912	---	---	---
Total Asiatic Countries Reporting for 1923	3,189	2,929	2,746	2,516
AFRICA.				
Egypt	398	394	375	---
Algeria	3,395	2,521	2,868	2,827
Morocco	---	2,472	2,547	2,866
Tunis	1,228	1,223	603	988
Total African Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	5,021	4,143	3,846	
Total African Countries Reporting for 1923		6,221	6,013	6,681
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921, and 1922	43,209	41,937	41,906	
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1923			43,365	45,500

ACREAGE OF BARLEY IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND
1923, -CONT'D.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	1903-09 to: 1912-13.			
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
Chile	106	140	147	
Argentina	230	520	380	
Uruguay	<u>e</u> 7	3	2	
Australia	133	299		
New Zealand	39	33	18	
Union of South Africa	<u>b</u> 109	87	87	
Total Southern Hemisphere				
Countries Reporting for				
1909-13, 1921 and 1922 .	491	883	634	
Total World Countries Re-				
porting for 1909-13,				
1921 and 1922	43,700	42,870	42,510	

a. Old boundaries.

b. One year only.

c. Winter barley.

d. Rough preliminary estimate of present territory.

e. Four year average.

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

PRODUCTION OF BAPLEY IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND
1923.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
NORTH AMERICA.	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Canada.....	45,275	59,709	71,865	80,357
United States.....	184,812	154,946	186,118	199,337
Mexico.....	5,666	456	3,887	
Total North American Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921, and 1922.....	236,753	215,111	261,870	
Total North American Countries Reporting for 1923.....	230,087	214,655	257,983	279,694
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom:				
England and Wales.....	50,658	44,242	44,620	44,345
Scotland.....	7,173	6,158	6,133	--
Ireland.....	7,510	5,952	7,170	--
Norway.....	2,867	4,279	4,483	3,849
Sweden.....	15,035	12,326	13,830	12,212
Denmark.....	22,739	27,548	30,433	--
Netherlands.....	3,270	3,302	3,143	2,922
Belgium.....	4,342	5,117	3,438	4,223
Luxemburg.....	82	74	177	129
France.....	48,183	33,318	39,534	46,994
Spain.....	74,689	89,320	77,533	91,731
Portugal.....	--	1,610	3,141	--
Italy.....	10,104	11,119	8,253	10,105
Switzerland.....	441	553	491	570
Germany.....	152,531	89,056	73,837	109,311
Austria.....	76,033	5,481	5,190	7,486
Czechoslovakia.....	--	47,471	42,144	55,177
Hungary.....	72,245	21,403	20,876	24,196
Yugoslavia.....	4,997	13,373	11,069	14,327
Greece.....	3,692	6,430	7,100	7,101
Bulgaria.....	11,944	13,241	11,941	12,282
Rumania.....	(53,612)	49,404	91,551	68,615
Poland.....	(35,031)	56,204	59,559	81,966
Lithuania.....	(7,330)	6,675	10,724	8,440
Latvia.....	(7,522)	6,496	6,770	7,500
Estonia.....	(5,838)	4,690	6,670	4,351
Finland.....	4,947	4,939	4,557	4,928

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND
1923.-CONT'D.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.-CONT'D.

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Russia, including Ukraine and Northern Caucasias.....	c (383,349)			
Total European Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922.....	682,865	568,176	591,226	
Total European Countries Reporting for 1923.....		528,518	547,490	622,760
ASIA.				
Chosen.....	19,494	38,563	32,889	30,721
Cyprus.....	--	2,234	1,976	--
Japan.....	95,784	82,323	87,137	81,369
Formosa.....	50	37	--	--
Russia (Asiatic).....	36,795	--	--	--
Total Asiatic Countries Reporting for 1923.....	115,278	120,836	120,026	112,090
AFRICA.				
Egypt.....	11,867	11,941	11,306	11,376
Algeria.....	45,974	47,996	19,805	46,316
Morocco.....	--	37,264	27,230	32,736
Tunis.....	7,826	11,432	1,837	--
Total African Countries Reporting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922.....	65,667	71,419	32,948	
Total African Countries Reporting for 1923.....		97,201	58,341	90,428
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries for 1909-13, 1921, 1922.....	1,100,563	975,592	1,006,070	
Total Northern Hemisphere Countries Reporting for 1923.....		961,260	983,840	1,104,972

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND
1923, CONT'D.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Country.	Production.			
	Average			
	1908-09 to 1912-13.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Chile.....	3,764	4,556	5,380	--
Argentina..... ^d	4,395	11,161	7,656	4,593
Uruguay..... ^d	78	42	28	--
Australia.....	2,803	6,339	--	--
New Zealand.....	1,417	1,151	610	--
Union of South Africa..... ^b	1,274	1,282	--	--
Total Southern Hemisphere				
Countries Reporting for				
1909-13, 1921 and 1922.....	9,654	16,910	13,674	
Total Southern Hemisphere				
Countries Reporting for				
1923.....	4,395	11,161	7,656	4,593
Total World Countries Re-				
porting for 1909-13, 1921				
and 1922.....	1,110,217	992,502	1,019,744	
Total World Countries Re-				
porting for 1923.....		972,421	991,496	1,109,565

a. Old boundaries.

b. One year only.

c. Rough preliminary estimate of present territory.

d. Four year average.

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

BARLEY: NET EXPORTS FROM ALGERIA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BRITISH INDIA, CANADA, RUMANIA, RUSSIA AND UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1909 - 1923.

Year Ending:	: Austria-	: British	:	: (1)	: (1)	: United	
July 31:	: Algeria	: Hungary	: India	: Canada	: Rumania	: Russia	: States
	: 1,000 Bu.	: 1,000 Bu.	: 1,000 Bu.	: 1,000 Bu.	: 1,000 Bu.	: 1,000 Bu.	: 1,000 Bu.
1909	2,304:	9,318:	697:	2,800:	---	152,723:	6,679
1910	4,883:	9,306:	919:	1,915:	---	172,096:	4,162
1911	7,289:	5,037:	5,161:	1,040:	---	199,423:	9,382
1912	7,552:	4,568:	26,586:	2,541:	19,435:	139,910:	1,497
1913	476:	10,058:	15,546:	9,430:	11,847:	154,519:	18,170
1914	6,138:	8,063:	4,910:	12,294:	18,941:	199,632:	8,253
1915	1,502:	---	2,567:	2,808:	4,680:	215:	24,943
1916	5,268:	---	9,243:	8,851:	24,344:	878:	28,817
1917	5,064:	---	10,637:	6,330:	---	104:	15,266
1918	1,761:	---	18,751:	6,635:	---	---	27,655
1919	(2) :	---	(2) :	(3) 6,553:	---	---	(4) 24,087
1920	6,395:	---	145:	11,891:	100:	---	22,119
1921	(5) 4,712:	(6) 44:	524:	10,404:	28,919:	---	21,552
1922	5,267:	(6) 180:	184:	12,861:	15,422:	---	22,812
1923	533:	(6) 15:	1,579:	12,792:	40,106:	---	(4) 16,490

(1) Julian Calendar Year - 1909-1917.

(2) Not available.

(3) Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

(4) Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

(5) Net Imports.

(6) Hungary only.

BARLEY: NET IMPORTS INTO BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY AND NETHERLANDS, YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1909 - 1923.

Year Ending:	Belgium	:	France	:	Germany	:	Netherlands
July 31:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: 1,000 Bu.	:	: 1,000 Bu.	:	: 1,000 Bu.	:	: 1,000 Bu.
1909	13,582	:	2,597	:	103,736	:	9,215
1910	13,847	:	3,983	:	124,928	:	11,120
1911	15,353	:	8,823	:	161,627	:	15,739
1912	17,380	:	6,945	:	152,771	:	8,319
1913	14,306	:	2,779	:	132,333	:	8,474
1914	15,498	:	7,771	:	173,713	:	13,321
1915	---	:	1,412	:	---	:	4,172
1916	---	:	8,474	:	---	:	5,474
1917	---	:	(1) 10,193	:	---	:	4,854
1918	---	:	(1) 9,264	:	---	:	55
1919	---	:	(1) 12,383	:	---	:	409
1920	2,862	:	(1) 10,455	:	---	:	1,965
1921	5,452	:	(2) 1,423	:	8,935	:	4,551
1922	10,398	:	(2) 4,118	:	11,846	:	6,261
1923	11,533	:	1,479	:	17,600	:	9,485

(1) General Imports.

(2) Net Exports.

SOURCES: Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole, 1915-16. International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922. International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics, September, 1923.

BARLEY: NET IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDING
JULY 31, AVERAGE, 1909-10, to 1913-14, 1920-21 to 1922-23.

Countries:	Average 1909-10 1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 Preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Austria.....	---	1,002	1,446	3,179
Belgium.....	15,222	5,452	10,398	11,533
Denmark.....	118	---	---	6,021
Finland.....	---	42	22	---
Germany.....	149,075	8,935	11,846	117,600
Great Britain....	48,596	32,368	33,111	39,325
Greece.....	---	1,182	379	---
Italy.....	790	1,973	1,559	1,350
Netherlands.....	11,064	4,551	6,261	9,485
Norway.....	4,550	847	1,500	1,469
Switzerland.....	1,140	908	2,228	2,746
France.....	6,062	---	---	1,479
Spain.....	578	1,574	5,786	---
Poland.....	---	---	13	---
Sweden.....	---	301	10	---
Algeria.....	---	4,712	---	---
Other countries...	722	1,783	21	1,232
Total.....	237,917	65,630	74,580	95,419

BARLEY: NET EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDING
JULY 31, AVERAGE, 1909-10 to 1913-14, 1920-21 to 1922-23.

Countries:	Average 1909-10 1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23 Preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Russia.....	173,116	---	---	---
Austria.....	7,406	---	---	---
France.....	---	1,423	4,118	---
Hungary.....	11,607	44	180	15
Rumania.....	16,741	28,918	15,422	40,106
Sweden.....	73	---	---	781
Czechoslovakia...	---	11	1,839	5,681
Canada.....	5,464	10,404	12,861	12,792
United States.....	8,294	21,552	22,812	16,490
Algeria.....	5,269	---	5,267	533
Tunis.....	2,727	189	6,474	1,098
Bulgaria.....	1,876	411	819	---
Denmark.....	---	81	1,251	---
Jugoslavia.....	---	963	440	---
Other countries...	10,618	525	736	5,451
Total.....	243,191	64,521	72,269	82,947

SOURCE: International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922.

International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics

BARLEY: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30-
AVERAGE, 1910-14, 1921 TO 1923.

Countries to which exported -	Average : 1910 - 1914	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Belgium.....	282,946	1,377,595	2,377,118	1,443,528
Netherlands.....	153,313	1,344,132	1,574,416	696,922
United Kingdom.....	5,053,551	15,350,757	15,586,349	12,734,031
France.....	8,867	—	415,352	1,251,743
Germany.....	1,561,660	115,900	418,108	441,702
Denmark.....	—	242,211	610,375	143,838
Norway.....	—	205,509	927,926	523,546
Panama.....	94	926,819	—	342,261
Other countries.....	835,090	894,275	490,749	565,238
Total.....	7,895,521	20,457,198	22,400,393	18,192,809

BARLEY: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, YEARS
ENDING JUNE 30- AVERAGE, 1910-14 AND
1921 TO 1923

Month -	Average : 1910-14	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
July.....	311,570	1,012,589	2,107,520	2,518,647	816,159
August.....	692,587	2,376,542	4,602,358	2,085,264	2,571,305
September.....	665,581	2,066,372	5,357,012	3,671,253	2,053,619
Total 3 months.....	1,669,738	5,455,503	12,066,890	8,275,174	5,441,083
October.....	808,328	2,514,784	2,082,255	2,939,699	
November.....	1,285,444	1,622,734	2,510,935	1,562,436	
December.....	949,144	2,520,191	829,934	1,092,862	
January.....	1,087,654	2,991,170	441,190	684,652	
February.....	821,552	1,324,488	463,853	1,191,104	
March.....	403,768	1,567,403	835,504	1,011,991	
April.....	403,840	631,047	1,002,008	708,316	
May.....	265,338	458,225	1,015,222	364,708	
June.....	200,715	1,371,653	1,152,602	361,817	
Total.....	7,895,521	20,457,198	22,400,393	18,192,809	

SOURCE: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States (Average 1910-14).
Monthly Summaries of the Foreign Commerce of the United States (1921, 1922,
1923).

MONTHLY AVERAGE ¹ PRICES PER BUSHEL OF BARLEY ² IN WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS, 1920-23.

Month.	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.	
	Winni-:Minnea-:		Winni-:Minnea-:		Winni-:Minnea-:		Winni-:Minnea-:	
	peg.	polis.	peg.	polis.	peg.	polis.	peg.	polis.
January.....	1.58	1.52	.80	.69	.52	.51	.54	.57
February	1.51	1.37	.73	.65	.58	.56	.55	.60
March.....	1.53	1.51	.73	.67	.63	.58	.54	.59
April.....	1.58	1.60	.67	.61	.66	.61	.57	.61
May.....	1.64	1.74	.69	.59	.71	.62	.55	.61
June.....	1.68	1.49	.70	.59	.64	.56	.52	.58
July	1.46	1.16	.71	.62	.64	.56	.49	.59
August.....	1.25	1.02	.70	.58	.57	.49	.52	.56
September.....	1.09	.99	.63	.55	.55	.54	.51	.58
October.....	1.05	.92	.52	.50	.53	.57		
November.....	.93	.82	.52	.54	.54	.60		
December.....	.83	.74	.51	.47	.55	.61		

1. Monthly average prices for Minneapolis are derived from daily quotations weighted according to volume of sales. Similarly weighted averages are not available for Winnipeg, the prices quoted for comparison being a simple monthly average of high and low for each week.
2. No. 2 barley in Minneapolis and No. 3 Canadian Western in Winnipeg are quoted as more closely comparable in quality than grades of the same designation.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture Yearbook and files quoting prices compiled from Minneapolis Market Record. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics supplemented in August and September 1923 by weekly quotations from the Northwestern Miller. Canadian currency converted at average monthly exchange rates as published in Federal Reserve Board Bulletin.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF HOME-GROWN BARLEY IN SCOTLAND DURING THE CEREAL
YEARS, 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

Month.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Month.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Dollars per bushel.	Dollars per bushels.		Dollars per bushel.	Dollars per bushel.
September	1.85	1.03	March .....	.88	1.08
October	1.73	.91	April .....	.92	1.14
November	1.61	.90	May .....	.90	1.18
December	1.30	1.06	June .....	.83	1.13
January	1.33	.97	July .....	.83	1.18
February	1.00	.89	August .....	.98	1.25

Source: Board of Agriculture for Scotland, Agricultural Statistics, 1922, quoting prices compiled from Weekly Return of Market prices. Conversions to United States measure on basis of 1 imperial quarter = 8 1/3 bu. and to United States currency at monthly average rates of exchange as published in Federal Reserve Board Bulletin.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 7.

OCTOBER 31, 1923.

NO. 18.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT AND RYE

A few revisions have been made in estimates previously received from European countries but the total production of these crops is not greatly changed. The revisions are shown in the summary tables on page 335 of this issue.

RICE

Rice acreage in India is now reported at 70,784,000 acres according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture received October 26. The acreage reported on the same date last year was 73,800,000 acres, or about 87 per cent of the final revised acreage for the season 1922-23.

The total world acreage reported to date from 7 countries including India, is 74,970,000 acres compared with 85,373,000 acres last year. The seven countries reporting to date grew 64.4 per cent of the total world rice acreage in 1922.

Production estimates amounting to 24,387,600,000 pounds of cleaned rice have been received from nine countries. These include Spain, Japan, and the Philippines for which no acreage has yet been reported, but does not include India. These same nine countries produced 25,597,400,000 pounds of cleaned rice in 1922 or 20.4 per cent of the total world production.

COTTON

China's cotton crop for this year will be slightly larger than last year's crop according to a cable received by the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce from the United States Trade Commissioner at Shanghai. The increase is due to larger acreage and very favorable late growing weather. Estimates from various unofficial sources place China's normal cotton crop at about 4,000,000 bales. However a large portion of the crop is used for home consumption and does not enter commercial channels. The Chinese Mill Owners Association estimated last year's crop in the principal cotton growing areas where most of the commercial crop is produced to be about 2,000,000 bales of 478 pounds net.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICE NOTES.

During the first eight months of 1923 Russia exported 8,000 cases of eggs (1,120 dozen to the case), (valued at approximately \$120,000,) according to the American Trade Commissioner, C. J. Mayer, Riga, Latvia. Practically all these eggs were shipped to the United Kingdom. This is the first shipment of any importance in this commodity to come out of Russia in recent years, and it is expected that 10,000 additional cases will be exported from Russia by October 1. These eggs were handled by the Russian Commercial Industrial Company (Russprodukt) at Veronesh, and payment arranged through Lloyds Bank, London, with the International Bank of Latvia, Riga.

During the first eight months of 1923 exports of butter from Russia totaled 70 tons shipped via Latvia, and 1,000 tons via Petrograd. This represents the first considerable export of this commodity from Russia in recent years. Preparations are now being made in Siberia for larger exports next season.

Russian grain prices have shown a considerable upward movement since the beginning of September, according to Broomhall's Corn Trade News of October 10, quoting the Ost Express. The prices reported as current in Novorossisk were as follows: Wheat, 1 gold rouble (51.46 cents) per pood (36.1128 pounds) or the equivalent of 86 cents per bushel; rye, 80 kopecks (.5146 cents) per pood or 64 cents per bushel; barley, 60 kopecks per pood or 41 cents per bushel. Transportation and other costs to Novorossisk Harbour are fixed at 55 1/2 kopecks per pood or about 0.8 cents per pound.

The net exports of Russian wheat and rye show wide fluctuations over a long series of years. In 1909 for example there were 140,000,000 bushels more wheat exported than during the previous year. At the same time the exports of rye were larger than during the preceding year. This suggests that the exports were controlled largely by the supply available for export at any one time.

Chinese cotton mills consumed 1,609,000 running bales of cotton during the year 1922-23 according to the report of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. About 30 per cent of this cotton was imported from India and America. American cotton consumed in China during 1922-23 amounted to 110,000 bales.

A cable from Shanghai states that there is comparatively little cotton going to Japan at present but the Japanese are reported to be heavy buyers for Japanese mills in China.

PRODUCTION, TRADE, AND PRICE NOTES CONT'D.

During the three months ending September 30, 1923, the net exports of wheat (including flour) from the United States amounted to 51,322,000 bushels as compared with 84,346,000 bushels during the same three months a year ago. This was a decrease of 39 per cent. While much smaller quantities were sent to European countries, Japan and China took increased amounts.

The United Kingdom imported more wheat, barley, oats, bacon, hams and lard during the three months July 1 to September 30, 1923, than during the same period the previous year but imported less corn and cotton. With the exception of hams and lard, the United States contributed smaller amounts than during the same period last year.

Mexico is an important market for United States exports of dairy products, meats, grains and livestock. Much larger quantities of nearly all these commodities were shipped to that country in 1921, 1922 and the first nine months of 1923 than during the prewar period 1912-14. In 1922, the United States exported 4,000,000 pounds of condensed, evaporated and powdered milk to Mexico as compared with an average of 887,000 pounds during the prewar period; 9,000,000 dozens of eggs against 703,000 dozen during the period 1910-14; 1,500,000 bushels of wheat against 814,000 bushels and 44,000,000 pounds of lard as compared with an average of 7,000,000 pounds during 1910-14.

The United States imports between 7,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds of chicle gum annually. Before the war, Mexico contributed about 30 per cent of these imports, but since the close of the war, between 53 per cent and 71 per cent of the chicle gum imported into this country comes from Mexico.

The United States imported 79,000 tons of sisal grass in 1922 as compared with 116,000 tons in 1921 and an average of 140,000 tons during 1910-14. Between 84 per cent and 90 per cent of the sisal grass comes from Mexico.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

Crop movements for the season of 1923-24 are now in progress and the preliminary reports of grain shipments are in line with early forecasts. Russia is reported to have shipped about 5,000,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat and rye, between August 1 and October 10. According to Agricultural Commissioner Squire at Berlin over 3,000,000 bushels of Russian grain have already been exported to Germany, 1,200,000 bushels to the Netherlands and 240,000 bushels to Finland.

According to Broomhall wheat shipments to Europe during August and September were 16,000,000 bushels less than in the same months of 1922. The decreases in shipments to Italy alone amounted to 9,000,000 bushels and consignments to France were 8,000,000 bushels less than in the same months of last year. Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany have also taken less wheat but there have been compensating increases in shipments to the United Kingdom, Scandinavia, Greece and Turkey, so that outside of France and Italy total imports are running close to the figures of last year.

Shipments from Argentina, Australia, India and the Danube Basin are all larger than in the first two months of last season, but shipments from North America in August and September are 28,000,000 bushels less than in the corresponding months of 1922. Exports of wheat as grain from the United States for July, August and September were 38,000,000 bushels as compared with 75,000,000 bushels in the same months of 1922. On the other hand exports of wheat flour show some increase due largely to increased exports to the Orient. The exports of wheat including flour to China are more than double those in the same period of 1922.

Exports of pork products from the United States during July, August and September show a material increase, although exports of lard to Germany during September were about 50 per cent less than in August. The United Kingdom continues to take large quantities of American pork products and increased their purchases of American hams by 15,000,000 pounds. The share of American hams, bacon and lard, however, in the total British imports of these commodities declined from 56 per cent to 49 per cent.

Later production figures have made little change in previous estimates of European crops. The estimate of wheat production in Europe outside of Russia now stands at 1,275,000,000 bushels and rye at 858,000,000 bushels, as compared with 1,020,000,000 bushels of wheat and 695,000,000 bushels of rye in 1922. Barley estimates received during the month bring the total number of countries reporting up to 23 with an estimated aggregate production of 623,000,000 bushels as compared with 547,000,000 bushels last year. The potato crop will be somewhat less than in 1922, and digging has been delayed in Northern Europe. Sugar beets are in average condition. The crop in Czechoslovakia is now estimated at 5,687,000 short tons, as compared with 5,776,000 short tons last year.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, AND OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING
1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	:1,000 bushels:	:1,000 bushels:	Per cent	Per cent
<u>WHEAT</u>	:	:	:	:
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 31 countries reporting.....	2,732,030	2,996,409	:	9.7
Estimates recently received	:	:	:	:
Hungary	54,711	66,418	:	21.4
Austria.....	6,092	8,818	:	44.7
Italy.....	161,641	224,832	:	39.1
Total 34 countries reporting.....	2,954,474	3,296,477	:	11.6
<u>RYE</u>	:	:	:	:
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 25 countries reporting.....	805,202	923,390	:	15.3
Estimates recently received	:	:	:	:
Austria.....	12,990	15,629	:	20.3
Total 26 countries reporting.....	818,192	944,019	:	15.4
<u>BARLEY</u>	:	:	:	:
Estimates previously received and unrevised 31 countries.....	991,496	1,109,565	:	11.9
<u>OATS</u>	:	:	:	:
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 27 countries reporting...	3,069,757	3,539,566	:	15.3

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1922 AND 1923 AND OCTOBER 15 TO OCTOBER 27, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to September		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending Oct. 13	Week ending Oct. 20	Week ending Oct. 27
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports from U.S.:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	8,275	5,441	703	375	416
Corn.....	"	36,022	3,046	44	38	116
Oats.....	"	10,323	563	27	87	50
Rye.....	"	18,528	7,627	0	4	99
Wheat.....	"	74,669	38,450	4,101	1,724	3,225
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	3,391	3,726	328	432	478
In transit shipments:						
from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	9,975	13,126	408	949	845
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	440	560	(1)	4	1
(2) Exports from						
Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	30,307	29,383			
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	1,775	1,838			
Exports from Argentina						
Wheat.....	Bu.	28,119	27,842			
Corn.....	"	22,767	39,866			
Exports from British						
India:						
Wheat, including						
flour.....	Bu.	1,425	8,772			
Exports from						
Australia:						
Wheat, including						
flour.....	Bu.	7,776	11,271			

(1) Less than 500 barrels.

(2) Includes "In Transit shipments from Canada."

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING
SEPTEMBER, 1922 AND 1923.

Exported to:	:Wheat, including flour :		:		:	
	: in terms of grain. :		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	: July-Sept.:	: July-Sept.:	: Sept.:	: Sept.:	: Sept.:	: Sept.:
	: 1922 :	: 1923 :	: 1922 :	: 1923 :	: 1922 :	: 1923 :
	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :	: Bushels :
Canada.....	18,598,194:	15,396,755	: 5,729,695 :	6,276,249:	5,770:	7,947
United Kingdom..	16,256,387:	9,099,559	: 6,450,790 :	2,886,917:	163,042:	191,530
Italy.....	11,071,736:	2,516,415	: 3,127,734 :	791,990:	7,705:	2,373
Netherlands.....	8,734,911:	4,728,362	: 2,051,424 :	577,931:	55,071:	174,852
Germany.....	7,512,038:	2,703,468	: 1,788,173 :	221,111:	63,275:	105,353
France.....	6,682,366:	1,766,958	: 3,491,664 :	775,936:	1,228:	416
Belgium.....	5,501,202:	2,675,276	: 1,220,395 :	651,676:	5,749:	3,668
Japan.....	1,855,588:	2,892,774	: 886,648 :	1,400,501:	15,213:	57,851
China.....	1,357,390:	3,309,759	: 33,333 :	605,666:	199,007:	249,356
Hongkong.....	1,260,080:	980,451	: 16,667 :	---	119,900:	135,033
Cuba.....	1,101,014:	1,115,852	: 1,351 :	2,325:	86,438:	66,296
Finland.....	479,786:	713,397	: --- :	---	37,604:	67,486
Mexico.....	378,444:	998,127	: 35,894 :	118,454:	24,320:	41,430
Sweden.....	336,272:	347,484	: 24,033 :	126,583:	10,543:	15,074
Panama.....	126,450:	954,416	: --- :	841,867:	8,087:	10,136
Greece.....	29,770:	551,344	: --- :	11,034:	---	88,859
Other countries:	8,645,386:	4,465,344	: 1,128,806 :	120,208:	497,578:	350,456
Total.....	89,927,014:	55,215,741	: 25,986,607 :	15,408,448:	1,300,530:	1,568,116
Total imports..	5,582,059:	3,893,862	: 782,448 :	1,234,578:	41,823:	13,595
Total re-exports	1,264:	(1)	: --- :	(1)	---	(1)
EXCESS EXPORTS..	34,346,219:	51,321,879	: 25,204,159 :	14,173,870:	1,258,707:	1,554,521

SOURCE: Official Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(1) Not yet available.

GRAINS, MEATS AND COTTON: TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM
COMPARED WITH IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, JULY 1
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Commodity:	Unit	3 months-July 1 to Sept. 30		Percent of total	
		1922	1923	1922	1923
Wheat, Total.....	Bushels	47,025,253	55,072,509	100.	100.
From U.S.	"	17,539,013	11,344,667	37.	21.
Wheat flour, Total....	Barrels	1,749,475	1,380,677	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	430,733	367,917	28.	27.
Corn, Total	Bushels	18,922,894	17,483,280	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	6,299,600	670,600	33.	4.
Barley, Total	Bushels	6,916,068	10,127,507	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	3,070,900	2,637,133	44.	26.
Oats, Total	Bushels	7,282,100	8,947,120	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	2,059,050	792,400	28.	9.
Bacon, Total	Pounds	175,749,856	219,473,520	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	66,848,096	66,038,000	38.	30.
Hams, Total	Pounds	38,464,272	55,598,704	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	35,404,880	50,133,616	92.	90.
Lard, Total	Pounds	60,040,960	67,251,520	100.	100.
From U. S.	"	50,776,320	51,177,280	85.	76.
Cotton, Total	Bales of	526,274	342,301	100.	100.
From U. S.	478 lbs.	314,782	133,379	60.	39.
Cotton Linters, Total:	"	1,451	601		

SOURCE: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, June and September, 1923.

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE.

Russia as an exporter shows signs of awakening from her dormant state. A country, which before the war exported large quantities of grain, oil cake, lumber and other agricultural products suddenly dropped from sight, and other excess producing countries were called upon to supply the deficit. In doing so the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia expanded the acreages sown to bread grains. In the United States the acreage has receded somewhat from the peak but Canada and Argentina seem to be still increasing.

In this situation Russia shows marked tendencies toward returning to its pre-war position as an exporter. It is true that only small quantities of grains have yet been exported but the machinery for handling this trade is being gradually built up. Trade agreements have been entered into between the Soviet Government and importers in Germany, Austria, Denmark, England and Norway which establish the trade connection, fix the method of payment, and otherwise render intercourse more easy. However, the most significant fact pointing to Russian recovery is an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent in the acreage sown to crops this season. This is the general increase throughout the Federated Soviet Republics including Ukraine while in the famine regions the increase is in some instances as high as 30 to 35 per cent, according to figures which have reached the Department of Agriculture from several sources.

The weather conditions affecting the present crop have not been as good as last year and hence the Soviet Government estimates an average yield per acre somewhat less than that of 1922. In fact the total production is expected to be about the same as last year though no data have yet been received to indicate the production of the various crops.

About 46,000,000 acres of rye was sown in Russia and Ukraine in 1922 according to the Central Bureau of Statistics at Moscow. The pre-war average acreage for the same territory as nearly as it is possible to determine was about 63,000,000 acres. The 1922 acreage of wheat was about 22,400,000 acres compared with 74,500,000 acres pre-war.

The above figures indicate that Russia is still far short of the pre-war acreage but the announcement of a 20 per cent increase in acreage this year is a distinct step towards pre-war conditions. It may be noted that rye has more nearly approached the pre-war acreage. This has been explained by the fact that most of the wheat was grown on large estates and since these have been broken up among the peasants there has been an increase in rye acreage at the expense of wheat.

RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENTS.

The 12th Congress of Russian Communists convening at Moscow in March 1923 decided upon an extensive export program for Russian grain during 1923 in an attempt to provide the country with foreign farm machinery and other equipment necessary to rehabilitate agriculture.

The first development in carrying out the grain export scheme, was an agreement entered into with the National Grain Office of Germany "Reichsgetreide telle" by which the Soviet Government undertook to deliver 330,000 tons of grain to Germany at world market prices by the end of November. Under the terms of the agreement Germany contracted to advance to the Soviet Government 50 per cent of the value of the entire stipulated quantity of grain, this money to be applied to purchases by the Soviet Government in Germany. No foreign exchange whatever is to enter into the transaction. To assist in moving the grain the Baltic National Shipping Company, a concern operated by the Soviet Government, purchased and chartered a number of steamers from German owners. In addition available railway cars in both European Russia and in Siberia have been assembled for the transportation of grain to the Baltic and Black Sea Ports.

In Norway the Russian Trade Commissioner has made a similar agreement. The recent purchase of 10,000 tons of rye from Russia by the Norwegian Foodstuffs Committee brings the total Norwegian purchase of Russian grain this year up to 25,000 tons. Negotiations are now being considered for the purchase of grain in the Black Sea ports.

An Austro-Russian Trading Company known as the "Rusawstorg" has also been organized with a capital of \$1,000,000 in shares of \$1,000 each to be divided equally between the Soviet Government and a syndicate of firms in Austria. The purpose of this trading company is to supply the Austrian market with Russian raw materials and in turn to export Austrian manufactured articles to Russia.

A further instance of the Soviet's programme for grain exports is the recent lease for a period of twelve years of a large elevator in Reval Esthonia which was built by the Russian Government about twenty-five years ago. The annual rental of the elevator has been fixed at 12,000,000 Esthonia marks. The elevator is to be repaired and placed in order within six months. It will be used for the storage of grain exported from Russia via Esthonia.

Another development is the recent establishment of an office of the Russian corporation "Eksportkhleib" at Copenhagen, Denmark, which commenced its activities in August, 1923. According to the Foreign Office Bulletin, Copenhagen, for September 13, the "Eksportkhleib" was organized for the purpose of exporting oilseeds, oil cakes, vegetable oils and other foodstuffs from Russia to and via Denmark. Its organizers were the "Vneshtorg" (People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade), "Gosbank" (the Soviet State Bank), the "Centrosoyus" (All Russian Central Union of Consumers Societies), "Khlebproukt" (the Russian Grain Collection Organization), "Selskosoyus" (All Russian Agricultural Union) and "Vsekokbank" (the All Russian Co-operative Bank). This Corporation will undertake the warehousing, transportation and

RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENTS, -CONT'D.

insuring of its products, both within the borders of Russia as well as abroad. It will also handle the same products in a like manner on a commission basis for Russian exporters. It is stated that the Company has established branches in Petrograd, in most of the Black Sea ports and in Hamburg, Riga, Rival, Berlin and London.

A movement to establish trading in wheat between Russia and the United Kingdom is the latest development in the Soviet grain exporting scheme. The parties interested in the scheme are the Soviet Government, two English wheat importers and the British Co-operative Wholesale Society. The Manchester Guardian for October 6, states that these parties have agreed to the formation of the Anglo-Russian Wheat Exporting Company, capitalized at approximately \$500,000. According to the articles of agreement, payment for all shipments received from Russia will be made at once from the accumulated capital, none of which will leave Great Britain except for direct settlement of accounts rendered for wheat.

RUSSIAN POPULATION.

There were about 4,000,000 fewer people in Russia in 1920 than in 1914 according to figures published in the Russian Annuaire Statistique. The rural population was given as 110,853,734 out of a total of 131,546,045. A further subdivision of the population data indicates that there were more than 48,000,000 male farm workers and 52,000,000 female workers in certain provinces.

A census of population for cities was taken in March and April of this year but it did not purport to be a total population census. Eliminating Moscow and Petrograd the March census showed a 1.8 per cent decrease from 1920.

RURAL AND TOTAL POPULATION IN RUSSIA, 1920.

Government	Rural	Total
European Russia:		
Russia Proper <u>a</u>	57,258,385	66,485,972
Crimea	401,600	761,600
Ukraine	20,837,974	26,001,802
Northern Caucasia	5,590,969	6,850,846
Total European Russia	84,038,928	100,100,220
Asiatic Russia:		
Siberia	3,179,404	9,257,825
Kirghisie	4,662,036	5,058,555
Turkestan	6,130,400	7,201,551
Total Asiatic Russia	18,971,840	21,517,931
Other Soviet Republics:		
Daghestan	723,758	798,181
Azerbaijan	1,643,042	2,096,973
Armenia	1,081,465	1,214,391
Georgia	1,684,771	2,372,403
White Russia	1,231,698	1,634,223
Far East	1,378,292	1,311,725
Total Other Soviet Republic..	7,793,026	9,927,896
TOTAL ALL RUSSIA	110,853,734	131,546,045
R.S.F.S.R. (Russian Socialistic Federated, Soviet Republics)....	109,475,502	129,734,320

a Russia Proper should be interpreted here as "Autonomous republics, governments, and provinces."

Source: Russian Annuaire Statistique, 1918-20, Tome VIII, Copy 1, p.2.

TOTAL POPULATION OF RUSSIA, 1897, 1914, AND 1920.

Year	Population
Census, Feb. 9 , 1897 . .	104,059,277
Estimate, 1914 . .	135,599,015
Census, Aug. 28 , 1920 . .	131,546,045

Source: Russian Annuaire Statistique, 1918-20, Tome VIII, Copy 1, page 2.

FARM WORKERS IN SOVIET RUSSIA, 1920.
(For Provinces for which Data are available.)

Government	Men	Women
European Russia:		
Autonomous republics, gov- ernments, and provinces.. <u>a</u> :	30,393,957	32,673,655
N. Caucasia <u>b</u>	1,946,231	2,113,438
Crimea	136,471	180,669
Ukraine	9,655,830	11,182,144
Total	42,132,539	46,154,956
Asiatic Russia:		
Siberia	3,915,147	4,014,049
Kirghisie	2,069,487	1,995,217
Total	5,984,634	6,009,266
TOTAL	48,167,173	52,164,222

a Excluding the Don Republic.

b Excluding Daghestan.

Source: Russian Annuaire Statistique 1918-20, Tome VIII, Copy 1, page 278.

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF MOSCOW.
(Translated from the Moscow Izvestiya.)

The Province of Moscow, including the Kashira County recently attached to it, covers a territory of 17,390 square miles, with 3,597,498 inhabitants. In 1920 the area of the Province was 12,885 square miles, with 2,617,464 inhabitants. The rural population (as ascertained by the census of March 15, 1923, is 1,590,679 against 1,559,738 in 1920; the urban population numbers 463,945 against 355,868 in 1920. The population of the city of Moscow itself in 1920 was 1,027,336, while at present it is 1,542,874.

Earlier figures from the March 15 census, concerning soviet Russia as a whole, have appeared in Commerce Reports, May 7, page 397, and August 27, page 567.

Source: Commerce Reports, October 22, 1923.

FARMS IN SOVIET RUSSIA, 1920.

(For Provinces for which data are available.)

Government	Number
European Russia:	
Autonomous republics, governments, and provinces.. <u>a</u> :	11,240,253
Northern Caucasia <u>b</u>	694,595
Crimea	71,912
Total	12,006,765
Asiatic Russia:	
Siberia	1,434,184
Kirghisie	795,267
Total	2,229,451
TOTAL	14,236,216

a Excluding the Don Republic.

b Excluding Daghestan.

RUSSIAN LIVESTOCK IN 1913, 1920-22.

(Present Boundaries).

Live Stock.	European Russia.			
	1913.	Census 1920.	1921.	1922.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Cattle, total	30,736,000	27,540,000	---	27,747,000
cows	---	(16,216,000)	---	(15,610,000)
Swine	11,569,000	11,063,000	---	6,722,000
Sheep	42,400,000	33,320,000	---	32,476,000
Goats	1,163,000	689,000	---	758,000
Horses	22,437,000	16,966,000	---	14,351,000

Live Stock.	Asiatic Russia.			
	1913.	Census 1920.	1921.	a 1922.
Cattle, total	15,609,000	11,329,000	---	5,230,000
cows	---	(5,108,000)	---	---
Swine	2,037,000	2,761,000	---	936,000
Sheep	33,237,000	14,369,000	---	4,569,000
Goats	4,442,000	2,049,000	---	82,000
Horses	10,239,000	7,431,000	---	4,626,000

Live Stock.	European and Asiatic Russia.			
	1913.	Census 1920.	1921.	a 1922.
Cattle, total	45,345,000	38,869,000	38,132,000	32,977,000
cows	---	(21,326,000)	---	---
Swine	13,606,000	13,824,000	13,501,000	7,658,000
Sheep	75,636,000	47,689,000	47,157,000	37,045,000
Goats	5,604,000	2,733,000	---	840,000
Horses	32,676,000	24,397,000	23,670,000	18,977,000

a. Turkestan and Azerbaijan excluded. The number in these provinces according to the 1920 census was as follows:

	Turkestan.	Azerbaijan.	Total.
Cattle	1,428,951	613,765	2,043,000
Swine	88,340	14,022	102,000
Sheep	3,959,782	785,198	4,745,000
Goats	1,525,284	137,551	1,663,000
Horses	732,856	97,479	830,000

b. In addition there were 3,413,000 designated as "sheep and goats" in the Republik of Kirghisia.

RUSSIAN LIVESTOCK IN 1913, 1920-22,-CONT'D.

Sources: Year 1913 - Recueil de Donnees Statistiques et Economiques 1916, page 234; Census 1920 Annuaire Statistique 1921, Livraison premiere pages 254-55 published by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Year 1921, Report of the Central Statistical Bureau Tom IX, No. 1, page 62. Year 1922 Bulletin of the Central Bureau of Statistics, No. 74, May 31, 1923, pages 26 and 28.

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA, EXCLUDING UKRAINE IN 1922 AND 1923.

Live Stock.	1922.	1923.
	Number.	Number.
Cattle, total	20,215,000	21,795,000
Milk cows (included in above) ..	(12,055,000)	(11,948,000)
Sheep	23,463,000	25,917,000
Goats	722,000	1,021,000
Horses	10,241,000	10,366,000

Source: Economic Life, October 2, 1923, page 3.

SHEEP PRODUCTION IN RUSSIA.

For the purpose of development of mutton-wool sheep production the People's Land Commissariat is establishing sheep breeding stations in Stavropol, Voronezh, Samara, Saratov, Ekis and Dou governments. Each breeding station will have 500 ewes and 20 rams. The total number of sheep in all stations will amount to 3,000 ewes and 120 rams. In order to help the peasants in raising sheep the People's Land Commissariat will purchase 800 breeding rams of which 100 will be sold to Tver and Yaroslav governments and 700 heads of the wool-mutton grade (kind) to the remaining governments. The peasants will receive the rams on condition that they will keep a record of the rams and exclude from their herds all those not giving good results.

The People's Land Commissariat is also busily occupied endeavoring to introduce and develop sheep of fine-fleece in order to supply the Russian wool industry with good wool similar to that of the merino. At present two new sheep-raising experimental stations are being established.

Source: Economic Life, September 27, 1923, page 3.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF ROOT CROPS SEEDS IN RUSSIA.

In order to direct the attention and arouse interest of peasants in the cultivation of root crops, the People's Land Commissariat will distribute seed free.

The act was undertaken as a result of pressure on the part of peasant delegates at the Agricultural Exposition.

The following seed were appropriated:

181,000 pounds of fodder beets.
11,000 pounds of " carrots.
7,000 pounds of " turnips.

In view of the fact that the peasant does not realize the importance, and is not acquainted with raising of the named crops he is not eager to buy the seed, the People's Land Commissariat has announced that at every point of distribution specialists will be stationed who will give the peasant complete information in regards to the sowing, cultivating, and harvesting of root crops.

Source: Economic Life, September 13, page 3.

PRE-WAR PRODUCTION IN PRESENT DAY RUSSIA.

For the purpose of comparing recent agricultural statistics of Russian territory with pre-war estimates for the same area, there is given in the following table a calculation of the average acreage and production of crops during the years 1909-13. These estimates are based upon the best information available for the present boundaries of Russia including Ukraine and for the several governments or parts of governments now included in other countries. The territory excluded from former European Russia comprises Congress Poland and the governments of Bessarabia, Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, Kovno, Grodno, Vilno and parts of Vitgbsk, Minsk and Volhynia, which are now distributed among the republics of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Rumania, and Poland.

These calculations purport to be nothing more than rough preliminary estimates subject to revision as the division of production by changes in boundary lines become more accurately determined.

ACREAGE OF CROPS IN RUSSIA, 1909-13.

Crop.	Russia in Europe Old boundaries.	Ex-Russian territory now included in other countries.	European Russia including Ukraine, present territory.	Asiatic Russia.	All Russia including Ukraine, present territory.
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
Wheat	61,456	3,708	57,748	16,789	74,537
Rye	70,384	10,987	59,397	3,309	62,706
Barley	28,060	4,623	23,437	2,912	26,349
Oats	42,063	6,116	35,947	5,742	41,689
Millet	7,428	142	7,286	1,545	8,831
Buckwheat	5,129	569	4,560	269	4,829
Corn	3,923	1,892	2,031	1,215	3,246
Potatoes	11,004	4,075	6,929	445	7,374

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN RUSSIA, 1909-13.

Crop.	Russia in Europe, Old boundaries.	Ex-Russian territory now included in other countries.	European Russia in- cluding Ukraine, present territory.	Asiatic Russia.	All Russia including Ukraine, present territory.
	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels
Wheat	663,897	54,819	609,078	151,113	760,191
Rye	921,913	206,647	715,266	32,679	747,945
Barley	467,793	84,345	383,448	36,795	420,243
Oats	981,138	155,150	825,983	107,574	933,552
Millet	89,191	2,406	86,785	13,365	100,150
Buckwheat	52,915	6,361	46,554	2,113	48,667
Corn	70,222	33,830	36,392	15,793	52,135
Potatoes	1,252,377	531,458	721,219	35,296	755,515

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE, 1922.

Crop.	Acreage.				
	European Russia.	Asiatic Russia.	Total Russia excluding Ukraine.	Ukraine.	Russia and Ukraine.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.
Rye:					
Winter	34,564	1,323	35,892	9,724	45,616
Spring	194	321	515	---	515
Total rye	34,758	1,649	36,407	9,724	46,131
Wheat:					
Winter	4,079	32	4,111	4,336	8,447
Spring	5,456	5,788	11,244	2,692	13,936
Total wheat	9,535	5,820	15,355	7,028	22,383
Barley	3,483	454	3,942	4,020	7,962
Oats	12,969	2,044	15,013	3,230	18,293
Buckwheat	2,279	157	2,436	2,144	4,580
Millet	9,427	1,830	11,257	3,234	14,491
Maize	2,095	11	2,106	3,315	5,421
Potatoes	4,503	229	4,732	1,593	6,325

Crop.	Production.				
	European Russia.	Asiatic Russia.	Total Russia excluding Ukraine.	Ukraine.	Russia and Ukraine.
	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Bushels.
Rye:					
Winter	335,429	13,729	349,158	136,049	485,207
Spring	1,904	2,905	4,809	---	4,809
Total rye	337,333	16,634	353,967	136,049	490,016
Wheat:					
Winter	49,367	388	49,755	42,343	92,099
Spring	39,430	44,971	84,401	27,278	111,679
Total wheat	88,797	45,359	134,156	69,621	203,778
Barley	43,343	4,459	47,802	68,267	116,069
Oats	234,243	35,094	270,337	85,327	355,664
Buckwheat	16,028	1,346	17,374	22,755	40,130
Millet	58,845	12,546	71,391	33,789	105,180
Maize	30,329	25	30,354	37,098	67,452
Potatoes	479,883	21,855	501,738	215,239	716,977

Foreign Crops and Markets.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE, 1922 AND 1923.

Region	Area			
	1922	1923	Increase	Ratio of 1923 to 1922
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Consuming	25,021	26,473	1,458	106
Producing	50,811	62,309	11,498	123
Southeast	10,032	12,670	2,638	126
Total European Russia...	85,864	101,458	15,594	118
Kirghiz	4,946	5,035	89	102
Siberia	8,364	10,067	1,704	120
Total Asiatic Russia ...	13,310	15,102	1,793	113
Total Russia, exclusive of Ukraine	99,174	116,560	17,387	117
Ukraine	39,731	45,053	5,322	113
Russia and Ukraine	138,905	161,613	22,709	116
Region	Production			
	1922	1923	Increase + Decrease-	Ratio of 1923 to 1922
	Million lbs	Million lbs	Million lbs	Per cent
Consuming	17,551	16,142	-1,408	92
Producing	32,429	31,129	-1,300	96
Southeast	8,631	8,125	-506	94
Total European Russia ..	58,611	55,396	-3,214	95
Kirghiz	2,347	1,445	-903	61
Siberia	5,597	5,200	-397	93
Total Asiatic Russia ...	7,944	6,645	-1,300	84
Total Russia, exclusive of Ukraine	66,555	62,041	-4,514	93
Ukraine	34,199	37,521	+3,323	110
Russia and Ukraine	100,754	99,562	-1,192	99

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YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL GRAIN CROPS AND POTATOES IN RUSSIA, 1921
AND 1922.

Regions.	Rye.		Wheat.		Barley.
	Winter.	Spring.	Winter.	Spring.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
European Russia:					
1921	5.5	6.6	5.0	3.2	8.9
1922	11.4	11.5	14.3	8.5	14.7
Asiatic Russia:					
1921	9.4	9.1	4.1	7.0	8.4
1922	12.4	10.9	14.0	9.3	11.8
Total Russia, exclusive of Ukraine:					
1921	6.7	8.6	5.1	4.9	8.9
1922	11.5	11.0	14.3	8.9	14.3
Ukraine:					
1921	14.5	--	7.7	4.3	6.8
1922	16.6	--	11.6	12.1	20.2
Russia and Ukraine:					
1921	8.1	8.6	6.4	4.7	7.5
1922	12.7	11.1	13.0	9.5	17.3
Regions.	Oats.	Buck- wheat.	Millet.	Maize	Potatoes.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
European Russia:					
1921	12.4	6.5	5.2	13.5	114.3
1922	21.3	8.3	7.4	17.1	124.3
Asiatic Russia:					
1921	17.4	8.9	8.4	--	93.1
1922	21.2	10.3	8.2	3.2	114.3
Total Russia, exclusive of Ukraine:					
1921	13.3	6.7	5.6	13.6	113.2
1922	21.3	8.4	7.5	17.0	123.8
Ukraine:					
1921	21.8	13.6	13.4	15.0	154.1
1922	31.0	12.6	12.4	13.3	159.1
Russia and Ukraine:					
1921	14.5	10.0	7.2	14.3	125.5
1922	23.1	10.4	8.6	14.8	132.7

SUPPLIES COLLECTED BY THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMMISSARIAT DURING SEASONS 1920-21 AND 1921-22 AND UP TO JANUARY 1, 1923.

Products.	1920-21	1921-22.	August 1 to Dec. 31 1923.
	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.	1,000 Pounds.
Grass seed	-----	-----	13,831
Flax and Hemp	69,553	50,955	6,753
Vegetables	473,403	211,440	1,697
Dried fruit	21,126	3,178	7,150
Honey	5,236	1,950	36
Bacon	30,696	25,604	1,481
Fish	-----	-----	181
Wool	21,993	22,679	144
	1,000 Number.	1,000 Number.	1,000 Number.
Eggs	157,105	167,828	26
Hides	14,309	3,390	108

Source: Bulletin of the Central Statistical Bureau, No. 73, of April 1, 1923, page 41.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FLAX IN RUSSIA AND UKRAINE DURING 1922.

Region.	Acreage.	Production.	
		Seed.	Fibre.
	Acres.	Pounds	Pounds.
European Russia	1,635,000	6,281,000	380,309,000
Asiatic Russia	298,000	1,532,000	61,392,000
Ukraine	227,000	1,585,000	49,186,000
Russia and Ukraine	a 2,160,000	9,398,000	b 491,387,000

a. Of this area 1,774,000 acres were grown for fibre.

b. In addition to this amount 111,300,000 pounds of fibre were produced on small areas near peasants' homes in villages. No estimate of the area cultivated in this manner is available.

Source: Bulletin of Central Statistical Bureau, Moscow, May 31, 1923.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE, 1894-1915.

	Wheat		Rye	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels
Average:				
1895-1899	42,140	365,960	68,370	752,917
1900-1904	50,870	506,380	71,648	879,029
1905-1909	56,650	551,531	70,570	751,432
1910-1914	62,370	636,278	69,747	872,445
1894	39,711	355,286	68,301	726,224
1895	38,872	376,787	67,720	777,215
1896	41,635	365,043	69,643	767,413
1897	42,406	286,248	68,005	625,454
1898	42,481	408,092	67,650	714,064
1899	45,305	393,623	68,831	830,437
1900	47,503	395,760	71,294	903,926
1901	49,575	401,534	71,563	738,908
1902	50,699	560,614	71,685	894,443
1903	52,227	551,730	72,573	879,835
1904	54,344	622,257	71,324	977,982
1905	56,929	568,276	70,407	708,693
1906	58,581	450,965	72,554	638,676
1907	54,945	437,774	71,603	774,192
1908	55,735	459,162	68,693	753,633
1909	57,010	711,478	69,591	877,165
1910	62,597	699,412	68,814	843,703
1911	63,719	447,038	70,837	742,364
1912	61,882	623,761	70,796	1,010,937
1913	62,069	837,797	71,832	971,960
1914	61,583	573,584	66,407	793,094
1915	46,859	529,931	60,094	880,037

Source: Russia- Recueil de Donnees Statistiques et Economiques.

ASIATIC RUSSIA, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE, 1894 - 1915.

	Wheat		Rye	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels
Average:				
1895-1899...	4,179	49,930	2,511	24,645
1900-1904...	4,758	42,891	2,414	23,864
1905-1909...	10,782	115,309	2,898	31,288
1910-1914...	18,041	175,056	4,417	37,237
1894 a.....	1,891	36,850	1,707	18,704
1895 b.....	3,581	36,555	2,647	17,616
1896	4,234	47,456	2,615	22,148
1897 c.....	4,327	53,922	2,483	28,827
1898	4,457	51,197	2,424	23,436
1899	4,437	60,522	2,383	31,196
1900	4,510	27,823	2,800	16,207
1901	4,731	25,243	2,263	16,019
1902	4,013	45,755	2,249	24,577
1903	4,794	69,729	2,584	32,059
1904	4,583	44,495	2,763	30,457
1905	5,280	68,011	2,420	28,750
1906 d.....	9,372	92,556	2,563	28,929
1907	11,830	132,795	3,359	40,893
1908	12,551	138,535	3,092	31,414
1909	14,643	134,687	3,058	26,457
1910	14,962	136,830	2,902	31,432
1911	16,340	116,447	3,157	26,286
1912	17,041	177,736	3,325	39,850
1913	20,527	189,865	4,101	39,356
1914	21,936	254,324	8,603	48,579
1915	20,686	173,479	3,502	29,830

a Two Governments of Siberia only.

b Incomplete.

c Excludes Black Sea Provinces.

d Excludes Eastern Siberia.

Source: Russia - Recueil de Donnes Statistiques et Economiques.

Oct. 31, 1923.

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WHEAT AND RYE: NET EXPORTS FROM RUSSIA,
CALENDAR YEARS 1883 TO 1916.

YEAR	WHEAT	RYE
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1883 -	85,062,000	47,257,000
1884 -	70,630,000	49,332,000
1885 -	96,073,000	53,746,000
1886 -	57,592,000	46,675,000
1887 -	84,443,000	54,721,000
1888 -	132,296,000	74,289,000
1889 -	117,641,000	52,190,000
	:	:
1890 -	112,412,000	52,483,000
1891 -	109,252,000	46,296,000
1892 -	51,226,000	12,289,000
1893 -	96,677,000	25,603,000
1894 -	126,351,000	56,892,000
1895 -	146,219,000	63,099,000
1896 -	135,200,000	55,534,000
1897 -	131,390,000	52,616,000
1898 -	110,295,000	47,415,000
1899 -	67,542,000	45,375,000
	:	:
1900 -	73,957,000	70,823,000
1901 -	86,463,000	62,997,000
1902 -	114,412,000	74,231,000
1903 -	157,258,000	84,769,000
1904 -	172,334,000	51,124,000
1905 -	161,441,000	45,126,000
1906 -	136,812,000	48,119,000
1907 -	84,372,000	33,149,000
1908 -	47,893,000	18,371,000
1909 -	188,969,000	26,670,000
	:	:
1910 -	124,213,000	28,065,000
1911 -	142,874,000	40,756,000
1912 -	97,532,000	22,904,000
1913 -	125,625,000	25,401,000
1914 -	89,514,000	14,845,000
1915 -	3,506,000	13,330,000
1916 -	15,113,000	12,315,000
	:	:

SOURCE: 1883 to 1895 U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69, European Grain Trade, pages 47 and 48, 1906 to 1916 Report of Foreign Trade of Russia over European and Asiatic Frontiers (Annual).

NOTE: Includes wheat flour and rye flour.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO. 19.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT

There has been little change in wheat production estimates during the week. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has revised the estimate for England and Wales. The estimate is now 54,316,000 bushels compared with 62,492,000 bushels last year. The total of the estimates received to date from 33 countries, including the latest revisions, is 3,287,895,000 bushels compared with 2,948,378,000 bushels from the same countries last year.

No estimates have come from Denmark, but average crops are expected. Crops in Norway are below normal and threshing returns are not altogether satisfactory. Fall plantings in Prussia are reported by Commissioner Squire as above average condition on November 5.

RYE

No changes have been made in rye estimates during the week. Condition of fall sown rye in Prussia is above average.

BARLEY AND OATS

Small revisions have been made in the estimates for England and Wales. Totals received to date, however, are not greatly changed. The total of barley estimates received from 31 countries is 1,106,937,000 compared with 991,503,000 bushels last year for the same countries. The total of estimates for oats received from 27 countries is 3,539,832,000 compared with 3,069,732,000 for the same countries last year.

SUGAR BEETS

The present sugarbeet crop in Germany is 9,381,000 short tons according to a cablegram received on November 3 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This estimate compares with 11,895,624 short tons last year. The German Sugar Association estimates the beet production at 8,349,000 short tons. The same association estimates the production of sugar at 1,179,579 short tons compared with their estimate of 1,444,213 short tons last season.

POTATOES

The potato crop in Germany is now estimated at 1,156,300,000 bushels compared with 1,494,181,000 bushels last year. This estimate is a decrease of about 44,000,000 bushels from previous estimates received by this Department. Reports from Norway indicate an uneven crop and diseases are reported in some districts. Digging was well under way in Denmark during the first two weeks of October, but the crop was not very promising due to rainy weather.

COTTON

The Australian cotton crop for 1922-23 is estimated at about 25,000 bales in a telegram received November 3 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The Australian production for the previous season was estimated at about 3,000 bales. The increase is largely due to the expansion of the cotton area into new regions.

HOPS

The total production of hops in the United Kingdom is now estimated at 25,648,000 pounds compared with 33,712,000 pounds last year.

TRADE, PRODUCTION AND PRICE NOTES.

A grain elevator having a capacity of 10,000 tons is under construction at Burdeau, Algeria reports Consul Dow from Algiers. This is a result of a co-operative movement in wheat marketing. The report states that the Government of Algeria is subsidizing the elevator.

TRADE, PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES, -CONT'D.

The Hamburg grain market registered considerable interest in Manitoba and other wheats during the week ending Oct. 16, according to Mr. E. C. Squire, the special representative of the United States Department of Agriculture at Berlin. The demand, he states, is likely to continue for some time. All offers should be for "afloat parcels." Rye, on the other hand, was in poor demand because of Russian offers. These offers were for all positions, that is, spot Hamburg, afloat and for shipment. Since Oct. 1, 1923, Russia has exported 18,018,196 bus. of rye, 3,062,098 bus. of barley, 163,760 bus. of oats and 1,427 short tons of oil cakes. These shipments aggregated 584,252 short tons, 504,508 tons of which consisted of rye. The largest proportion of the shipments of rye went to Germany. Shipments were also made to Finland, Denmark, Holland, Lettland and England.

A Russo-German Egg Export Company with a capital of \$150,000 has been organized at Hamburg and Petrograd according to the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, Germany. The chief office is to be located in Petrograd. The new company will establish purchase departments in all egg centers of Russia. The two German firms constituting the new company have entered a contract to purchase not less than 400 wagonloads of eggs for the first year and 1000 wagons each during the remaining four years of the agreement.

The German Government has permitted the introduction of the Russian rouble on the German market according to the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, reporting under date of Oct. 16. It is as yet too early to note the results of this move, but large transactions in gold roubles are expected to take place if the Russians claim payment for their grain in gold roubles.

TRADE, PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES, -CONT'D.

Germany's total imports of wheat flour, rye and bacon were much greater for the calendar year 1922 and the first seven months of 1923 than the average for the prewar period 1909-13, while imports of wheat show a big decrease.

During the first seven months of 1923, Germany imported 13,000,000 bushels of wheat, or less than half the imports during the same period in 1922, while the imports of wheat flour were five times as great and rye more than six times as great. Bacon imports for the same period in 1923 increased 40 per cent, lard 50 per cent and cotton 30 per cent.

The United States contributed 76 per cent of the rye imported into Germany during the seven months ending July 31, 1923, 90 per cent during 1922, while before the war 90 per cent of the rye imported into Germany came from Russia.

The United States exported more bacon, hams, lard and tobacco to Germany during the nine months ending September 30, 1923, than during the same period in either 1921 or 1922 but less cotton, wheat and wheat flour.

RECENT MARKET TENDENCIES IN GERMANY.

Germany's demand for American pork products has been a broad and increasing one throughout 1923. Lard has continued to be, as in the past, by far the most important single item in the trade, and is responsible for much of the increase in total trade in this class of products. Bacon, hams, and shoulders were imported in negligible quantities in former years, but in the past three years, and especially in 1923 have been imported in increasing amounts from foreign countries. This is particularly true with respect to the United States.

This demand for pork products, as yet shows no signs of diminishing, although German hog production has been on the increase throughout the year. The latter tendency is perhaps of too recent origin, to be reflected, as yet, in the general demand. At the same time, farmers are reported to be holding their livestock on the farm in preference to accepting currency, although prices are high. More livestock eventually will come to market, but there are no indications of any important movement in that direction as an immediate prospect.

The demand is good for the fodder grains, barley and oats, and for rye, according to latest reports from the American Agricultural Commission in Berlin. While prices are high, pig breeders are purchasing fodder grains in larger quantities, and the decision to retain bread cards after October 15th has resulted in an increased and active demand for rye. American flour is reported to be lower in prices than German made flour, but there has nevertheless been no great demand for it, although the cessation of passive resistance in the Ruhr has brought increased inquiries from that region.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY AND OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING
1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease	Increase.
WHEAT.	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Estimates previously received: and unrevised, 32 countries:	2,835,886	3,233,079		12.0
Estimates recently received: England and Wales	62,492	54,316	12.3	
Total 33 Countries Re- porting	2,948,378	3,287,395		11.5
RYE.				
Estimates previously received: and unrevised, 26 countries:	813,192	944,019		15.4
BARLEY.				
Estimates previously received: and unrevised, 30 countries:	946,833	1,055,220		12.5
Estimates recently received: England and Wales	44,620	42,717	6.5	
Total 31 Countries Re- porting	991,503	1,106,937		11.6
OATS.				
Estimates previously received: and unrevised, 26 countries:	2,982,117	3,446,954		15.6
Estimates recently received: England and Wales	87,615	92,398		6.0
Total 27 Countries Re- porting	3,069,732	3,539,352		15.3

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, AND
SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN
TRANSIT, JULY TO OCT. 1922 AND 1923 AND OCT. 15 TO NOV. 3, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	July to October		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending: Oct. 20	Week ending: Oct. 27	Week ending: Nov. 3
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports from the U.S:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley	Bu.	11,215	7,620	375	416	305
Corn	"	46,171	3,501	38	116	95
Oats	"	13,365	829	87	50	64
Rye	"	20,726	8,093	4	199	109
Wheat	"	92,951	51,714	1,724	3,225	1,574
Wheat flour ..	Bbls	4,901	5,707	432	478	350
In transit shipments: from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	13,886	19,189	949	845	1,354
Wheat flour ..	Bbls	616	754	4	1	3
(1) Exports from Canada:		July to September				
Wheat	Bu.	30,307	29,383			
Wheat flour ..	Bbls	1,775	1,838			
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat	Bu.	28,119	27,842			
Corn	"	22,767	39,866			
Exports from British India:						
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	1,425	8,772			
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	7,776	11,271			

(1) Includes "In transit shipments from Canada."

SOURCE; Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro- Pecuaria, and International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

Temperature during September was on the whole cool in Lower Egypt according to a market report from the Alexandria General Produce Association dated October 5. There were some mists during the early part of the month and a few heavy dews which caused some damage. Temperature was favorable during the month in Upper Egypt and Fayoum. Pink worm and boll worm caused damage in Lower Egypt but no new attacks were reported in other sections. First picking was finished in almost all sections of Upper Egypt and Fayoum, results showing a better yield than last year. It is stated that the second picking will give varying results as many of the second crop bolls were picked with the first crop. Ginning yield was irregular and inferior to last year. In Lower Egypt first picking was general and about 15 days late at the time the report was issued. Results varied according to districts but in general the yield appeared to be lower than last year. Prospects for second picking were not satisfactory and results were greatly dependent on October weather. Ginning yield of Sakellarides up to the date of the report was superior to last year.

COTTON CULTIVATION ENCOURAGED IN ARGENTINA.

Cultivation of cotton is the subject of vigorous propaganda which is being spread throughout Argentina by its Ministry of Agriculture states a Consular Report from Buenos Aires, dated September 10, 1923. It is pointed out that Argentina has large tracts of land still uncultivated which are especially suitable for cotton growing. Immigration, which will furnish the labor supply, is increasing. It is reported that in some sections of the country much enthusiasm has been aroused in favor of cotton cultivation and that many applications have been sent in for cotton seed which the Ministry of Agriculture is offering gratis for planting of small areas.

COTTON AREA INCREASED IN RUSSIA.

Area sown to cotton appears to have been increased in Trans-Caucasia and Khiva according to a report, based on unofficial information, from American Minister F. W. B. Coleman at Riga dated September 13. Turkestan seems to offer little promise of development in cotton cultivation owing to general discontent, poverty and the depravations of "Basmachi" (Mohammedan irregulars under Turkish leadership), states the report.

The main cotton growing area in Trans-Caucasia is Azerbaijan where, up to the war, 63 per cent of the total area was devoted to cotton. Since the war the Soviet authorities have tried to revive cotton growing in Azerbaijan but without success until 1923 as the peasant was not sure of being able to sell his cotton. To assure the peasants of support in the enterprise the Soviet authorities worked out a plan, according to which the peasants were given a certain amount of money for each dessiatine planted and was guaranteed a price of four gold roubles for each pood of cotton produced. As a consequence 35,000 acres were planted to cotton in Azerbaijan. Added to this area there were 11,000 acres planted in Armenia, 1,000 acres in Georgia, and 13,000

COTTON AREA INCREASED IN RUSSIA, -CONT'D.

acres planted by the Supreme Cotton Committee in Azerbaijan totaling for Trans-Caucasia an area which is about one-sixth of the area cultivated for cotton in 1914. It is expected that the crop will yield about 22,000 bales of 478 pounds net which is about 12 per cent of the crop expected for Turkestan, Bokhara and Khiva.

Future possibilities for cotton growing are more encouraging in Trans-Caucasia than in Turkestan. About 1,200,000 acres could be utilized in Azerbaijan, as compared with 53,000 acres for this year provided the irrigation system can be restored.

GERMANY, ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1913, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

(Present Territory for all periods reported).

Crops.	1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	: 1,000 Acres:	: 1,000 Acres:	: 1,000 Acres:	: 1,000 Acres:
Wheat	4,143	3,561	3,396	3,653
Rye	12,995	10,539	10,236	10,785
Barley (summer)	3,413	2,808	2,846	2,947
Oats	9,698	7,814	7,912	8,262
Spelt	672	372	313	317
Potatoes	6,924	6,541	6,725	<u>a</u> 6,735
Sugar beets	---	962	1,031	970
Fodder beets	---	1,823	1,939	---
Clover	4,230	4,944	4,677	---
Alfalfa	521	622	662	---
Irrigated meadows	1,045	813	784	---
Other meadows	11,978	12,667	12,712	---
All meadows	13,023	13,480	13,496	---

a. International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Cablegram September 17, 1923.

Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik No. 18, Second Part, September 1923, page 555, Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik, des Deutschen Reichs, Part One pages 7 to 13.

GERMANY, PRODUCTION OF CROPS 1913, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

(Present Territory for all periods reported).

Crops.	1913.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	:1,000 Bushels:	:1,000 Bushels:	:1,000 Bushels:	:1,000 Bushels
Wheat	148,556	107,798	69,725	103,604
Rye	398,868	267,648	209,519	282,452
Barley (summer)...	139,635	89,056	73,013	99,162
Oats	593,769	344,812	284,567	411,676
Spelt	24,129	11,419	7,056	9,352
Potatoes	1,617,396	960,889	1,494,181	a 1,200,000
	: 1,000 Short	: 1,000 Short	: 1,000 Short	: 1,000 Short
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sugar beets	---	8,796	11,896	---
Fodder beets	---	19,645	27,287	---
Clover	10,618	7,865	7,746	---
Alfalfa	1,523	1,265	1,639	---
Irrigated meadows.	2,563	1,400	1,510	---
Other meadows	25,936	17,556	19,699	---
All meadows	28,499	18,957	21,209	---

a. International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Cablegram, September 17, 1923.

Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik No. 18, Second Part, September 1923, page 555, and Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Part One 1923, pages 7 to 13.

GERMAN POPULATION.

German population increased nearly 2½ million in the period 1910 to 1919. Population of that territory which is now present day Germany was 60,855,276 in 1919 compared with 58,452,866 in 1910. Consequently the figures here represented are not affected by changes in boundaries since 1910. The area of the German Republic is 182,273 square miles and the average density of population therefore is 333 persons per square mile.

The area of the Ruhr territory including that occupied since January 1923 is 1,247 square miles which had a total population in 1910 of 3,929,212 people. This gives an average density of population of 3,150 per square mile in 1919. Population data later than 1919 are not yet available.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC (BOUNDARIES OF 1923.) a

Region	Square Miles	Population as of Dec. 1, 1910	Population as of Oct. 8, 1919.
Eastern:			
East Prussia	14,873	2,147,309	2,227,826
West Prussia)			
Posen)	2,982	310,114	324,796
Pommerania	11,661	1,718,934	1,789,216
Brandenburg excl. Berlin	15,072	2,434,223	2,445,627
Berlin (Gross-Berlin)	337	3,729,650	3,803,770
Upper Silesia	3,758	1,269,511	1,302,206
Lower Silesia	10,269	2,991,733	2,988,613
Northern:			
Hannover	14,896	2,951,785	3,027,799
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	106,442	106,394
Mecklenburg Schwerin	5,068	639,958	657,330
Schleswig-Holstein	5,802	1,454,656	1,462,668
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	46,652	46,357
Oldenburg	2,482	483,042	517,765
Brunswick	1,418	494,339	480,599
Hamburg	160	1,014,664	1,050,359
Bremen	99	299,526	311,266
Lubeck	115	116,599	120,568
South Central:			
Province Saxony	9,757	3,089,275	3,129,193
Kingdom Saxony	5,789	4,806,661	4,663,298
Anhalt	888	331,128	331,258
Thuringia excl. Coburg	4,542	1,510,538	1,508,025
Western:			
Westphalia	7,809	4,106,968	4,469,601
Rhine Province excl. Saar ...	9,453	6,507,153	6,787,802
Ober-Hesse	1,270	309,233	322,160
Hesse-Nassau	6,063	2,221,021	2,273,502
Waldeck	408	52,358	55,999
Lippe	469	150,937	154,318
Southwestern:			
Hesse excl. Ober-Hesse	1,699	972,818	968,828
Baden	5,819	2,142,833	2,208,503
Wurttemberg	7,532	2,437,574	2,518,773
Hohenzollern	441	71,011	70,751
Pfalz excl. Saar	2,119	856,139	785,325
Bavaria excl. Pfalz incl. Coburg	27,217	6,025,024	6,269,010
Total Germany excl. Saar	181,529	57,799,808	59,179,505

Foreign Crops and Markets.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC (BOUNDARIES OF 1923), CONT'D. a

Region	Square Miles	Population as of Dec. 1, 1910.	Population as of Oct. 8, 1919.
Saar -			
In Rhine Province	574	572,112	589,773
In Bavaria	170	80,946	85,998
Total German Republic	182,273	58,452,866	60,855,276
Ruhr Territory including that occupied since Jan. 1923: and military occupation.			
In Westphalia	554		1,914,782
In Rhine Province	693		2,014,430
Total actually occupied ..	1,247		3,929,212
Total of Kreise in Ruhr occupied entirely or in part:	2,229		4,433,648
Berlin:			
Former boundaries	24	2,071,257	1,902,509
Present boundaries	337	3,729,650	3,803,770

a Due to the fact that the boundaries are not yet definitely settled, these figures are subject to change.

Sources: Area: Statistisches Reichsamt; Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsch Reich, 1921-22, page 1.

Population: Prepared in the German "Statistisches Reichsamt," (Herr Schmelke) Oct. 3, 1923, using the Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1921-22, page 1, as basis, with corrections for Prussia according to the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für Preussen," Band 19, page 12.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

POPULATION OF GERMANY WHOLLY ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BY STATES,
1907.
(Old German Territory)

State	Agriculture and Forestry.
Prussia	5,876,841
Bavaria	1,707,818
Saxony	261,902
Wurttemberg	506,061
Baden	426,796
Thuringia	190,332
Hesse	163,387
Mecklenburg - Schwerin	129,075
Mecklenburg - Strelitz	21,860
Oldenburg	82,035
Brunswick	68,356
Anhalt	38,919
Waldeck	15,660
Schaumburg-Lippe	6,506
Lippe	23,645
Lubeck	4,341
Bremen	8,681
Hamburg	11,876
Alsace-Lorraine	339,166
Total	9,833,257

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch fur das Deutsche Reich, 1921/22, page 14.

RURAL POPULATION IN THE NEW GERMAN AREA. (Census 1919.)

Classification of communities.	Number of places	Number of inhabitants
Villages with less than 100 inhabitants.	13,700	800,000
" " 100 - 500	33,600	3,400,000
" " 500 - 1,000	10,300	7,100,000
" " 1,000 - 2,000	3,700	6,800,000
" " 2,000 - 5,000	2,200	6,800,000
Total Rural	63,500	29,900,000
Total Urban	1,058	30,900,000

LIVESTOCK IN GERMANY.

All classes of livestock in Germany decreased during the year 1922 according to the estimates made as of December 1, 1922.

The decrease in hogs was largest and amounted to more than 1 million head. Reports from Prussia as of June 1, 1923 indicated that the hog population is increasing this year. Prussia had 65 per cent of all the hogs in Germany on December 1, 1922. Mules and asses, though never large in numbers have increased since the war.

GERMAN LIVESTOCK 1913, 1921 AND 1922.

^a
(Present boundaries).

Livestock.	December 1, 1913.	December 1, 1921.	December 1, 1922.
Cattle, total	13,475,804	16,790,699	16,309,474
milk cows	--	(8,247,061)	(8,139,828)
Swine	22,534,407	15,817,819	14,682,622
Sheep	4,987,830	5,891,029	5,566,086
Goats	3,164,250	4,295,548	4,135,950
Horses	3,807,057	3,665,982	3,647,977
Mules	1,553	27,315	26,193
Asses	8,839	5,633	5,226

^a Not including the Saar Basin

Source: Wirtschaft and Statistik, February 1 and II, 1923, page 78.

GERMAN POULTRY AND BEE-HIVES 1913, 1921 AND 1922.

^a
(Present boundaries).

Poultry.	December 1, 1913.	December 1, 1921.	December 1, 1922.
Geese	--	5,578,800	5,285,440
Ducks	--	2,016,100	1,678,844
Chickens	--	60,165,530	58,020,403
Total	71,879,656	67,760,430	65,084,687
Bee-hives	2,301,594	1,930,362	1,829,092

^a Not including the Saar Basin

Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik February I and II, 1923, page 78.

PRUSSIAN PIG CENSUS 1923.

	June 1, 1922.	June 1, 1923.
Number of households raising pigs	2,756,770	2,819,549
Farrows of less than 8 weeks	1,804,947	2,244,545
Young pigs of less than 6 months ..	4,514,676	4,638,165
Boars of less than 1 year	26,793	31,045
Brood sows of less than 1 year	339,989	418,937
All other pigs	1,276,396	1,133,093
Boars of 1 year and over	26,761	28,020
Brood sows of 1 year and over	560,383	625,013
All other pigs of 1 year and over ..	133,991	141,902
Grand Total	^a 8,683,936	9,460,720

^a According to the December 1, 1922 estimate the number of pigs in Prussia had increased to 9,580,631, which was 65.3 per cent of the total number reported in Germany at that date.

Source: Letter from the Representative of the United States Department of Agriculture at Berlin.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS BY PROVINCES IN GERMANY FOR 1921 AND 1922.

Province and Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Sugar- beets.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Short Tons
Prussia:						
1921.....	62,163	194,814	44,960	228,093	680,254	6,689
1922.....	43,026	121,487	38,879	187,596	1,055,039	9,167
Bavaria:						
1921.....	18,378	27,970	23,820	41,724	94,911	233
1922.....	11,213	20,537	17,337	28,992	163,606	359
Saxony:						
1921.....	6,186	12,847	1,862	20,871	43,831	141
1922.....	4,193	10,502	1,591	16,452	54,927	161
Württemberg:						
1921.....	5,115	1,681	6,131	9,637	26,621	103
1922.....	2,842	1,297	4,745	7,228	31,999	179
Baden:						
1921.....	2,935	2,615	3,048	5,108	27,182	50
1922.....	1,625	1,847	2,097	3,718	41,477	76
Thuringen:						
1921.....	3,992	4,337	3,034	8,178	19,224	187
1922.....	2,399	2,860	2,624	6,676	31,232	204
Hessen:						
1921.....	2,196	3,457	2,205	4,045	12,745	166
1922.....	1,143	2,364	2,681	3,862	35,454	378
Oldenburg:						
1921.....	348	2,208	235	2,918	5,875	<u>a</u> 246
1922.....	258	2,252	290	2,713	10,341	<u>a</u> 255

a. Includes only the District of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

Source: Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, 1923 and 1922.

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS BY PROVINCES IN GERMANY FOR 1921-1922.

Province and Year.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Sugar beets.
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
Prussia:						
1921.....	1,938	7,655	1,344	5,065	4,383	729
1922.....	1,349	7,511	1,338	5,199	4,503	782
Bavaria:						
1921.....	716	1,179	784	1,106	842	33
1922.....	674	1,087	740	1,038	889	32
Saxony:						
1921.....	171	431	53	375	263	15
1922.....	161	412	53	380	260	16
Wurtemberg:						
1921.....	199	73	213	257	186	11
1922.....	199	73	225	258	194	15
Baden:						
1921.....	119	110	115	155	219	6
1922.....	122	112	121	152	218	6
Thuringen:						
1921.....	144	182	97	193	155	18
1922.....	128	165	103	202	157	20
Hessen:						
1921.....	74	146	87	109	141	24
1922.....	59	138	89	112	141	27
Oldenburg:						
1921.....	13	113	10	77	38	<u>a</u> 29
1922.....	11	107	12	78	41	<u>a</u> 34

a. Includes only the District of Mecklenburg Schwerig.

Source: Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs 1923 and 1922.

GERMANY, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE, 1873 TO 1923.

Year.	Wheat.		Rye.	
	Acreage.	Production.	Acreage.	Production.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1879-1883.....	4,771	85,383	14,399	220,775
1884-1888.....	4,746	96,438	14,408	230,732
1889-1893.....	4,854	103,653	14,229	250,253
1894-1898.....	4,808	123,450	14,743	329,152
1899-1903.....	4,629	129,652	14,730	352,639
1904-1908.....	4,651	137,357	15,077	392,010
1909-1913.....	4,768	152,119	15,387	445,222
1914-1918.....	4,268	115,058	14,829	342,722
1919-1923.....	3,446	88,737	10,626	239,102
1878.....	4,482	95,797	14,665	272,412
1879.....	5,631	83,727	13,745	218,981
1880.....	4,485	86,461	14,630	195,709
1881.....	4,491	75,896	14,612	215,214
1882.....	4,501	94,142	14,646	252,514
1883.....	4,747	86,689	14,361	221,458
1884.....	4,742	91,384	14,409	215,370
1885.....	4,729	95,827	14,398	230,013
1886.....	4,736	97,973	14,428	239,862
1887.....	4,744	104,013	14,436	250,999
1888.....	4,777	92,992	14,367	217,418
1889.....	4,834	87,170	14,336	211,147
1890.....	4,844	104,017	14,382	231,014
1891.....	4,659	85,750	13,540	188,289
1892.....	4,882	116,215	14,032	268,792
1893.....	5,051	125,112	14,856	352,024
1894.....	4,894	122,589	14,936	328,447
1895.....	4,771	116,544	14,563	304,113
1896.....	4,761	125,660	14,782	335,967
1897.....	4,746	119,902	14,744	321,656
1898.....	4,866	132,556	14,691	355,577
1899.....	4,983	141,368	14,507	341,547
1900.....	5,063	141,137	14,715	336,621
1901.....	3,908	91,816	14,562	321,346
1902.....	4,725	143,314	15,208	373,764
1903.....	4,466	130,625	14,858	389,919
1904.....	4,738	139,802	15,071	396,071
1905.....	4,762	135,946	15,186	378,200
1906.....	4,784	144,753	15,077	378,945
1907.....	4,316	127,842	14,931	384,346
1908.....	4,657	138,440	15,122	422,688
1909.....	4,525	137,999	15,149	446,763

GERMANY, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE, 1878 TO 1923,--CONT'D.

Year.	Wheat.		Rye.	
	Acreage.	Production.	Acreage.	Production.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Bushels
1910	4,801	141,884	15,288	413,802
1911	4,878	149,411	15,161	427,776
1912	4,759	160,224	15,489	456,600
1913	4,878	171,075	15,849	481,169
1914	4,932	145,944	15,565	410,478
1915	4,950	141,676	15,843	360,310
1916	4,159	113,393	14,823	351,826
1917	3,751	83,945	13,715	275,696
1918	3,547	90,330	14,200	315,301
1919	3,209	79,701	18,880	240,161
1920	3,413	82,858	10,688	195,729
1921	3,561	107,798	10,539	267,648
1922	3,396	69,725	10,236	209,519
1923	3,653	103,604	10,785	282,452

Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik No. 18, Second part of September 1923, page 555 and Statistisches Jahrbuch 1881 to 1921.

WHEAT FLOUR: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY BY MONTHS
JANUARY 1922 TO JULY 1923.

Months:	Wheat:Flour	
	1922	1923
	Barrels	Barrels
January	3,400	35,000
February	5,000	18,400
March	14,400	52,500
April	21,700	88,600
May	21,300	102,100
June	10,700	58,900
July	31,400	194,900
Total 7 months	107,900	550,400
August	33,500	
September	21,400	
October	28,000	
November	40,200	
December	24,500	
Total	255,500	550,400

Source: Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.

WHEAT, WHEAT FLOUR, AND BARLEY: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY BY COUNTRIES, AVE. 1909-13, 1922, JAN. - JULY, 1923.

	Countries from which imported	Ave. 1909 - 13	1922	1923 Jan. to July
		Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
WHEAT	Rumania	6,478,000:	(1)	4,000
	Russia	36,182,000:	(1)	(1)
	British India	1,822,000:	(2)	(1)
	Australia	3,719,000:	(1)	(2)
	Argentina	17,845,000:	17,922,000:	4,737,000
	Canada	5,097,000:	2,346,000:	191,000
	United States	16,377,000:	26,546,000:	6,774,000
	Other Countries	1,462,000:	4,353,000:	846,000
	Total.....	88,982,000:	51,167,000:	12,552,000
		Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
WHEAT FLOUR	Austria Hungary	60,000:	(1)	(1)
	Belgium	28,000:	(1)	1,000
	France	(1)	(1)	50,000
	Netherlands	(1)	36,000:	53,000
	Argentina	(1)	13,000:	9,000
	United States	49,000:	107,000:	384,000
	Other Countries	35,000:	100,000:	53,000
	Total.....	172,000:	256,000:	550,000
		Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
BARLEY	Austria	:	(1)	62,000
	Austria Hungary	6,217,000:	:	:
	Czechoslovakia	:	2,559,000:	588,000
	Denmark	1,280,000:	271,000:	51,000
	Hungary	:	(1)	61,000
	Rumania	3,811,000:	4,251,000:	3,523,000
	Russia	122,310,000:	(1)	(1)
	Morocco	993,000:	315,000:	(2)
	Argentina	273,000:	590,000:	208,000
	United States	1,832,000:	2,052,000:	854,000
	Other Countries	4,572,000:	2,226,000:	714,000
	Total.....	141,593,000:	12,264,000:	6,061,000

Notes: (1) If any, included in "Other Countries".

(2) Less than 500

Source: Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Auswärtigen Handel and, Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, Dec. 1922 and July 1923.

WHEAT AND RYE: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, BY MONTHS, JAN., 1922 TO JULY, 1923.

Month:	Wheat		Rye	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1922 -				
January.....	3,064,000	2,052,000	101,000	7,564,000
February.....	703,000	1,942,000	105,000	2,989,000
March.....	396,000	1,814,000	75,000	3,508,000
April.....	4,780,000	2,661,000	144,000	3,086,000
May.....	7,579,000	2,042,000	353,000	2,375,000
June.....	6,206,000	1,518,000	953,000	3,695,000
July.....	6,117,000	723,000	2,231,000	2,943,000
7 Months Total:	28,845,000		3,972,000	
August.....	4,333,000		1,708,000	
September....	6,995,000		1,794,000	
October.....	6,877,000		4,875,000	
November.....	2,449,000		5,149,000	
December.....	1,668,000		3,744,000	
Total....	51,167,000	12,552,000	21,242,000	26,160,000

BARLEY AND OATS: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, BY MONTHS, JAN., 1922 TO JULY, 1923.

Month:	Barley		Oats	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
January.....	497,000	1,022,000	17,000	852,000
February.....	400,000	487,000	29,000	204,000
March.....	417,000	1,032,000	39,000	185,000
April.....	972,000	1,150,000	114,000	280,000
May.....	864,000	678,000	262,000	233,000
June.....	765,000	410,000	466,000	60,000
July.....	1,400,000	1,282,000	510,000	41,000
7 Months Total:	5,315,000		1,437,000	
August.....	1,131,000		812,000	
September.....	796,000		352,000	
October.....	1,187,000		897,000	
November.....	2,328,000		1,601,000	
December.....	1,507,000		1,141,000	
Total....	12,264,000	6,061,000	6,240,000	1,855,000

SOURCE: Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands.

CORN, OATS, AND RYE: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY BY COUNTRIES, AVE. 1909-13, 1922
JAN.-JULY, 1923.

	Countries from which imported	Ave. 1909-13	1922	1923 Jan. to July
		Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
CORN	Austria Hungary	176,000	(1)	(2) 47,000
	Rumania	4,490,000	278,000	74,000
	Russia	6,193,000	(1)	(1)
	Argentina	13,301,000	2,891,000	2,292,000
	Canada	(1)	2,430,000	74,000
	United States	5,081,000	35,069,000	5,749,000
	Other Countries	2,919,000	2,063,000	616,000
	Total.....	32,160,000	42,731,000	8,852,000
OATS	Rumania	1,654,000	396,000	442,000
	Russia	27,266,000	(1)	(1)
	Argentina	7,105,000	328,000	323,000
	United States	1,847,000	4,428,000	810,000
	Other Countries	501,000	1,088,000	280,000
	Total.....	38,373,000	6,240,000	1,855,000
RYE	Rumania	1,040,000	(1)	(1)
	Russia	13,699,000	(1)	(1)
	Argentina	142,000	331,000	416,000
	Canada	(1)	1,566,000	345,000
	United States	198,000	19,080,000	20,009,000
	Other Countries	248,000	265,000	5,390,000
	Total.....	15,327,000	21,242,000	26,160,000

Source: Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, Dec. 1922 and July 1923 and 1909-13 - Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Auswärtigen Handel

Notes: (1) If any, included in "Other Countries".

(2) Austria only

MEATS: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY BY COUNTRIES, AVE. 1909-13, 1922,
JAN-JULY, 1923.

	Countries from which imported	Ave. 1909-13	1922	1923 Jan. to July
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
BACON	Belgium	277,000:	(1)	(1)
	Denmark	251,000:	(1)	(1)
	Netherlands	175,000:	838,000:	2,011,000
	United States	1,557,000:	54,796,000:	40,163,000
	Other Countries	495,000:	1,290,000:	388,000
	Total.....	2,755,000:	56,924,000:	42,562,000
HAMS CURED:	Austria Hungary	936,000:	(1)	(1)
	Denmark	140,000:	(1)	(1)
	Netherlands	323,000:	294,000:	15,000
	United States	(1)	950,000:	96,000
	Other Countries	160,000:	95,000:	27,000
	Total.....	1,609,000:	1,339,000:	138,000
LARD	Denmark	5,981,000:	(1)	7,220,000
	Netherlands	2,480,000:	9,391,000:	10,124,000
	United States	192,184,000:	126,306,000:	133,620,000
	Other Countries	3,151,000:	8,304,000:	1,280,000
	Total.....	203,796,000:	144,001,000:	152,244,000
BEEF, FRESH:	Denmark	25,903,000:	(1)	544,000
	Netherlands	13,726,000:	(1)	237,000
	Sweden	4,249,000:	(1)	(1)
	Argentina	(1)	10,845,000:	(1)
	Brazil	(1)	10,501,000:	(1)
	Australia	(2) 410,000:	10,414,000:	(1)
	United States	(1)	12,279,000:	(1)
	Other Countries	5,350,000:	14,876,000:	338,000
	Total.....	49,638,000:	58,916,000:	1,119,000

Source: Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Auswärtigen Handel and, Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, Dec. 1922 and July 1923.

Notes: (1) If any, included in "Other Countries".

(2) Two year average.

**BACON AND HAMS; IMPORTS INTO GERMANY BY MONTHS
JANUARY, 1922 TO JULY 1923.**

Month:	Bacon		Hams	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
January	2,280,000	1,939,000	244,000	---
February	3,643,000	3,279,000	125,000	---
March	4,755,000	4,574,000	13,000	21,000
April	3,213,000	5,102,000	278,000	34,000
May	3,698,000	6,214,000	94,000	19,000
June	5,318,000	10,041,000	204,000	49,000
July	5,972,000	11,415,000	175,000	15,000
7 Months Total.	29,879,000		1,133,000	
August	8,079,000		39,000	
September	5,465,000		43,000	
October	7,953,000		38,000	
November	3,927,000		28,000	
December	1,621,000		58,000	
Total	56,924,000	42,562,000	1,339,000	138,000

**LARD AND COTTON: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY BY MONTHS
JANUARY 1922 TO JULY 1923.**

Month:	Lard		Cotton	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Bales.	Bales.
January	12,238,000	10,025,000	113,400	140,800
February	14,389,000	18,323,000	80,300	99,600
March	23,079,000	31,756,000	122,600	58,300
April	17,194,000	35,781,000	136,200	98,000
May	10,819,000	24,178,000	141,100	81,900
June	10,639,000	21,415,000	118,800	65,900
July	13,938,000	10,766,000	138,200	84,600
7 Months Total.	102,406,000		850,600	
August	11,962,000		114,900	
September	9,787,000		79,900	
October	9,113,000		67,100	
November	5,709,000		113,000	
December	4,324,000		139,100	
Total	144,001,000	152,244,000	1,364,900	629,100

Source: Auswartigen Handel Deutschlands.

COTTON AND TOBACCO: IMPORTS INTO GERMANY BY COUNTRIES, AVE. 1909-13, 1922
JAN.-JULY, 1923.

	Countries from which imported	Ave. 1909 - 13	1922	1923 Jan. to July
		Bales of 478 lbs.	Bales of 478 lbs.	Bales of 478 lbs.
COTTON (UNMANUFACTURED) INCLUDING LINTERS:	Egypt	186,500:	39,400:	22,200
	British India	305,900:	223,700:	120,100
	China	15,000:	6,200:	10,500
	Dutch East Indies	5,900:	2,100:	700
	Brazil	1,800:	10,700:	1,600
	Peru	2,600:	5,100:	2,100
	Haiti	1,000:	1,400:	2,300
	United States	1,722,200:	1,055,500:	457,200
	Other Countries	17,600:	20,800:	12,400
	Total.....	2,258,500:	1,364,900:	629,100
(TOBACCO (UNMANUFACTURED)		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
	Bulgaria	255,000:	9,193,000:	3,380,000
	Greece	1,816,000:	20,335,000:	6,832,000
	Turkey	15,230,000:	18,394,000:	6,520,000
	China	1,183,000:	2,896,000:	1,575,000
	Dutch East Indies	77,193,000:	71,356,000:	24,696,000
	Brazil	20,595,000:	14,526,000:	6,217,000
	Colombia	7,399,000:	1,614,000:	426,000
	Dominican Republic:	14,209,000:	5,722,000:	2,675,000
	Paraguay	794,000:	546,000:	90,000
***	United States	19,265,000:	15,980,000:	11,723,000
	Other Countries	10,491,000:	6,769,000:	3,452,000
	Total.....	163,435,000:	167,331,000:	67,636,000

Source: Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Auswärtigen Handel and, Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands, Dec. 1922 and July 1923.

(1) WHEAT AND (2) RYE: NET IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, CALENDAR YEARS,
1883 TO 1913 AND 1920 TO 1922.

Year	Wheat	Rye
	Bushels	Bushels
1883	20,619,000	30,113,000
1884	26,394,000	37,607,000
1885	20,516,000	30,143,000
1886	9,737,000	22,128,000
1887	20,004,000	25,015,000
1888	12,443,000	25,611,000
1889	18,964,000	41,696,000
1890	24,706,000	34,636,000
1891	33,253,000	33,169,000
1892	47,619,000	21,562,000
1893	25,837,000	8,818,000
1894	39,486,000	23,775,000
1895	46,601,000	36,566,000
1896	57,963,000	39,067,000
1897	36,612,000	21,974,000
1898	48,817,000	24,548,000
1899	43,566,000	8,912,000
1900	36,782,000	25,972,000
1901	75,490,000	26,706,000
1902	73,778,000	30,202,000
1903	64,545,000	17,896,000
1904	66,796,000	(3) 1,883,000
1905	74,624,000	2,453,000
1906	64,523,000	10,995,000
1907	83,230,000	10,309,000
1908	60,416,000	(3) 14,171,000
1909	73,978,000	(3) 21,921,000
1910	66,911,000	(3) 28,106,000
1911	72,622,000	(3) 15,836,000
1912	64,708,000	(3) 30,283,000
1913	64,813,000	(3) 38,033,000
1920	23,662,000	16,546,000
1921 Eight months (4)	59,443,000	(4) 4,666,000
1922	51,300,000	20,175,000

Source: 1883 to 1905, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69, European Grain Trade, pages 29 and 30, 1906 to 1922 Auswartigen Handel Deutschlands.

(1) Includes wheat flour since 1895.

(2) Includes rye flour since 1895.

(3) Net exports. Note. Figures for 1914-19 unavailable.

(4) 8 months - May to Dec.

BACON, HAMS AND LARD: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GERMANY, BY MONTHS,
1921, 1922 AND JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Month:	Bacon	Hams and Shoulders	Lard	Neutral Lard
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1921 -				
January.....	10,324,773	59,478	18,441,969	18,523
February.....	2,129,329	5,265	30,382,165	37,505
March.....	1,760,554	474	23,625,744	161,086
April.....	948,581	851	9,920,086	162,334
May.....	3,898,837	1,369	11,769,057	77,818
June.....	6,274,587	26,148	29,369,432	688,117
July.....	8,959,713	1,100	26,512,308	221,420
August.....	5,579,482	787	43,301,835	244,055
September.....	9,885,634	13,294	53,854,033	665,408
Total 9 mos.:	49,761,490	108,766	247,176,679	2,276,266
October.....	2,873,911	51,095	15,271,657	117,501
November.....	447,995	165	6,195,171	58,391
December.....	1,050,116	990	9,401,459	9,604
Total.....	54,133,512	161,016	278,044,966	2,461,822
1922 -				
January.....	2,655,416	3,131	18,898,030	18,837
February.....	5,701,475	5,285	29,510,483	678,789
March.....	3,801,795	36,603	24,990,911	149,975
April.....	2,375,600	33	6,731,593	37,210
May.....	3,676,449	407	8,110,785	164,034
June.....	6,245,239	49,306	17,938,136	253,665
July.....	8,551,715	25,346	21,028,179	375,651
August.....	9,607,816	2,223	22,972,610	200,298
September.....	2,721,586	26,711	16,537,471	49,913
Total 9 mos.:	45,337,091	149,045	166,718,196	1,928,372
October.....	3,914,857	51,971	23,194,111	---
November.....	2,645,188	90,437	14,103,317	64,750
December.....	2,590,076	759	19,744,414	56,471
Total.....	54,487,212	292,212	223,760,040	2,049,593
1923 -				
January.....	6,101,081	143,478	36,886,401	236,487
February.....	6,055,604	34,731	33,350,468	332,568
March.....	10,592,129	37,692	44,745,423	78,118
April.....	6,223,363	42,600	29,300,329	213,784
May.....	9,725,465	260,175	45,396,804	413,094
June.....	5,660,123	129,365	19,852,225	38,537
July.....	4,568,346	119,754	23,569,548	61,554
August.....	7,081,051	164,953	31,932,960	120,755
September.....	9,196,143	445,433	37,389,884	97,320
Total 9 mos.:	65,203,805	1,383,181	303,424,042	1,592,217

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

Nov. 7, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets

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COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GERMANY, BY MONTHS, 1921, 1922 AND JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1923.

Month	Cotton	Tobacco	Wheat	Wheat flour
1921-	Pales 500 lbs.	Pounds	Bushels	Barrels
January.....	138,513	1,552,133	4,291,361	166,756
February.....	122,646	1,502,718	4,098,408	103,826
March.....	110,605	1,048,835	3,128,574	251,775
April.....	89,104	1,285,275	852,356	242,091
May.....	98,998	1,828,252	1,922,615	181,980
June.....	105,345	1,957,273	3,290,216	199,779
July.....	219,590	2,001,934	4,293,067	104,395
August.....	108,946	4,683,339	11,044,063	56,380
September.....	161,425	4,269,724	2,598,546	147,420
Total 9 mos.:	1,155,172	20,129,483	35,429,306	1,154,402
October.....	151,908	3,212,715	525,332	94,006
November.....	147,013	3,560,921	738,333	70,622
December.....	112,559	1,307,471	232,213	106,847
Total....	1,566,652	28,210,590	36,331,189	1,725,877
1922-				
January.....	111,838	834,398	340,500	157,770
February.....	86,028	560,220	274,238	221,526
March.....	142,341	1,468,802	226,686	236,494
April.....	153,842	2,087,720	16,135	134,372
May.....	115,830	1,007,290	220,399	136,277
June.....	105,355	4,944,043	1,357,162	50,244
July.....	64,220	2,024,797	338,515	14,395
August.....	57,323	5,643,647	4,846,219	42,137
September.....	65,190	1,183,021	1,788,173	63,275
Total 9 mos.:	901,967	19,803,938	9,408,027	1,055,490
October.....	146,270	4,294,821	299,906	155,128
November.....	134,509	1,679,280	171,095	143,342
December.....	108,664	3,755,932	205,116	142,279
Total....	1,291,410	29,533,971	10,084,144	1,497,239
1923-				
January.....	77,660	1,538,880	104,000	69,476
February.....	62,598	1,080,832	459,091	57,930
March.....	57,568	1,479,365	---	49,491
April.....	78,359	3,014,568	33,611	82,161
May.....	41,896	2,255,333	113,216	156,569
June.....	51,391	2,756,354	133,625	86,501
July.....	83,477	6,893,366	172,037	55,990
August.....	72,648	5,287,177	1,083,215	110,236
September.....	137,573	3,377,493	321,111	105,353
Total 9 mos.:	563,170	27,693,368	2,424,906	773,707

Source: Monthly Summaries of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
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NO. 20.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WINTER CEREALS.

Area sown to fall cereals in Russia is 12 per cent greater than in 1923 according to the Economic Life of October 19, 1923. The 1923 acreage of both winter and summer grains in Russia was about 20 per cent greater than in 1922. This, therefore, represents a tendency towards a still further increase in acreage. According to the estimate of the People's Land Commisariat, based upon reports from 31 governments, the approximate area under winter sowings is 67,301,000 acres. This is not far below the 1916 mark of about 70,746,000 acres. Turkestan is not included in this report.

Fall wheat was looking well in Ontario and except where it was sown very late, had a good top for the winter according to the condition report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture issued November 5.

In Germany fall sowings are still unfinished because of rainy weather during October. The condition of that already sown was above average on November 1, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture on November 13.

In Austria fall seeding is almost completed and good germination is reported. Condition of wheat on November 1 was 2.1 according to the Austrian system where 3 is average and 5 bad. Fall rye was also above average.

In Hungary and Poland sowing is completed and good growth is reported, Poland being above average.

In Spain the weather has been good and fall sowings were completed early. The condition of the crop is normal.

In Algeria and Tunis the drought during October checked fall sowings and some delay has resulted. Favorable rains have fallen since November 1, however.

CROP PROSPECTS,--CONT'D.

WHEAT.

Rain during the latter part of October was reported by unofficial authorities to have fallen in both Argentina and Australia. Rain was particularly helpful in the droughty region of New South Wales.

Revisions in estimates previously reported increase the total production reported to date by 3,000,000 over last week. The total production reported from 33 countries is now estimated at 3,290,389,000 bushels compared with 2,949,917,000 bushels for the same countries last year.

RYE.

Revisions have been made in estimates of rye production from several countries but no new estimates have been received. The total production as reported from 26 countries is now 954,255,000 bushels compared with 830,641,000 bushels from the same countries last year. These revisions make a total increase of about 10,000,000 bushels over the total as reported last week.

BARLEY.

The barley crop in Tunis is estimated at 11,482,000 bushels compared with 1,837,000 bushels last year. Last year was a poor crop year in Tunis. No other new estimates were received during the week but there were numerous revisions in estimates previously received. The total production as now reported from 32 countries is 1,105,469,000 bushels compared with 1,000,659,000 bushels from the same countries last year. The revisions lower the total as reported last week but with the addition of Tunis there is little change.

OATS.

Oat production in Latvia is estimated at 19,820,000 bushels compared with 18,171,000 bushels last year. No other new estimates have been received during the week although there have been numerous revisions in estimates previously received. The total production reported from 28 countries is now estimated at 3,559,906,000 bushels compared with 3,109,092,000 bushels from the same countries last year. The total was affected very little by the revised estimates, the increase over last week being due almost entirely to the estimate from Latvia.

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CROP PROSPECTS,--CONT'D.

POTATOES.

Advices received during the week further confirm last week's estimate of the German potato crop at 1,156,300,000 bushels. In France the yield is not very promising though the estimate of production is not yet available. The weather during the late growing season was too dry in France.

COTTON.

Production of cotton in Korea is now estimated at 111,088 bales compared with 103,347 bales, the revised estimate for 1922-23. Of this quantity 90,586 bales are American and 20,502 bales are native this year. 83,473 bales were American and 19,374 bales were native cotton in 1922. No further estimates have been received during the week.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICE NOTES.

France imported 49,000,000 pounds of lard in 1922, or 3 1/2 times as much as the prewar average of 14,000,000 pounds. From January 1, to May 31, 1923, 30,000,000 pounds had been imported. Between 80% and 90% of these imports come from the United States.

Since the close of the war France has greatly increased her imports of tobacco, though figures for the first five months of 1923 would seem to indicate a falling off in these imports.

France is one of the best markets for United States tobacco, this country supplying between 40% and 60% of the annual imports.

In 1922, wheat imports into France amounted to 25,000,000 bushels as against an average of 38,000,000 bushels before the war. During the last few years the United States has contributed a smaller proportion of these imports while larger shipments are noted from Canada and Argentina.

Argentina has supplied between 60% and 70% of the corn imported into France in recent years, the United States and Indo-China ranking next as sources of supply.

Imports of cotton into France, dropped from a prewar average of 1,435,000 bales to 976,000 bales and 1,213,000 bales in 1921 and 1922. Imports for the first five months of 1922 were only 488,000 bales. Smaller shipments from the United States account for nearly all of this decrease.

Exportation of potatoes from France has been prohibited under a decree effective October 8, according to the Journal Officiel of October 6.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1922 AND 1923.

Wheat.	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 20 countries reporting.....	2,434,282	2,608,394		7.2
Estimates recently received:				
Germany.....	69,725	103,604		48.6
Austria.....	7,418	8,826		19.0
Czechoslovakia.....	33,621	36,536		8.7
Finland.....	296	472		59.5
Hungary.....	54,730	67,678		23.7
Italy.....	161,641	224,839		39.1
Norway.....	643	549	14.6	
Rumania.....	92,008	112,939		22.7
Sweden.....	9,381	11,648		24.2
Japan.....	27,617	25,433	4.1	
Algeria.....	18,233	37,846		107.6
Egypt.....	36,548	40,654		10.9
Tunis.....	3,674	9,921		170.0
Total 33 Countries Reporting.....	2,949,917	3,290,389		11.5

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

PRODUCTION OF RYE, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1922 AND 1923.

Rye.	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received: and unrevised, 15 countries: Reporting.....	478,405	508,801		6.4
Estimates recently received:				
Germany.....	209,519	232,452		34.5
Austria.....	13,589	15,634		15.0
Czechoslovakia.....	51,097	51,828		1.4
Hungary.....	25,148	32,113		27.7
Italy.....	5,563	6,445		15.9
Norway.....	862	832	3.5	
Sweden.....	22,623	25,353		12.0
Rumania.....	9,205	10,196		10.8
Latvia.....	6,245	11,138		62.7
Finland.....	7,775	9,446		21.5
Algeria.....	4	17		325.
Total 26 Countries Reporting.....	830,641	954,255		14.8

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1922 AND 1923.

Barley.	Production		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	: 1,000 Bushels:	: 1,000 Bushels:	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 19 countries reporting.....	606,247	668,346		10.2
Estimates recently received:				
Germany.....	73,013	99,162		35.8
Austria.....	5,599	7,501		34.0
Czechoslovakia.....	46,352	55,176		19.0
Finland.....	4,557	3,791	16.8	
Hungary.....	22,170	24,650		11.2
Italy.....	8,254	10,463		26.8
Latvia.....	6,770	6,828		.9
Rumania.....	93,780	63,951	26.5	
Sweden.....	13,830	11,712	15.3	
Japan.....	87,139	81,371	6.6	
Algeria.....	19,805	44,047		122.4
Egypt.....	11,306	11,939		6.0
Tunis.....	1,837	11,432		525.0
Total 32 Countries Reporting.....	1,000,659	1,105,469		10.5

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

PRODUCTION OF OATS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1922 AND 1923.

OATS.	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 16 countries reporting.....	2,461,289	2,794,366		13.5
Estimates recently received:				
Germany.....	284,567	411,676		44.7
Czechoslovakia.....	71,352	86,266		20.6
Finland.....	28,199	21,288	24.5	
Hungary.....	22,553	25,516		13.3
Italy.....	30,465	39,718		30.4
Latvia.....	18,171	19,320		9.1
Luxemburg.....	1,527	2,508		64.2
Norway.....	13,380	10,002	25.2	
Sweden.....	78,953	66,758	15.4	
Rumania.....	92,074	63,701	30.8	
Algeria.....	5,570	15,501		178.3
Tunis.....	792	2,756		248.0
Total 28 Countries Reporting.....	3,109,092	3,559,906		14.5

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES,
AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES
IN TRANSIT, JULY TO OCTOBER, 1922 AND 1923 AND OCTOBER 20 TO NOVEMBER 10,
1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to October		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending:		
				Oct. 27.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 10.
			Preliminary.	Preliminary.	Preliminary.	Preliminary.
Exports from U. S.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	11,215	7,620	416	305	20
Corn.....	"	46,171	3,501	116	95	79
Oats.....	"	13,365	829	50	64	131
Rye.....	"	20,726	8,093	199	109	86
Wheat.....	"	92,951	51,714	3,225	1,574	1,380
Wheat flour....	Bbls.	4,901	5,707	478	350	359
In transit shipments:						
from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	13,886	19,189	845	1,354	1,251
Wheat flour....	Bbls.	616	754	1	3	15
(1) Exports from Canada		July to	September			
Wheat.....	Bu.	30,307	29,383			
Wheat flour....	Bbls.	1,775	1,838			
Exports from						
Argentina:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	28,119	27,842			
Corn.....	"	22,767	39,866			
Exports from British:						
India:						
Wheat, including						
flour:.....	"	1,425	8,772			
Exports from						
Australia:						
Wheat, including						
flour:.....	Bu.	7,776	11,271			

(1) Includes "In transit shipments from Canada".

Source: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922 and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

WHEAT SUPPLY IN FRANCE.

The production of wheat in France in 1923 is greater than in 1922, equalling about 90 per cent of pre-war production.

The domestic supply of wheat in France is normally supplemented by net imports of wheat and wheat flour which amounted before the war to an average of 37,000,000 bushels yearly. Lowered production due to the war was compensated for as late as 1920 by increased imports. With a production in 1921 of 323,467,000 bushels or more than the pre-war five-year average of 317,254,000 bushels, imports fell in the year ending July 31, 1922, to 19,115,000 bushels. In the following year production had fallen to 80 per cent of pre-war volume while importation again increased to 37,582,000 bushels in the 11 months ending June 30, 1923.

The percentage of the total wheat exports from the United States that went to France was 3.82 in 1909-10 to 1913-14, 12.09 in 1914-15 to 1920-21, 2.08 in 1921-22, and 6.67 in 1922-23.

Wheat is grown in France under conditions of more intensive cultivation than in the United States. The average yield per acre is uniformly higher in France, averaging 40 per cent higher in the ten years before the war, while in the single year 1921 the yield per acre was twice as high.

The "raise wheat campaign" inaugurated by the French Ministry in 1922 resulted in an increase of about 600,000 acres of wheat in 1923 and the total production is about 50,000,000 bushels more than last year. The milling restrictions have been extended to August 1, 1924, but the percentage of substitutes have been lowered from 10 to 8 per cent.

Another factor of importance in estimating probable imports of wheat from the United States this season is the large crops in the French Colonies in North Africa. Surplus supplies from this section usually move to France and the preliminary crop estimates indicate a considerable increase in the supply available for export.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FRANCE, 1911 AND 1921.

Census Year	:	Area	:	Population
	:	Square Miles	:	
1911	:	207,125	:	39,601,509
1921	:	212,732	:	39,209,766

Source: Republique Francaise, Annuaire Statistique 1921, page 6;
1913, page 6:

AREA AND POPULATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE, 1910.

Area 5,605 square miles
Population 1,874,014
Agricultural population... 339,166

Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch fur das Deutsche Reich, 1913, page 1.

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF FRANCE.

The census statistics consider all centers having more than 2,000 inhabitants, urban. On March 5, 1911, the urban population numbered 17,508,940 and the rural population 22,093,518. For the last century the rural population has declined to the benefit of the urban population.

Source: The French Year Book, 1919, page 176.

The French census shows that the percentage of the population described as rural in the 87 departments at the census of 1872, 1891, 1911 and 1921 amounted to 63.9 and 62.6 at the first two, but only 55.3 and 53.6 at the last two.

Source: Report on Economic Conditions in France, March, 1923, page 80.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION, CENSUS
MARCH 5, 1911.

Class.	Number of Persons	Per cent of total population.
Agriculture	8,517,000	21.5
Industry	5,746,000	14.5
Commerce	2,053,000	5.2
Transport	1,543,000	3.9
Public services (including the Army)	1,292,000	3.3
Domestics	929,000	2.3
Liberal professions	550,000	1.4
Mines and quarries	246,000	0.6
Fishing	55,000	0.1
Total	<u>a</u> 20,931,000	52.8

a. 7,719,000 were feminine.

Source: The French Yearbook, 1919, page 174; Report on Economic Conditions in France, March 1923, page 103.

POPULATION IN RECONSTRUCTED FRANCE.

The population, which at the time of the Armistice had fallen to little more than 2,000,000 in the war zone is now given as 4,207,000 or about 500,000 less than the 1914 figures. This has been rendered possible by the splendid progress in restoring the soil, the factories, and the mines to working order. Thus, of the 8,000,000 acres of land of all kinds which required treatment, virtually all have been cleared of explosives, all save about 1,000,000 acres freed from barbed wire and levelled of trenches, while of the soil formerly under crops almost all that can be made to yield again is under cultivation.

Source: The Statist, October 20, 1923, page 534.

AGRICULTURAL UTILIZATION OF LAND IN FRANCE.

	Average 1909-13.		1920.		1921.	
	Acres.	Per Cent.	Acres.	Per Cent.	Acres.	Per Cent.
Plow land under cultivation, fallow land, artificial and temporary meadows and market gardens	58,535,334	44.7	54,308,775	41.5	54,501,735	41.5
Natural meadows	12,075,708	9.3	11,838,179	9.1	12,024,306	9.2
Grassland	3,822,696	2.9	4,237,518	3.3	4,284,926	3.3
Pastures and grazings ..	8,976,441	6.9	10,096,803	7.7	10,059,935	7.7
Vineyards	4,090,582	3.1	3,837,769	2.9	3,871,380	2.9
Vegetable gardens	a 619,932	.5	696,476	.5	712,735	.5
Land under crops not included in foregoing ..	a 2,635,994	2.0	2,122,886	1.6	2,092,986	1.6
Woods and forests	23,608,480	18.0	24,430,038	13.7	24,871,480	19.0
Poor and uncultivated land	9,427,438	7.2	11,460,325	8.8	11,314,882	8.6
Territory not included in the foregoing categories	7,088,555	5.4	7,764,254	5.9	7,507,494	5.7
Total	130,881,160	100.0	130,845,823	100.0	131,241,919	100.0

a. Average for 4 years.

b. Total does not agree with total given in Statistique Agricole Annuelle.

Source: Statistique Agricole Annuelle 1909-13, 1920 and 1921.

In the above table it will be noted that the percentage of poor and uncultivated land has increased since 1909-13. This is due, presumably, to the effect of the war. The margin was lowered in 1921 from the 1920 figure.

Grassland and pastures have increased at the expense of plow land. There has been little change in land devoted to vineyards and vegetable gardens.

AGRICULTURAL UTILIZATION OF LAND IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

	1920.		1921.	
	Acres.	Per Cent.	Acres.	Per Cent.
Plow land under cultivation, fallow:				
land, artificial and temporary				
meadows and market gardens	1,512,252	42.1	1,542,077	48.3
Natural meadows	522,888	14.5	525,088	16.5
Grassland	19,051	.5	3,311	.1
Pastures and grazings	110,923	3.1	111,393	3.5
Vineyards	63,183	1.8	61,923	1.9
Vegetable gardens	34,841	1.0	28,268	.9
Land under crops not included under:				
foregoing	42,748	1.2	25,970	.8
Woods and forests	1,091,070	30.4	695,181	21.8
Poor and uncultivated land	25,278	.7	24,488	.8
Territory not included in the fore-				
going categories	170,694	4.7	174,542	5.5
Total	<u>a 3,592,933</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>a 3,192,241</u>	<u>100.0</u>

A. Totals do not check with those given in Statistique Agricole Annuelle.

Source: Statistique Agricole Annuelle 1920 and 1921.

A significant difference between Alsace-Lorraine and France proper is the utilization of farm land. In the former less than one per cent is poor and uncultivated whereas in the latter it was 8.6 in 1921. Evidently much forest land was cleared up and put into cultivation during the winter 1920-21, because the percentage of the total devoted to plow land increased from 42.1 per cent in 1920 to 48.3 per cent in 1921. There was a corresponding decrease in forest land. The area devoted to grass land is very small. It will be noted, however, that there is a considerable decrease in the total of the land devoted to the several classifications listed in the above total.

FRANCE, ACREAGE OF CROPS OTHER THAN CEREALS, 1922 AND 1923.

Crop.	June 1, 1922. Preliminary Acres	Nov. 27, 1922. Final Acres	June 1, 1923. Preliminary Acres
Artichokes	230,248	238,761	304,625
Sugarbeets	269,166	287,649	352,537
Distillery beets	55,820	55,029	61,355
Forage beets	1,585,344	1,658,338	1,537,085
Artificial meadows	6,847,265	6,864,339	6,974,991
Temporary meadows	905,152	903,398	916,395
Annual green forage	1,679,020	1,809,662	1,622,533
Natural meadows	12,508,573	12,955,848	12,497,849
Grasslands	4,298,601	.....	4,405,793
Flax	41,337	45,429	34,782
Hemp	6,165	13,022	14,463
Vineyards	3,923,133	.....	3,928,939

Source: Journal Officiel.

FRANCE, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS, 1922 and 1923.

Crop	1922 Final Acres	1923 Preliminary Acres	1922 Final Bushels	1923 Preliminary Bushels
Wheat	13,071,516	13,655,957	243,314,720	290,473,650
Rye	2,195,385	2,171,292	38,411,612	36,914,137
Maslin ...	272,798	265,083	4,547,026	5,065,069
Barley ...	1,712,477	1,744,847	40,908,466	46,993,208
Oats	8,491,419	8,544,545	288,263,920	377,470,165
Corn	789,781	780,960	12,675,387	.....
Potatoes..	3,618,508	3,559,624	454,560,676	.....

Source: French Ministry of Agriculture Journal Officiel August 28, 1923 and September 6, 1923.

FRANCE, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE 1815 TO 1923.

Year.	Wheat.		Rye.	
	Acreage.	Production.	Acreage.	Production.
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels
1815-1818	11,959	130,151	6,347	62,272
1819-1923	11,732	153,357	6,837	79,923
1824-1828	12,100	169,164	6,758	81,720
1829-1833	12,627	181,420	6,669	90,445
1834-1838	13,242	188,946	6,498	86,142
1839-1843	13,699	205,588	6,666	88,872
1844-1848	14,482	227,425	6,550	88,249
1849-1853	14,933	228,457	5,996	83,003
1854-1858	16,076	262,268	5,290	75,182
1859-1863	16,791	264,738	5,051	75,323
1864-1868	17,160	271,037	4,913	73,530
1869-1873	16,874	265,949	4,725	73,480
1874-1878	17,050	238,977	4,573	74,326
1879-1883	17,042	232,041	4,441	69,077
1884-1888	17,253	307,055	4,095	67,030
1889-1893	16,761	287,798	3,834	65,113
1894-1898	17,006	326,235	3,714	66,237
1899-1903	16,625	338,554	3,435	57,759
1904-1908	16,159	332,216	3,103	54,058
1909-1913	16,159	317,636	2,960	49,025
1914-1918	12,501	214,727	2,144	33,026
1919-1923	12,849	256,255	2,150	36,957
1815	11,346	111,978	6,360	55,842
1816	11,051	122,920	6,278	59,432
1817	11,545	136,164	6,387	63,628
1818	13,895	149,541	6,363	70,188
1819	11,490	164,907	--	--
1820	11,574	125,846	6,663	72,079
1821	11,745	165,209	6,900	85,940
1822	11,855	144,316	6,892	76,787
1823	11,996	166,507	6,894	84,885
1824	12,069	175,339	6,799	84,938
1825	11,995	173,200	6,738	75,829
1826	12,096	159,217	6,727	84,661
1827	12,115	161,141	6,758	78,222
1828	12,227	166,923	6,769	84,948
1829	12,416	182,423	6,833	92,657
1830	12,384	149,780	6,662	76,266
1831	12,630	160,131	6,675	78,169
1832	12,750	227,269	6,595	107,823

FRANCE, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE 1815 TO 1923, -CONT'D.

Year.	Wheat.		Rye.	
	Acres.	Production.	Acres.	Production.
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels
1835	13,190	203,456	6,521	93,635
1836	13,039	180,432	6,486	81,005
1837	13,363	192,724	6,521	82,951
1838	13,494	192,236	6,538	89,637
1839	13,305	184,258	6,527	86,033
1840	13,669	229,514	6,733	90,530
1841	13,745	202,792	6,755	92,721
1842	13,779	202,368	6,624	90,644
1843	13,996	203,998	6,689	84,433
1844	14,034	233,982	6,696	97,075
1845	14,191	204,210	6,738	82,630
1846	14,670	172,240	6,592	59,464
1847	14,775	276,991	6,463	99,956
1848	14,760	249,702	6,262	102,122
1849	14,742	250,117	6,283	93,319
1850	14,706	242,470	6,171	87,698
1851	14,824	236,957	6,092	92,506
1852	15,049	237,175	6,063	81,513
1853	15,346	175,566	5,372	59,980
1854	15,835	267,843	5,481	80,284
1855	15,862	200,995	5,382	62,287
1856	15,983	235,090	5,248	65,762
1857	16,293	304,308	5,122	81,965
1858	16,407	303,104	5,216	85,612
1859	16,579	241,255	5,023	72,328
1860	16,584	279,912	5,016	77,161
1861	16,690	207,075	5,085	68,131
1862	17,004	273,625	5,087	75,125
1863	17,096	321,822	5,045	83,868
1864	17,001	306,643	5,015	80,694
1865	17,062	263,371	4,971	73,435
1866	17,083	234,601	4,907	69,166
1867	17,199	228,743	4,890	62,275
1868	17,452	321,825	4,781	82,079
1869	17,381	297,460	4,784	76,406
1870	17,103	272,796	--	--
1871	15,871	190,908	4,694	75,093
1872	17,144	332,904	4,732	84,758
1873	16,567	225,675	4,689	57,662
1874	16,986	365,036	4,623	80,505

FRANCE, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE 1815 TO 1923.-CONT'D.

Year	Wheat		Rye	
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels
1875	17,166	277,325	4,680	76,388
1876	16,950	263,008	4,541	75,161
1877	17,240	275,976	4,563	70,934
1878	16,909	262,542	4,460	68,640
1879	17,153	219,996	4,375	51,996
1880	17,000	277,430	4,567	73,590
1881	17,174	278,060	4,392	66,845
1882	17,069	343,487	4,623	83,127
1883	16,812	291,234	4,249	69,827
1884	17,426	324,201	4,264	73,924
1885	17,190	312,984	4,136	68,457
1886	17,189	302,609	4,038	63,881
1887	17,217	320,015	4,014	66,693
1888	17,243	275,464	4,025	62,193
1889	17,393	305,817	3,952	65,287
1890	17,450	329,713	3,926	68,232
1891	14,220	214,981	3,703	60,617
1892	17,264	310,728	3,810	67,080
1893	17,478	277,751	3,731	64,349
1894	17,276	344,180	3,844	74,926
1895	17,301	339,595	3,789	71,833
1896	16,977	340,268	3,707	69,766
1897	16,269	242,227	3,587	47,737
1898	17,207	364,906	3,645	66,921
1899	17,149	365,449	3,679	67,223
1900	16,961	325,542	3,508	59,397
1901	16,787	310,913	3,489	58,386
1902	16,219	327,898	3,291	45,660
1903	16,009	362,968	3,205	53,127
1904	16,133	299,639	3,144	52,669
1905	16,085	334,838	3,137	58,586
1906	16,103	328,697	3,095	50,888
1907	16,253	381,223	3,064	56,462
1908	16,221	316,684	3,075	51,691
1909	16,299	359,174	3,032	55,689
1910	16,196	252,963	2,994	43,883
1911	15,897	322,339	2,902	46,749
1912	16,238	334,333	2,969	48,746
1913	16,166	319,370	2,905	50,055
1914	14,975	282,689	2,614	43,884

FRANCE, ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RYE 1915 TO 1923,--CONT'D.

	Wheat		Rye	
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Acres	1,000 Bushels
1915	13,564	222,776	2,309	33,148
1916	12,429	204,908	2,119	33,351
1917	10,357	134,575	1,854	24,650
1918	11,179	228,628	1,813	30,100
1919	11,633	187,091	2,009	30,577
1920	12,586	236,929	2,148	34,492
1921	13,300	323,467	2,227	44,392
1922	13,072	253,715	2,195	38,412
1923	13,656	290,474	2,171	36,914

Source: Statistique Agricole Annuelle 1921, page 158 and Journal Officiel August 28, 1923, page 8456.

WHEAT: IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS, AVE.
1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND JAN. TO MAY, 1923.

	Countries from which imported	Ave. 1909-13.	1921	1922	1923 Jan. to May
		1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
WHEAT	Australia	5,285	11,324	4,743	1,071
	Germany	3,964	272	(1)	(1)
	Rumania	5,722	639	(1)	(1)
	Russia	4,929	11	(1)	(1)
	United States	2,519	16,488	6,338	6,894
	Canada	143	1,234	2,858	3,463
	Argentina	5,716	3,235	6,705	6,351
	Algeria	4,359	5,143	1,895	136
	Tunis	847	1,153	295	11
	British India	2,191	733	1	60
	Other Countries ..	1,997	766	1,858	427
	Total	38,172	40,998	24,693	18,413

(1) If any, included in "Other Countries".

SOURCE: Tableau General du Commerce de la France.

↓ WHEAT AND OATS: NET IMPORTS INTO FRANCE, CALENDAR YEARS
1883 TO 1922.

Year:	Wheat	Oats
	Bushels.	Bushels
1883	38,355,000	18,401,000
1884	40,623,000	19,000,000
1885	24,529,000	13,892,000
1886	26,866,000	9,337,000
1887	33,635,000	14,038,000
1888	42,620,000	26,824,000
1889	42,884,000	13,922,000
1890	39,924,000	10,084,000
1891	75,418,000	5,495,000
1892	70,711,000	(3) 2,832,000
1893	36,604,000	20,958,000
1894	45,580,000	37,661,000
1895	17,566,000	17,989,000
1896	5,958,000	13,118,000
1897	19,141,000	13,522,000
1898	71,625,000	21,194,000
1899	4,686,000	7,886,000
1900	4,397,000	14,955,000
1901	6,127,000	28,657,000
1902	9,657,000	13,961,000
1903	17,886,000	6,773,000
1904	7,750,000	4,863,000
1905	5,794,000	19,557,000
1906	10,086,000	32,284,000
1907	12,624,000	15,291,000
1908	1,257,000	7,647,000
1909	2,573,000	18,212,000
1910	22,636,000	26,177,000
1911	78,801,000	37,209,000
1912	25,254,000	14,845,000
1913	56,572,000	39,806,000
1914	62,257,000	34,513,000
1915	71,126,000	55,200,000
1916	21,942,000	7,099,000
1917	86,213,000	42,711,000
1918	71,052,000	34,979,000
1919	85,435,000	31,634,000
1920	86,598,000	13,970,000
1921	38,628,000	5,632,000
1922	21,994,000	24,399,000

(3) Net exports.

↓ Includes spelt and maslin, 1883 to 1906 and wheat flour for all years.

2 Includes oatmeal and rolled oats.

SOURCE: 1883 to 1905, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin #69, European Grain Trade, pages 26 and 27, 1906 to 1922, and Tableau General du Commerce de la France.

BARLEY, CORN AND RYE: IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS, AVE.
1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND JAN. TO MAY, 1923.

	Countries from which imported	Ave. 1909-13	1921	1922	1923 Jan. to May
		1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
BARLEY	Russia.....	701:	(1)	(2)	(2)
	Austria Hungary....	31:	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Rumania.....	486:	27:	382	246
	Algeria.....	3,031:	2,120:	1,040	10
	Tunis.....	1,719:	512:	281	(1)
	United States.....	(2)	6:	(2)	(2)
	Other Countries....	305:	282:	746	95
	Total.....	6,323:	2,947:	2,449	351
CORN	Rumania.....	3,651:	2,198:	1,180	181
	Russia.....	2,366:	(2)	(2)	(2)
	United States.....	628:	433:	3,814	1,547
	Argentina.....	7,778:	9,018:	12,687	5,268
	Indo China.....	3,245:	704:	2,026	756
	Other Countries....	1,016:	820:	1,394	704
	Total.....	18,684:	13,173:	21,101	8,456
RYE	Germany.....	1,412:	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Russia.....	(3) 369:	(2)	(2)	(2)
	United States.....	(2)	1,355:	1	123
	Other Countries....	295:	299:	16	418
	Total.....	2,076:	1,654:	17	541

SOURCE: Tableau General du Commerce de La France.

NOTES: (1) Less than 500.

(2) If any, included in "Other Countries".

(3) Four year average.

Nov. 14, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets

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OATS AND CONDENSED MILK: IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS, AVE.
1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND JAN. TO MAY, 1923.

	Countries from which imported.	Ave. 1909-13	1921	1922	1923 Jan. to May
		1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
OATS	Germany.....	(1) 3,377:	579:	(2)	(2)
	Rumania.....	952:	776:	4,060:	1,594
	Russia.....	9,523:	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Sweden.....	(1) 1,557:	518:	1,893:	78
	Canada.....	(2)	622:	1,459:	140
	United States....	928:	970:	6,543:	623
	Argentina.....	3,618:	603:	4,043:	2,290
	Algeria.....	4,113:	4,253:	5,335:	195
	Tunis.....	3,002:	1,629:	1,021:	11
	Other Countries..	207:	568:	717:	272
	Total.....	27,367:	10,318:	24,861:	5,263
CONDENSED Milk		1,000: Pounds	1,000: Pounds	1,000: Pounds	1,000: Pounds
	Great Britain.....	164:	942:		
	Netherlands.....	(2)	5,077:		
	Switzerland.....	2,116:	7,721:		
	United States.....	(2)	14,044:		
	Canada.....	(2)	2,273:		
	Other Countries..	173:	576:		
	Total.....	2,458:	30,653:	32,923:	8,522

SOURCE: Tableau General du Commerce de la France.

NOTES: (1) Four year average
(2) If any, included in "Other Countries".

SWINE, BACON AND HAMS, AND LARD: IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YRS.,
AVE. 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND JAN. TO MAY, 1923.

	Countries from which imported	Ave. 1909-13	1921	1922	1923 Jan. to May
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
SWINE	Netherlands.....	123	45	122	(1)
	Algeria.....	10	8	11	4
	Morocco.....	(1)	36	38	15
	Other Countries...	7	19	36	12
	Total.....	140	108	207	31
BACON AND HAMS		<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>
	Belgium.....	2,011	829		
	Germany.....	2,986	(1)		
	United Kingdom....	5,051	4,455		
	United States.....	2,224	16,017		
	Other Countries...	1,924	2,049		
	Total.....	14,196	23,350	12,459	12,601
LARD					
	Belgium.....	329	2,836	(1)	(1)
	Great Britain.....	339	554	(1)	(1)
	Italy.....	500	(1)	(1)	(1)
	United States.....	10,815	49,309	44,274	27,030
	Madagascar.....	1,190	980	(1)	(1)
	Other Countries...	351	5,361	4,904	3,399
	Total.....	13,524	59,040	49,178	30,429

SOURCE: Tableau General du Commerce De la France.

NOTES: If any, included in "Other Countries".

RYE, WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR; IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY MONTHS, JULY 1921 TO MAY 1923.

Month:	Rye	Wheat	Wheat Flour
			in terms of grain
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
1921-22.			
July	1,000	3,125,000	3,000
August	11,000	5,040,000	17,000
September	2,000	4,325,000	29,000
October	12,000	2,665,000	41,000
November	2,000	1,854,000	24,000
December	(1)	1,355,000	36,000
January	0	407,000	5,000
February	1,000	291,000	23,000
March	(1)	623,000	10,000
April	(1)	531,000	29,000
May	(1)	531,000	4,000
June	(1)	677,000	2,000
Total 12 months	29,000	21,435,000	223,000
1922-23.			
July	0	1,331,000	3,000
August	(1)	2,349,000	7,000
September	(1)	2,651,000	8,000
October	1,000	6,032,000	13,000
November	9,000	4,447,000	11,000
December	5,000	4,172,000	18,000
January	55,000	3,750,000	5,000
February	113,000	3,871,000	4,000
March	152,000	2,831,000	5,000
April	115,000	2,532,000	11,000
May	106,000	5,379,000	5,000
Total 11 months	556,000	40,045,000	90,000

Source: Documents Statistiques sur le Commerce de la France.

(1) Less than 500.

HAMS AND BACON, COTTON, TOBACCO, IMPORTS INTO FRANCE, BY MONTHS, JULY 1921
TO MAY, 1923.

Month:	Hams and Bacon	Cotton	Tobacco
	Pounds	Bales (478 lbs.)	Pounds
1921-22.			
July	1,680,000	30,000	13,540,000
August	2,072,000	49,000	553,000
September	2,232,000	54,000	4,014,000
October	3,474,000	130,000	1,995,000
November	1,825,000	145,000	4,242,000
December	4,838,000	173,000	6,985,000
January	776,000	69,000	1,978,000
February	561,000	62,000	1,186,000
March	568,000	96,000	96,000
April	512,000	87,000	39,188,000
May	1,088,000	130,000	6,285,000
June	1,479,000	149,000	5,234,000
Total 12 months	21,105,000	1,174,000	85,296,000
1922-23.			
July	932,000	121,000	4,537,000
August	837,000	75,000	1,696,000
September	998,000	80,000	8,018,000
October	1,649,000	129,000	8,622,000
November	1,354,000	94,000	17,662,000
December	1,705,000	168,000	33,950,000
January	1,696,000	153,000	10,000
February	2,657,000	85,000	486,000
March	2,603,000	92,000	3,411,000
April	1,304,000	80,000	8,199,000
May	4,341,000	79,000	6,927,000
Total 11 months	20,076,000	1,156,000	93,518,000

Source: Documents Statistiques sur le Commerce de la France.

COTTON AND TOBACCO: IMPORTS INTO FRANCE BY COUNTRIES, CALENDAR YEARS, AVE. 1909-1913, 1921, 1922 AND JAN. TO MAY, 1923.

	Countries from which imported	Ave. 1909-13	1921	1922	1923 Jan. to May
		<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
COTTON (RAW)	Belgium	15	17	17	(1)
	Great Britain ..	31	10	15	4
	United States...	1,120	771	841	272
	Egypt	112	82	135	93
	British India ..	107	59	121	82
	Other Countries..	50	37	84	37
	Total	1,435	976	1,213	488
TOBACCO		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
	Austria Hungary :	5,265	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Germany	6,905	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Netherlands	3,488	11,781	(1)	(1)
	Russia	5,306	(1)	(1)	(1)
	United States ..	30,528	35,353	76,933	3,523
	Brazil	(1)	21,668	3,625	4,964
	Algeria	5,826	8,543	16,771	387
	Other Countries :	6,596	7,682	31,124	10,159
	Total	63,914	85,027	128,453	19,033

SOURCE: Tableau General du Commerce de la France.

NOTES: (1) If any, included in "Other Countries".

COTTON, TOBACCO, SUGAR AND WHEAT: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FRANCE, BY MONTHS, JULY, 1921, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Month	Cotton	Tobacco	Sugar	Wheat
	Bales (500 lbs)	Pounds	Pounds	Bushels
1921-22.				
July	62,251	4,935,612	22,693,012	512,000
August	41,914	4,512,083	36,047,840	1,170,257
September	109,612	3,023,114	1,631,000	935,691
Total 3 months	213,777	12,470,809	60,371,852	2,617,948
October	121,592	818,113	8,790,860	812,546
November	76,762	2,836,830	4,711,200	540,154
December	49,985	3,311,639	18,885,820	333,162
January	49,182	1,775,083	41,513,820	314,856
February	41,426	1,003,440	32,492,363	101,292
March	66,690	3,177,253	34,985,500	48,000
April	88,385	3,229,214	60,834,374	175,924
May	54,410	7,950,825	71,081,546	494,946
June	57,871	1,592,784	54,173,427	255,510
Total 12 months	330,050	43,166,050	387,841,762	5,694,338
1922-23.				
July	43,091	3,643,796	32,632,876	557,052
August	45,479	1,032,544	8,606,840	2,624,650
September	42,215	6,148,432	---	3,491,664
Total 3 months	130,785	10,824,772	41,239,716	6,673,366
October	128,328	4,505,332	---	2,445,902
November	157,258	1,505,969	---	1,425,235
December	97,546	1,574,130	1,463,820	1,087,070
January	52,976	---	1,908,470	583,564
February	21,825	4,685	18,343,104	435,090
March	27,947	2,651,930	21,753,563	742,418
April	33,771	6,471,076	11,904,578	604,927
May	18,220	2,518,587	7,792,340	323,872
June	35,541	7,535,219	4,610,820	429,426
Total 12 months	704,197	37,638,320	109,016,411	14,750,870
1923-24.				
July	19,101	2,501,311	456,100	442,335
August	58,003	477,860	---	546,000
September	104,061	85,520	36,000	775,936
Total 3 months	181,165	3,064,691	492,100	1,764,271

Source: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

BACON, HAMS AND LARD: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO FRANCE, BY MONTHS,
JULY, 1921 TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Month:	Bacon	Hams and Shoulders	Lard
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1921-22.			
July	859,746	53,556	3,649,560
August	1,434,264	165,432	4,754,930
September	2,802,852	261,805	10,265,752
Total 3 months	5,096,862	485,793	18,670,242
October	2,081,089	196,183	4,814,134
November	738,546	42,858	1,131,361
December	347,234	7,323	2,204,720
January	325,866	17,921	4,942,985
February	243,336	43,337	2,242,295
March	80,236	26,787	250,228
April	185,171	29,000	826,277
May	97,898	22,246	1,138,648
June	117,216	22,900	848,422
Total 12 months	9,363,454	894,348	37,069,312
1922-23.			
July	92,535	27,644	963,752
August	132,094	73,068	3,662,589
September	137,618	55,125	2,506,873
Total 3 months	362,247	155,837	7,133,214
October	222,835	44,115	1,654,081
November	330,103	68,114	2,855,415
December	547,006	56,458	4,839,793
January	914,908	114,824	5,846,826
February	1,055,001	156,786	4,181,253
March	1,453,972	364,932	3,902,240
April	966,838	494,194	2,908,521
May	918,242	325,277	2,361,817
June	987,284	361,597	2,118,512
Total 12 months	7,758,436	2,142,135	37,801,672
1923-24			
July	1,383,350	462,462	2,200,531
August	877,705	164,953	948,582
September	665,720	215,467	3,117,293
Total 3 months	2,926,775	842,882	6,266,406

Source: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 7.

NOVEMBER 21, 1923

NO. 21

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT

The condition of the growing wheat crop in Australia varies in the different sections, but on the whole is satisfactory, according to a radiogram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, received on November 17. In Western Australia the crop was in good condition, it was satisfactory in South Australia, excellent in the principal growing regions of Victoria and fair in other sections of that region. In New South Wales it was satisfactory in more important areas but almost total failure in northern district.

No new estimates of revisions have been received during the week, consequently the total remains the same as last week.

RYE, BARLEY AND OATS

There has been no change in the position of rye, barley and oats during the week. A revised figure for barley in Argentina was received but the total reported to date was not greatly affected by it.

WINTER CEREALS FOR 1924

Dry weather is reported in Bulgaria and fall plowing has been greatly delayed. Sowing of fall grains commenced under very unfavorable conditions.

SUGAR BEETS

The total production of sugar beets reported to date from 13 countries is 33,832,000 short tons compared with 32,028,000 tons reported from the same countries last year. This represents a 5 per cent increase over last year. These 13 countries produced 81.6 per cent of the total sugar beet crop reported in 1922.

CROP PROSPECTS

SUGAR BEETS.-CONT'D.

Acreage reports have been received from 19 countries totaling 4,196,000 acres for 1923 compared with 3,711,000 acres for 1922. This is an increase of 13 per cent. These same 19 countries had 97 per cent of the total sugar beet acreage in 1922.

POTATOES.

The potato crop in Italy is now estimated at 62,464,000 bushels compared with 53,689,000 bushels according to the 1923 estimate just received from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

TRADE, PRODUCTION AND PRICE NOTES.

A contract for the delivery of 257,200 bushels of Hungarian wheat by December 15 has been agreed upon between Switzerland and Hungary. According to the terms of the contract at least ten per cent of the purchase price must be spent by Hungary for Swiss breeding cattle and manufactured articles. The Hungarian Government is now negotiating for further contracts with Switzerland.

Norway is rapidly increasing her purchases of Russian grain, according to the American Consul at Ifft. On October 20 it was stated that the Norwegian Government Food Stuff Directory had contracted with the Soviet Russian Government for 22,000 short tons of rye. This with the two previous grain contracts aggregating 27,200 short tons brings the Norwegian grain purchases from Russia up to 49,600 tons. The last Norwegian purchase is for January and February delivery from Black Sea ports. Up until these contracts were placed Norway was purchasing practically all of her import requirements from the United States, Canada, and Argentina.

Cuba is a growing market for American produce. Exports of bacon to Cuba in 1923 exceeded the prewar average by 17,000,000 pounds, an increase of 222.6%, hams and shoulders by 8,000,000 pounds, an increase of 172.2%, lard by 47,000,000 pounds, an increase of 112.4%, condensed milk by 11,000,000 pounds, an increase of 174.8%, and eggs by 7,000,000 dozen, an increase of 139.3%.

Before the war Austria-Hungary, Germany, and the United States were the principal exporters of hops, but in 1921 and 1922, the United States ranked first, Czechoslovakia second and Germany third. The United Kingdom takes more than one-third of the hops entering into the world trade.

Though the exports of hops from the United States in 1921 and 1922 exceeded the prewar average of 15,500,000 pounds, the exports in 1923 fell to only 13,500,000 pounds, a decrease of 13 per cent. Previous to 1923, the United Kingdom and Canada took most of our surplus hops supply, but during the past fiscal year Belgium was the heaviest purchaser, taking nearly 7,000,000 pounds out of a total export of 13,500,000 pounds.

AREA OF SUGAR BEETS IN COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1923.

Country	Acreage		Per Cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	: 1,000 Acres:	: 1,000 Acres:	Per Cent	Per Cent.
Canada.....	21	22		4.8
United States.....	537	732		36.3
England and Wales.....	8	17		112.5
Sweden	41	106		158.5
Netherlands	138	166		20.2
Belgium	149	179		20.1
France	323	278	13.9	
Spain	138	153		10.9
Italy	203	210		3.4
Switzerland.....	3	3		
Germany	1,031	970	5.9	
Austria	28	^a 31		10.7
Czechoslovakia	519	574		10.6
Hungary	103	135		31.1
Bulgaria	24	31		29.2
Rumania	54	91		68.5
Poland	270	353		30.7
Finland	2	2		
Russia	^b 119	^b 143		20.2
Total 19 Countries Reporting.....	3,711	4,196		13.0

a. Report of United States Trade Commissioner at Vienna, September 21, 1923.

b. Economic Life, October 23, 1923, September 14, 1923.

Sources: Official sources and International Institute unless otherwise specified.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS IN COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1923.

Country	Production		Per Cent of 1922	
	Estimates	Forecasts		
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	Per Cent	Per Cent
Canada	213	205	3.8	
United States	5,183	6,623		27.8
Sweden.....	503	1,097		118.1
Netherlands	2,004	1,889	5.8	
Belgium	1,873	1,994		6.5
Spain	1,624	1,345	17.2	
Germany	10,331	9,381	9.2	
Austria	191	^a 287		50.3
Czechoslovakia	5,776	5,687	1.5	
Hungary	784	972		24.0
Bulgaria	236	169	28.4	
Rumania	365	^b 830		127.4
Poland	2,945	3,353		13.9
Total 13 Countries Reporting	32,028	33,832		5.7

^a. Report of United States Trade Commissioner at Vienna, September 14, 1923.

^b. De Indische Mercuur, October 5, 1923, page 658.

Sources: Official sources and International Institute unless otherwise specified.

Nov. 21, 1923.

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PRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY AND OATS ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING,
1922 AND 1923.

	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 Bushels:	1,000 Bushels:	Per Cent	Per Cent
<u>WHEAT</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 33 Countries Reporting.....	2,949,917	3,290,389		11.5
<u>RYE</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 26 Countries Reporting	830,641	954,255		14.8
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 31 Countries Reporting	993,003	1,100,876		10.9
Estimates recently received: Argentina	7,656	9,186		20.0
Total 32 Countries Reporting	1,000,659	1,110,062		10.9
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 23 Countries Reporting	3,109,092	3,559,906		14.5

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO OCTOBER, 1922 AND 1923, AND OCTOBER 27 TO NOVEMBER 17, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to October		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending: Nov. 3	Week ending: Nov. 10	Week ending: Nov. 17
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports from U.S.:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.:	11,215	7,620	305	20	115
Corn.....	"	46,171	3,501	95	79	150
Oats.....	"	13,365	829	64	131	76
Rye.....	"	20,726	8,093	109	86	141
Wheat.....	"	92,951	47,689	1,574	1,380	1,935
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	4,901	5,818	350	359	458
Wheat, including:						
flour....	Bu.:	115,004	73,868	3,149	2,997	3,995
In transit shipments:						
From Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.:	13,886	19,189	1,354	1,251	1,565
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	616	754	3	15	2
(1)						
Exports from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.:	67,900	58,454			
Wheat flour....	Bbls:	2,630	3,044			
Wheat, including:						
flour....	Bu.:	79,735	72,151			
			July to October			
Exports from						
Argentina:						
Wheat.....	Bu.:	33,311	34,986			
Exports from British:						
India:						
Wheat, including:						
flour....	Bu.:	849	9,200			
Exports from						
Australia:						
Wheat, including:						
flour....		9,373	16,365			

(1) Includes "In transit shipments from Canada".

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

**COTTON (unmanufactured): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY
COUNTRIES DURING OCTOBER, 1923.**

Countries to which exported:	Long Staple	Short Staple	Linters	TOTAL
	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales
Belgium.....	5,218	21,396	435	27,049
Denmark.....	642	2,060	(1)	2,702
France.....	27,209	92,372	948	120,529
Germany.....	14,024	142,446	1,834	158,304
Italy.....	10,300	79,580	(1)	89,880
Netherlands.....	4,112	13,715	(1)	17,827
Portugal.....	705	5,367	(1)	6,072
Spain.....	4,212	26,577	(1)	30,789
Sweden.....	1,070	6,492	(1)	7,562
United Kingdom.....	31,877	185,815	382	218,074
Canada.....	2,712	16,611	419	19,742
China.....	(1)	5,151	(1)	5,151
Hongkong.....	---	512	---	512
Japan.....	942	98,912	(1)	99,854
Other countries.....	3,703	4,072	57	7,832
TOTAL.....	106,726	701,078	4,075	811,879

(1) If any included in other countries.

**COTTON (unmanufactured): EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS, DURING OCTOBER, 1923.**

Customs Districts from which exported:	Long Staple	Short Staple	Linters	TOTAL
	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales	500 lb. bales
New York.....	3,590	72,582	192	76,364
Virginia.....	---	37,288	---	37,288
Washington.....	---	28,078	93	28,171
Georgia.....	---	47,022	221	47,243
New Orleans.....	4,227	24,611	651	29,489
Galveston.....	95,932	410,625	958	507,515
San Francisco.....	---	22,835	---	22,835
Other Districts.....	2,977	53,037	1,960	62,974
TOTAL.....	106,726	701,078	4,075	811,879

Source: From report of Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Sec. of Customs
Statistics, October, 1923.

BRITISH COLONIES DEMAND PREFERENCE ON BRITISH MARKET.

The imposition of an import duty of 5s per cwt. (1¢ per lb. at par) on raw apples, 10s per cwt. (2¢ per lb.) on salmon, 6d (12¢) per gallon on fruit juices and 10s per cwt. (\$2.17 per 100 lbs.) on honey, imported by the United Kingdom from all countries outside of the British Empire, has just been recommended to the British Government by the Dominion Premiers now in conference at London, cables Mr. E. A. Foley, the American Agricultural Commissioner at London under date of November 8. The question of providing better markets for the increasing supply of produce in the Dominions, the Crown Colonies and the Protectorates constituting the British Empire has been under consideration for some time by the Economic Conference which is being held in conjunction with the Imperial Conference.

The Dominions already enjoy a preference on a few items of food-stuffs on the importation of which a tariff is being levied for revenue purposes. The specific proposals which the British Government has placed before the Conference include the free importation of dried figs, raisins and plums (including apricots) from all parts of the Empire. At present these commodities are dutiable at the rate of 10s 6d per cwt. (\$2.28 per 100 lbs) coming from foreign countries. The preference given the Dominions is 1s 9d a cwt. (37¢ per 100 lbs.), or a preference of about one-sixth. The admission of these goods free of duty from the Empire would particularly affect Australia and South Africa.

Dried currants at present are dutiable at the rate of 2s a cwt. (44¢ per 100 lbs.), and here also the Dominions are given a preference of one sixth, or 4d a cwt. (7¢ per 100 lbs.). The Government has stated that it is prepared to offer free admission for currants grown in the Empire and to consider what increase in the duty on foreign currants may be necessary to make that preference effective. There is no duty at present on any other foreign dried fruit but the Government has proposed to impose a duty of 10s 6d a cwt. (\$2.28 per 100 lbs.) on dried apples, pears and peaches, and 5s per cwt. (1¢ per lb.) on all other foreign dried and preserved fruits, except fruit pulp for jam manufacture, which will remain free of duty. All such fruit, however, will be admitted free from the Empire.

Sugar at present is dutiable according to a scale dependent upon its polarization with a basic rate of 25s 8d a cwt. (\$5.57 per 100 lbs.) on fully refined. There is an Empire preference of about one-sixth in the case of refined, or 4s 3-1/2d a cwt. (93¢ per 100 lbs.). Tobacco is dutiable according to its kind, being higher on cigars than on unmanufactured tobacco. On unmanufactured tobacco the duty is 8s 2d (\$1.99) a pound, and there is an Imperial preference of one-sixth, roughly 1s. 4d (32¢) on the pound.

GERMANY'S CROPS LARGE BUT IMPORTS ARE NEEDED.

Germany faces the peculiar condition of having produced more food this year than she had for consumption last year and yet must import food, according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner Squire at Berlin to the United States Department of Agriculture. Her production this year is greatest since the war but food consumption since the war has been far below the pre-war standard and consumption this year can not equal the pre-war standard unless a considerable amount is imported. The situation is further complicated by the present chaotic currency condition and high costs of transportation. Farmers are not inclined to market their products freely in exchange for a rapidly depreciating currency.

The bread grain crop this year is greater than any other year since the war. When imports are included and seed requirements deducted, the estimated bread grain supplies per capita for 1923-24 are about 325 pounds, compared with 306 pounds in 1922, 397 pounds in 1921, 271 pounds, in 1920 and 525 pounds for the five year pre-war average. The present grain crop alone without imports, can not provide for consumption equal to pre-war, but is about equal to average consumption including imports for 1919-22, if supplies can be drawn out of the farmers hands for consumption in the cities.

While Germany may have enough grain for the minimum needs of her people it would be difficult, if not impossible, to so distribute this grain as to avoid imports. The high railway freight rates and the demoralization of the currency make it very difficult to concentrate the grain from the surplus sections in the eastern part of the country and ship it to the western markets. If some way can be found to finance grain imports, the Rhine Provinces, with Baden and Wurttemberg will, as usual, turn to foreign countries for their breadstuffs. Of the grain imported into Germany in recent years, approximately 70 per cent was brought up the Rhine from Dutch ports, and the other 30 per cent was received by way of the German Baltic ports.

While the potato crop is poor compared to last year, the average of potatoes and grains considered together is the best of any year since the war. Germany has had only one good potato crop since the war and that was in 1922. Potatoes are important to Germany's animal production, and the good potato crop in 1922 gave considerable impetus to pork production and German pig stocks in the country were larger than during the preceding year. However, the number of pigs in the country is only about 65 per cent of the number kept just previous to the war,

GERMANY'S CROPS LARGE BUT IMPORTS ARE NEEDED,—CONT'D.

The slight increase in pigs on farms does not appear to be producing increased supplies of pork for the city population, according to Mr. Squire. The country people have increased the number of pigs slaughtered for home consumption. For September, for instance, 36 important markets show about one-half the slaughterings of the same month in 1922.

Meat consumption, not including imports, was reported to be about 123 pounds per capita in 1912 and 84 pounds per capita in 1922. Estimates for the first six months of 1923 indicate a consumption of only 34 pounds per capita against 42 pounds for the first half of 1922.

A decreased consumption of fats during the first six months of 1923 compared to the same period last year is reported, owing to smaller slaughterings and difficulties in the margarin industry. Imports for 1922 amounted to 700,000 tons of fats and to get equal consumption at present Germany will have to import at a still higher rate.

Germany is still strongly dependent upon imports of feeds for livestock and large quantities must be imported if livestock production is to be brought back to its former condition.

Milk has been in a very short supply as the result of the shortage in concentrates. There are not only fewer dairy cattle but production per cow is smaller. Butter production is about two-thirds of normal but margarin is being widely used so that imports of butter are small.

NEW ZEALAND DAIRY PRODUCERS APPROVE EXPORT BILL.

The New Zealand dairy producers have approved the operation of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act. The Act, which will now come into force establishes, in effect, a "pool" of dairy produce for export, controlled by a board representative of the Government, the producers, and the London Agency. The New Zealand House of Representatives passed the Dairy Produce Export Control Bill on August 24 with the proviso that it should not become law until it had been approved by a referendum among the dairy producers. The law provides for a dairy export control board with full authority to control the handling, pooling, storing, distribution, and disposition of all New Zealand's dairy produce. All dairy products will be sold under its direction. An agency will be established in London to keep the board informed on supply and demand and current prices.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING IN DENMARK.

Cooperation was forced upon the Danes in the early 'eighties due to the depletion in Danish soil fertility and the competition rendered by the grain growing areas of the New World with consequent lowering of grain prices in European markets, according to a speech on the Danish Cooperative Movement recently delivered before the American Club in Copenhagen by Mr. Anders Nielson, President of the Cooperative Bank of Copenhagen. Due to this competition and also to the fact that there was an increasing demand for products of the livestock and dairy industries in the large cities of Europe and the United Kingdom, farmers in Denmark began turning toward dairying as a substitute for unrenumerative grain production. It was not long before Denmark was rejoicing over low grain prices as farmers were thereby able to purchase cheap American grain and oilseed cakes for transformation into butter and other commodities.

Many difficulties confronted the development of the Danish dairy industry in 1832, says Mr. Nielson. The 70,000 small farmers could not resort to cattle breeding as long as they were unable to supply butter in a packing and in quantities large enough to command respect on world markets. The butter being produced on the 2,000 manors in 1832, termed export butter, was quoted at 38 cents per lb., while that produced on the 70,000 small farms sold for only 24 cents per pound. The small tenant farmers were entirely unable to produce butter suitable for sale. The prerequisite for a profitable production of butter on these thousands of small farms was some plan whereby the farmers could produce a regular supply equal in grade and quantity to that being produced by the 2,000 large manors.

In that year the farmers and small lease holders of a certain village decided to collect and pool their milk output and produce butter in tubs for exportation. This constituted the first cooperative dairy in Denmark. The farmers, however, lacked talent for organization, technical managers, etc., and no one in Denmark or anywhere else believed that first class butter could be produced from such heterogeneous milk. Although only third-class prices were obtained, the cooperative dairies began to increase in number. In 1858 an Agricultural Exhibition was held in Copenhagen, at which, to the surprise of entire Europe, a cooperative dairy was awarded a silver medal for the excellency of its product. Upon a similar occasion in 1894 the cooperative dairies took 17 silver medals, while at the Farmers' Congress in 1900 they won all 46 silver medals, leaving only bronze medals for the manorial dairies.

Mr. Nielson states that the success of the cooperative dairy movement in Denmark is due to the fact that only large dairies can afford capable dairy experts, the best machinery, expert organizing talent,

COOPERATIVE MARKETING IN DENMARK,--CONT'D.

and a discipline which causes all impure and poor milk to be rejected. The chief economic benefit of the cooperative movement to Denmark, he says, is that it has developed a desire for land ownership. The cooperative principal was subsequently applied to bacon and egg production with like success. Farmers have also entered purchasing societies in order to obtain necessary raw materials and machinery for agriculture at the lowest possible price.

The capital required to equip and operate a cooperative dairy, bacon factory or egg export association, is supplied by a loan guaranteed jointly by the members of the organization on their personal credit. The risk of loss is small, as the members in joining a local cooperative society bind themselves to deliver their output to the sale organization for a period of from 5 to 10 years and to purchase their entire consumptive requirements from the purchasing society for a similar period.

The following table, presented by Mr. Nielson, represents the importance of the cooperative movement in Denmark at the present time:

Annual.	Total for Denmark.	Percentage by Cooperatives.	Percentage by others than Cooperatives.
Milk production lbs.	71,161,000,000	80	20
Bacon exports lbs.	286,000,000	85	15
Egg exports doz.	58,333,000	25	75
Food imports lbs.	1,850,000,000	40	60
Fertilizer imports . lbs.	752,000,000	31	69
Cement production .. lbs.	772,000,000	20	80

MARKET FOR COTTON IN RUSSIA.

There is a demand in Russia, for 21,000 bales of cotton to be delivered during the next ten months at the rate of 2,000 bales a month reports the American Trade Commissioner at Riga, Latvia under date of October 10. Payment is offered on following basis: 20 per cent to be paid when contract is signed; 25 per cent three months from the date of invoice; and 55 per cent on arrival of shipment at Petrograd. This transaction, says the Trade Commissioner, is to be guaranteed through an irrevocable letter of credit deposited by the Moscow City Bank, Moscow, Russia, with the Landmann's Bank of Copenhagen. The cotton will be purchased through the firm of Henner and Company of Riga, Latvia, which, according to reports, has obtained a concession from Moscow authorities to furnish all of the raw cotton to be purchased by Russia for a period of twelve months.

COTTON CROP IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Picking of cotton is progressing in Lower California states a report from Consul H. C. Von Struve at Mexicali, Mexico dated November 3, 1923. The weather during the past month has been very favorable. The absence of frost has permitted the maturing of later blooms than usual, and conservative growers now estimate that this season's crop will amount to about 80,000 bales, according to the report. Local gins report a total of 23,000 bales of the present crop ginned, as compared with about 2,000 bales last year up to November 1. The erection of a compress in Mexicali since the close of the last season has made it unnecessary for cotton to be shipped for compressing and ^{as} storage across the line to American territory as soon as it is ginned/has always been done heretofore.

AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO GROWERS DEMAND HIGHER TARIFF.

Australian tobacco growers are demanding a higher tariff on imported tobacco as a result of the recent announcement of the British Australian Tobacco Company that it would purchase none but flue-cured leaf in the future, says Consul R. W. Wormuth at Newcastle, Australia, under date of September 24. The British Australian Tobacco Company has been encouraging growers for some time to build kilns for curing tobacco rather than curing it by the sun and air process. It has purchased the entire Australian tobacco output for years, and is said to have established the Australian tobacco-manufacturing industry upon a self-supporting basis. Only 2% of the manufactured tobacco consumed in Australia during 1922 was imported while twenty years ago the percentage was around 60. The announcement has created great consternation in the Australian tobacco industry, because practically the entire crop is produced on large farms in Northern New South Wales by Chinese laborers who refuse to cure in any way except by sun and air. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during the 1921-22 season amounted to 17,104,400 lbs., of which amount 16,374,708 lbs. were supplied by the United States. The present tariff on unmanufactured tobacco ranges from 5s 4d (\$1.33 at par) per lb. for wrappers to 2s (50¢) per lb. for unstemmed unmanufactured. The 1921-22 tobacco crop in Australia yielded 1,386,200 lbs. This amount is negligible compared with the large importations, particularly from the United States.

AREA ON HOPS IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	Acreage.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres
NORTH AMERICA.				
United States	<u>a</u> 45	27	22	16
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom:				
England.....	34	25	26	25
Belgium.....	5	4	4	3
France.....	7	11	12	-
Germany.....	68	28	30	29
Austria.....	52	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	19	19	19
Hungary.....	4	1	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
Yugoslavia.....	-	3	4	-
Poland.....	<u>c a</u> 3	5	5	-
OCEANIA.				
Australia	1	2	-	-
New Zealand.....	<u>a</u> 1	1	-	-
Total for all Countries Re- porting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922	218	120	118	-
Total for all Countries Re- porting for 1923.....	-	104	101	92

a. One year only.b. Less than 500 acres.c. Congress Poland.

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

PRODUCTION OF HOPS IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1909-13, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

Country.	Production.			
	Average 1909-13.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	1,000 Pounds:	1,000 Pounds:	1,000 Pounds:	1,000 Pounds:
NORTH AMERICA.				
United States.....	53,655	29,340	25,910	17,028
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom:				
England.....	33,021	25,088	33,712	25,648
Belgium.....	7,008	3,722	3,344	3,040
France.....	6,948	6,646	15,602	<u>a</u> 3,400
Germany.....	30,105	7,097	13,704	7,150
Austria.....	27,478	95	90	<u>a</u> 100
Czechoslovakia.....	-	6,401	12,439	6,410
Hungary.....	3,036	280	90	<u>a</u> 22
Yugoslavia.....	-	1,135	3,150	<u>a</u> 2,200
Poland.....	<u>b c</u> 1,454	3,558	3,560	<u>a</u> 2,000
OCEANIA.				
Australia.....	1,607	2,401	<u>a</u> 1,700	<u>a</u> 1,700
New Zealand.....	-	679	<u>a</u> 700	<u>a</u> 600
Total for all Countries Re- porting for 1909-13, 1921 and 1922.....	164,312	84,628	110,151	
Total for all Countries Re- porting for 1923.....		86,442	114,001	69,298

a. Commercial source.b. Congress Poland.c. One year only.

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

HOPS: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, CALENDAR YEARS, AVE. 1909-1913, 1921 AND 1922.
(LUPULIN AND HOPFENMEHL (HOP MEAL) ARE NOT INCLUDED WITH HOPS IN THE DATA SHOWN.)

Country.	Average		1921		1922	
	1909-1913					
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Austria-Hungary.....	938:	18,333:	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	---	---	2,403:	6,625:	54:	10,586
Germany	7,688:	17,564:	(1)1,714:	(1)5,712:	4,806:	7,444
New Zealand	61:	352:	19:	235:	---	221
Russia	1,258:	2,348:	---	---	---	---
United States.....	6,235:	15,416:	1,629:	18,460:	1,201:	14,882
PRINCIPAL IMPORTING COUNTRIES.						
Argentina	618:	---	---	---	---	---
Australia	1,106:	22:	754:	1:	---	---
Austria	---	---	1,247:	650:	(2) 1,281:	(2) 141
Belgium	6,915:	4,814:	8,507:	4,228:	4,626:	2,072
British India	246:	---	272:	---	282:	---
Canada	1,396:	176:	2,140:	321:	1,965:	826
Denmark	1,027:	(3) 1:	388:	1:	653:	(2) 1
France	5,456:	335:	2,862:	5,806:	3,032:	3,329
Hungary.....	---	---	(2) 146:	(2) 39:	(2) 225:	(2) 179
Italy	529:	10:	846:	11:	778:	87
Japan	253:	---	658:	---	(2) 754:	---
Netherlands	2,938:	1,405:	1,072:	1,311:	1,323:	549
Norway	289:	---	422:	---	533:	---
Sweden	987:	1:	685:	152:	367:	(2) 85
Switzerland	1,257:	(4) 2:	492:	---	749:	---
Union of South Africa:	487:	---	390:	---	404:	---
United Kingdom.....	21,028:	2,162:	24,256:	246:	14,284:	317
Other Countries.....	2,277:	---	2,837:	55:	685:	399
Total.....	52,369:	62,941:	53,739:	43,853:	38,502:	41,118

SOURCE: Official sources except where otherwise noted.

NOTES: (1) Eight months, May to December.

(2) International Institute of Agriculture.

(3) Three year average.

(4) One year.

HOPS: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30,
AVE., 1910-14 1921 TO 1923.

Countries	: Average	:	:	:	:
	: 1910-14	:	1921	1922	1923
	: Pounds	:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Austria Hungary....	: 2,266,482	: (1)	14,868:	---	---
Germany	: 3,398,406	:	1,192,384:	336,187:	588,932
Czechoslovakia.....	: ---	:	1,247,997:	477,581:	693,366
Other Countries.....	: 60,189	:	2,352,749:	79,556:	12,346
Total.....	: 5,725,077	:	4,807,998:	893,324:	1,294,644

HOPS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30,
AVE., 1910-14, 1921 TO 1923.

Countries	: Average	:	:	:	:
	: 1910-14	:	1921	1922	1923
	: Pounds	:	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
United Kingdom.....	: 13,880,669	:	17,465,538:	13,845,499	: 2,351,919
Canada	: 968,680	:	2,680,251:	2,762,124	: 3,031,538
Australia	: 482,671	:	982,200:	488,666	: 382,633
Belgium.....	: 40,905	:	1,911:	1,292,799	: 6,852,576
Other Countries.....	: 174,831	:	1,076,128:	1,132,559	: 878,517
Total.....	: 15,547,756	:	22,206,028:	19,521,647	: 13,497,183

SOURCE: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1914 and
Official Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

NOTE: (1) Hungary only.

CUBA: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CUBA, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30,
1910-1914, 1922, 1923 and JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Commodity:	: Average	:	:	:	: Total
	: 1910 - 1914:	1922	1923		: July to Sept.
	:	:	:		: 1923
Imports:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugar.... Short Tons	1,928,229:	3,860,128:	3,865,296	:	591,672
Tobacco.. Pounds....	25,231,940:	21,401,159:	24,351,368	:	4,773,816
	:	:	:	:	:

SOURCE: 1910-14, Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1922
and 1923 Official Records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CUBA, YEARS
ENDING JUNE 30, AVERAGE 1910-14, 1922, 1923 AND JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Commodity:	Average 1910--1914	1922	1923	Total July to Sept. 1923
Cattle.....No.:	329	5,799	2,529	328
Wheat.....Bu.:	23,698	22,231	10,955	8,258
Wheat flour.....Bbls.:	856,259	1,068,721	1,088,562	246,132
Bacon.....Lbs.:	7,696,815	23,461,552	24,829,609	6,027,920
Hams and shoulders,Lbs.	4,696,184	9,070,833	12,784,118	2,885,911
Lard....."	41,378,503	73,926,475	87,897,540	21,206,710
Milk:				
Condensed....."	6,233,724	22,987,731	17,131,382	5,960,010
Evaporated....."	(1)	3,163,203	2,678,733	811,877
Powdered....."	(1)	44,689	113,737	25,220
Eggs in shell.....Doz.:	4,816,533	12,111,686	11,542,575	3,420,520
Potatoes.....Bu.:	973,540	1,479,437	1,921,631	962,757
Beans, dried....."	(2) 123,972	407,832	7,357	2,324
Peas, dried....."	---	12,387	7,939	55

(1) Not separately stated, included in condensed milk prior to 1920.

(2) Includes dried peas.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

FALL PLANTINGS FOR 1924.

Canada has sown 767,200 acres of fall wheat compared with 947,900 acres in 1922. Fall wheat, however, represented only 4 per cent of the total wheat acreage in 1923. The acreage this fall is a 19 per cent decrease from the sown acreage in 1922 and a 6 per cent decrease from the acreage harvested.

The condition of fall wheat is average for the Dominion, Ontario reporting considerably above. Fall plowing, generally, was delayed in the western provinces. Of land intended for next year's crop 43 per cent has been plowed as against 48 per cent last year.

CORN

Corn production in Roumania is now estimated at 174,124,000 bushels in a radio received November 25 from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This compares with 116,050,000 bushels last year.

POTATOES.

The total production of potatoes reported to date from 20 countries is 3,504,329,000 bushels compared with 4,512,530,000 bushels last year. This indicates a decrease of about 22 per cent in the total production for 1923. Only two countries, Spain and Hungary report increased production in 1923. Last year these same 20 countries produced 70.4 per cent of the total production.

TRADE PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES.

The United States imports between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 pounds of chicle annually, more than two thirds of these imports coming from Mexico. British Honduras is our second source of supply.

In 1923, the United States imported 93,000 long tons of sisal grass as compared with the prewar average of 140,000 tons, a decrease of 30 per cent. Mexico supplies about 90 per cent of these imports.

During the last few years, exports of agricultural products from the United States to Mexico show a big increase, the increase in exports of eggs, lard, condensed, evaporated and powdered milk being especially noticeable. In 1923, 6,600,000 dozen more eggs were exported to Mexico than the average for the prewar years, or an increase of 944 per cent; 38,000,000 pounds more lard, an increase of 570 per cent and 3,000,000 pounds more condensed, evaporated and powdered milk, an increase of 332 per cent.

Exports of meats and meat products from the United States for the 4 months ending October 31, 1923 amounted to 715,000,000 pounds as against 591,000,000 pounds during the same period a year ago. This was an increase of 21 per cent. Exports of bacon, hams and lard made up most of this increase.

Exports of principal agricultural products from the United States for the 4 months, July 1 to October 31, 1923 were valued at \$404,000,000 as compared with \$602,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of more than 33 per cent. Smaller shipments of grains and cotton account for most of this decrease.

LIVESTOCK IN GERMANY.

Reports from certain provinces indicate that livestock in Germany has increased from 3 per cent in case of cattle to 21 per cent in the case of hogs during the year 1923. Indications are that sheep increased 11 per cent and goats 13 per cent. These estimates do not take into account the fall slaughterings between October 1 and December 1. The estimate for the whole of the German Republic is made as of December 1.

PRODUCTION OF POTATOES IN COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1923.

Potatoes.	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	1922.	1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 bushels:	1,000 bushels:	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 4 countries reporting.....	214,831	131,030	38.6	
Estimates recently received:				
Canada.....	98,903	87,590	5.7	
United States.....	451,185	416,722	7.6	
England and Wales.....	149,781	99,568	33.5	
Norway.....	32,699	28,610	12.5	
Sweden.....	74,733	61,251	18.1	
Belgium.....	144,453	86,653	38.4	
Luxemburg.....	7,007	6,173	11.9	
Spain.....	108,493	95,497	12.1	
Italy.....	53,689	62,164		16.3
Germany.....	1,494,181	1,156,305	22.6	
Czechoslovakia.....	353,236	251,066	30.7	
Hungary.....	48,490	63,043		30.0
Poland.....	1,220,475	903,443	25.9	
Lithuania.....	67,903	55,171	18.7	
Finland.....	16,009	15,616	1.2	
Algeria.....	2,146	327	61.4	
Total 20 countries.....	4,512,530	3,504,329	22.3	
All countries reporting ::				
1922.....	6,409,608			

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS IN COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1923.

Country.	Production.		Per Cent of 1922.	
	Estimates 1922.	Forecasts 1923.	Decrease.	Increase.
	1,000 Short Tons.	1,000 Short Tons.	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 13 countries reporting.....	26,845	27,209		1.4
Estimates recently received: United States.....	5,183	6,667		28.6
Total 19 countries reporting.....	32,028	33,876		5.8

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

ARGENTINE FLAXSEED CROP.

Production of flaxseed in Argentina is estimated at 75,960,000 bushels for 1923-24 as compared with 44,280,000 bushels for 1922-23, according to a report from the Argentine Embassy quoting the Ministry of Statistics and Rural Economy. Area sown has increased from 4,194,000 acres to 5,300,000 acres. These figures show an increase of 72 per cent in total production.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES. IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED STATES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO OCTOBER, 1922 AND 1923, AND NOVEMBER 3 TO NOVEMBER 24, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to October :		1923		
		1922	1923	Week ending: Nov. 10	Week ending: Nov. 17	Week ending: Nov. 24
				Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports from U.S.:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.:	11,215	6,867	20	115	419
Corn.....	"	46,171	3,574	79	150	215
Oats.....	"	13,565	820	131	76	63
Rye.....	"	20,726	8,082	86	141	653
Wheat.....	"	92,951	47,689	1,380	1,935	2,717
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	4,901	5,813	359	458	464
Wheat, including flour..	Bu.:	115,004	73,863	2,997	3,995	4,805
Imports into U.S.:						
Wheat.....	Bu.:	7,570	6,500			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	179	70			
Wheat, including flour..	Bu.:	8,376	6,815			
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.:	13,886	26,832	1,251	1,565	1,462
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	616	1,068	15	2	10
(1) Exports from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.:	67,900	58,454			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	2,630	3,044			
Wheat, including flour..	Bu.:	79,735	72,151			
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat.....	Bu.:	33,311	34,986			
Corn.....	"	38,938	52,254			
Exports from British India:						
Wheat, including flour....	Bu.:	849	9,200			
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour....	Bu.:	9,373	15,365			

(1) Includes "In transit shipments from Canada".

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

**WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING OCTOBER,
1922 AND 1923.**

	Wheat including flour: in terms of grain.		Wheat.		Wheat flour.	
	July-Oct. 1922.	July-Oct. 1923.	Oct. 1922.	Oct. 1923.	Oct. 1922.	Oct. 1923.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
Belgium.....	6,359,036	3,136,500	834,799	435,494	5,119	5,718
Denmark.....	253,223	427,206	---	7,625	15,132	32,878
Estonia.....	85,959	19,269	---	---	1,623	2,348
Finland.....	693,027	1,069,500	---	---	47,387	79,134
France.....	9,131,224	2,051,101	2,445,902	282,618	657	339
Germany.....	8,510,020	3,554,076	299,906	28,062	155,123	182,788
Gibraltar.....	1,051,998	1,130	297,000	---	301	---
Greece.....	76,184	809,388	---	---	10,314	57,343
Italy.....	15,133,268	2,880,410	3,980,910	317,789	17,916	10,268
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus:	221,452	110,024	18,317	16,149	2,133	714
Netherlands.....	9,906,775	6,113,394	695,386	562,122	105,884	182,869
Norway.....	1,663,735	262,131	550,875	67,200	20,144	23,267
Poland & Danzig..	33,440	100,854	---	---	5,638	9,612
Russia in Europe..	1,136,060	1,134	---	---	75,980	---
Sweden.....	402,234	436,352	24,000	36,165	9,325	22,823
Turkey in Europe..	983,502	264,005	---	---	73,069	5,432
Ukraine.....	440,504	---	---	---	250	---
United Kingdom...	20,302,193	12,265,181	3,185,964	2,494,636	191,076	149,108
Other Europe.....	123,589	78,206	1,857	---	9,122	4,199
TOTAL EUROPE...	76,507,428	33,629,861	12,334,926	4,247,860	746,203	768,840
Canada.....	22,775,448	16,281,146	4,140,695	836,533	8,124	10,635
Cuba.....	1,519,558	1,518,929	1,917	3,711	92,586	88,748
Mexico.....	592,626	1,386,779	82,961	179,069	29,160	46,574
Panama.....	141,700	975,108	---	---	3,389	4,598
China.....	2,439,680	8,706,458	150,003	2,886,469	207,175	557,829
Hongkong.....	1,713,162	1,445,823	---	---	100,685	103,416
Kwantung.....	939,213	1,090,161	---	---	51,000	181,258
Japan.....	3,356,662	4,018,314	1,413,639	1,073,759	19,430	11,507
Other countries..	5,018,896	4,815,445	157,999	11,233	252,300	318,517
TOTAL.....	115,004,388	73,868,024	18,282,140	9,238,634	1,510,052	2,091,922
Total imports....	8,375,666	6,814,757	2,566,109	2,833,573	50,684	19,383
Total re-exports..	53,033	1,822	51,769	(1) ---	281(1)	405
EXCESS EXPORTS...	106,681,755	67,055,089	15,767,800	6,404,961	1,459,649	2,072,944

Source: Official Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(1) Not yet available, July to September only.

CONSUMPTION AND STOCK OF COTTON IN GERMANY

Decreased consumption of cotton by German mills during the season just ended as compared with the pre-war average consumption is reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by the American Agricultural Commissioner, Mr. E. C. Squire, at Berlin, under date of October 30. Consumption during the 1922-23 season is placed at 853,500 bales as compared with 1,874,000 bales, the average for the three years 1911-13. This is a drop of over 1,000,000 bales or approximately 54%. A portion of this reduction is accounted for by the fact that 2,000,000 spindles were in Alsace and therefore Germany's spindles were reduced in 1920 by that number, a reduction of about 77%.

Consumption of American cotton by German mills amounted to 622,500 bales this year as compared with the pre-war average of 1,404,000 bales, or a decrease of about 56%. Due to the increasing lack of credit facilities, the present supply of cotton goods in Germany is almost as low as it was at the end of the war when the country was practically bare of all cotton products. To remedy this situation the Association of German Cotton Spinners is urging that American bankers and shippers grant more favorable commercial and financial credits.

There was a great demand for raw cotton in Germany at the beginning of 1919, as the supplies of cotton goods had been entirely exhausted during the blockade of the previous three years. Consumption consequently increased steadily from 485,000 bales during the 1919-20 season to 1,083,000 bales in 1921-22. The same upward trend was noted in stocks held in the mills, these having increased from 68,400 bales on July 31, 1920, to 176,000 bales on July 31, 1922. Increased purchases were stimulated by the expectation that a solution would be found for the reparations problem, thus enabling the stabilization of German currency. Subsequent events caused a rapid decrease in the purchases of raw cotton so that consumption during 1922-23 was 229,500 bales below that for the previous twelve months, while stocks in mills on July 31, 1923, amounted to only 90,000 bales.

Before the war much of the cotton consumed in Germany was contracted for before it left the United States. Due to the development of financial difficulties after the war, the mills were able to purchase only from stocks actually on hand in Bremen. The continual decrease in their working capital, however, forced still further adjustments, so that at present American dealers ship direct to the warehouses of the more responsible German mills, receiving cash payment as the cotton is removed for spinning. The Association of German Cotton Spinners is urging that American dealers accept a short term acceptance (60 or 90 days) instead of cash payment.

CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF COTTON IN GERMANY, CONT'D.

Such other facilities as have been provided for the marketing of American cotton include a system of merchandise credits whereby credits are granted for three months at from 10 to 15% per annum. The Association of German Cotton Spinners believes that such a high rate of interest works to the detriment of all concerned. If these interest charges are added to the cost of the finished product, it means adding on to the already prohibitive prices for the German consumer. If the interest charges are not added on, it means that an extremely large percentage of the profits of the mills will have to be used for paying interest. Spinners state that if American dealers could extend these same credits from three to six months at a rate of interest ranging from 5 1/2 to 7 1/2%, depending on the nature of the transaction, the sale of cotton goods in Germany would receive a great impetus. The Dutch Government has granted German industries a credit of about 140,000,000 guilders (\$56,280,000 at par) for the purchase of raw materials. The Credit Association which handles this fund and looks after the securities and repayment of loans states that the larger part of it is being used for financing purchases of raw material from the United States. The German cotton mills are also making use of this credit. The rate of interest charged is 6 1/2%.

The following table gives complete and up-to-date figures for the consumption and stocks of cotton in Germany since the war.

Season	Consumption		Carryover in German Mills.	
	Total	American	Total	American
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
1911-13 Average (old boundaries)	1,874,000	1,404,000	-----	-----
Aug. 1, 1919-July 31, 1920 (new boundaries)	485,000	356,000	68,400	36,400
Aug. 1, 1920-Jan. 31, 1921	393,000	265,000	132,000	85,000
Feb. 1, 1921-July 31, 1921	457,000	344,000	176,000	120,000
Aug. 1, 1921-Jan. 31, 1922	535,000	406,000	185,000	131,500
Feb. 1, 1922-July 31, 1922	548,000	421,000	176,000	116,500
Aug. 1, 1922-Jan. 31, 1923	488,500	360,500	98,000	60,300
Feb. 1, 1923-July 31, 1923	365,000	262,000	90,000	52,000

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1,
TO OCTOBER 31, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Exported:	Quantity	Quantity	Value	Value
	1922	1923	1922	1923
			Dollars	Dollars
Wheat.....Bu.	92,950,788:	47,688,563:	114,053,984:	53,489,558
Wheat flour.....Bbls.	4,900,800:	5,817,658:	27,305,912:	30,120,282
Wheat, including flour..Bu.	115,004,388:	73,868,024:	141,359,896:	83,609,840
Corn, including meal.....Bu.	46,774,048:	4,213,390:	35,072,814:	4,255,766
Rye, including flour.....Bu.	20,816,278:	8,254,527:	17,788,919:	6,579,152
Barley, excluding flour..Bu.	11,215,473:	6,865,649:	8,032,194:	5,091,901
Oats, including oatmeal..Bu.	15,536,331:	4,235,512:	7,941,552:	2,501,288
Buckwheat, incl., flour..Bu.	20,550:	13,029:	24,542:	16,137
Rice, incl., flour, meal, & broken rice.....Lbs.	86,246,380:	93,247,054:	3,394,061:	3,395,611
Dairy Products:				
Butter.....Lbs.	5,220,855:	1,677,032:	1,905,232:	732,031
Cheese.....Lbs.	1,383,575:	1,273,196:	341,716:	352,655
Milk:				
Condensed.....Lbs.	13,158,840:	19,290,185:	1,722,853:	2,886,738
Evaporated.....Lbs.	33,525,404:	34,523,055:	2,795,708:	3,612,325
Powdered.....Lbs.	987,594:	678,740:	145,560:	173,735
Meat & Meat Products:				
Canned beef.....Lbs.	1,017,173:	520,123:	272,571:	143,468
Fresh beef & veal.....Lbs.	1,180,654:	1,028,232:	170,342:	157,750
Pickled beef.....Lbs.	9,847,275:	8,675,920:	831,107:	2,172,470
Oleo oil.....Lbs.	35,187,946:	33,593,347:	3,793,055:	3,781,703
Oleomargarine.....Lbs.	649,702:	569,749:	99,929:	92,410
Stearin & fatty acids..Lbs.	7,812,385:	6,244,015:	729,456:	644,976
Tallow.....Lbs.	8,785,882:	17,819,958:	702,852:	1,387,582
Canned pork.....Lbs.	769,572:	770,127:	285,602:	257,948
Fresh pork.....Lbs.	9,064,250:	14,617,931:	1,462,270:	2,074,350
Pickled pork.....Lbs.	14,855,932:	17,173,065:	1,770,619:	1,929,954
Bacon.....Lbs.	124,472,814:	152,434,738:	19,331,441:	19,710,110
Hams & Shoulders.....Lbs.	88,110,971:	130,274,700:	17,746,825:	20,708,842
Lard.....Lbs.	262,416,678:	313,244,758:	32,083,552:	38,869,555
Lard neutral.....Lbs.	7,242,300:	3,881,390:	953,666:	1,744,201
Lard oil.....Lbs.	318,317:	311,047:	38,499:	35,958
Lard compounds.....Lbs.	5,094,678:	2,407,149:	617,102:	319,735
Mutton & Lamb.....Lbs.	523,850:	802,987:	97,575:	152,611
Sausage, canned.....Lbs.	529,496:	675,698:	172,244:	139,406
Sausage, other.....Lbs.	2,865,894:	3,009,458:	794,978:	757,725
Sausage, casings.....Lbs.	9,959,355:	7,289,929:	2,162,784:	1,616,333
TOTAL meats and meat products.....Lbs.	590,706,224:	715,344,381:	84,116,469:	96,747,087

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM JULY 1,
TO OCTOBER 31, 1922 AND 1923.—CONTINUED.

Article Exported:	Quantity 1922	Quantity 1923	Value 1922	Value 1923
			Dollars	Dollars
Sugar.....Lbs.:	330,942,507:	50,827,722:	14,212,494:	1,998,429
Cotton, 500 lb. bales.....Lbs.:	1,879,663:	1,538,110:	210,229,915:	117,153,548
Tobacco, incl., trimmings..Lbs.:	55,214,726:	166,433,870:	48,879,540:	49,859,330
Glucose (corn syrup).....Lbs.:	60,787,422:	33,624,887:	1,716,619:	1,158,313
Starch, corn.....Lbs.:	119,756,852:	62,466,858:	2,937,399:	1,946,488
Hops.....Lbs.:	771,130:	5,643,371:	122,326:	1,959,952
Cottonseed cake & meal....Lbs.:	185,957,698:	78,383,598:	3,858,953:	1,676,509
Linseed cake & meal.....Lbs.:	145,704,644:	161,783,900:	4,739,515:	3,266,523
Cottonseed oil.....Lbs.:	11,673,673:	8,238,412:	1,236,366:	900,556
Fruits:				
Apples, fresh.....Bbls:	1,430,254:	1,317,084:	2,501,431:	7,241,813
Apples, dried.....Lbs.:	2,652,306:	3,582,880:	302,810:	307,662
Prunes.....Lbs.:	17,639,946:	18,750,162:	1,627,575:	1,560,828
Apricots.....Lbs.:	7,579,480:	12,191,908:	1,864,009:	1,380,892
Raisins.....Lbs.:	31,823,441:	36,203,907:	3,568,362:	3,464,112
GRAND TOTAL.....:			602,538,831:	403,829,221

Source: Official Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

ITALY ENCOURAGES WHEAT PRODUCTION.

In an attempt to produce its own wheat supply, a contest has been arranged in Italy with prizes for the successful competitors. Ten money prizes will be awarded ranging from 5,000 lire to 250 lire. In addition to money prizes, 100 certificates of merit will be awarded to those having the next highest yields. In order to be eligible to compete, a farmer must grow at least 1 hectare of wheat and must register with the local agricultural society, agricultural school, or Fascisti Syndicate by April 1, 1924. The Government is furnishing the money.

Production of wheat in Italy in 1923 exceeded the average production for the last ten years by 52,400,000 bushels. This will considerably reduce the amount of wheat necessary to be imported from foreign countries. According to "La Voce," October 27, 1923, this reduces the amount of money which will be expended from foreign wheat by 1 1/2 billion lire.

The Fascisti attribute the increased production to the favorable crop season which has just passed, together with a greater feeling of security and the renewed energy of the farmers under the Fascisti Government. The article states that low yields in certain sections are not justified, when compared with abundant yields in the more progressive regions. Under the proper methods of cultivation, it is believed that Italy will be able to produce its own bread supply.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN MEXICO.

Mexico has an average density of population of about 22 people per square mile according to the latest estimates of population. The total area of the country is 766,141 square miles. Internal troubles have been a great hindrance to Mexican agriculture during the past ten or twelve years. In fact statistical information has been decidedly lacking. The census of 1910 covered population only and the returns of the agricultural census taken recently are not yet available to the public. In 1922, however, the Ministry of Agriculture made an estimate of the acreage and production of the principal crops. These estimates appear elsewhere in this issue.

Corn is the principal crop in Mexico, and in 1907 the production was over 200,000,000 bushels. It is also the chief food product for the population. Beans, chick peas, sisal and coffee are other crops of importance.

In Mexico agriculture has generally taken second place in the list of national industries. In other words, mining has been, and perhaps still is the chief export resource of the country. Yet there are soil and climatic factors suitable to a considerable expansion in agriculture.

Mexico furnishes an important market for American pork products, wheat, cattle, eggs and canned milk. Although corn is the most important of the Mexican crops, being the staple diet for most of the population, domestic production in 1922 had to be supplemented by imports of 3,350,000 bushels from the United States, and by almost 12,000,000 bushels during 1921 when Mexico had a poor crop.

Exports of lard from the United States to Mexico during 1922 totaled 43,900,000 lbs. Exports of other pork products, chiefly ham and shoulders, amounted to more than 1,400,000 lbs. In the same year, we exported to that country 2,847,200 bushels of wheat 9,072,000 dozen of eggs, and over 3,500,000 lbs. of condensed, evaporated and dried milk. We also exported to Mexico 71,173 head of cattle valued at \$2,408,900, many of them being pure blooded pedigreed animals.

Our chief imports of Mexican agricultural commodities in 1922 included 78,000 short tons of fibers and textile grasses, chiefly henequin sisal from Yucatan, 20,079,957 lbs. of raw cotton, 37,800,973 lbs. of coffee, 41,803,268 lbs. of cane sugar, and \$2,289,551 worth of fruits and vegetables.

Lack of proper distribution and storage facilities constitute one of the greatest hindrances to agricultural development in Mexico, according to Consul Thomas A. Bowman at Mexico City. The domestic corn crop during recent years, he says, would have supplied the needs of the population if it could have been conserved and distributed over the non-productive periods. There are no large granaries nor any organized cold storage facilities, and the climate is such that grain cannot be kept any length of time without scientific care. Not only are transportation facilities inadequate but the present cost of the service is so high that farmers living long distances from large consuming centers are unable to ship their products at a profit. They depend solely on local markets for an outlet.

The Consul reports further that Mexican agriculture in general is passing through an interesting phase of development. The bulk of the farming is carried on by a limited class of planters who own enormous areas of land. The prevailing threat of confiscation of large estates under the Agrarian Law has caused these estate owners to reduce planting. It has also made it difficult for them to obtain credit should they desire to plant more extensively. The purpose of the Agrarian Law is to break up the estates and develop a class of independent small farmers from the peons. Preliminary to the development of such a class, however, it will be necessary to educate the peon in modern agricultural methods and to give him financial assistance.

Imports of agricultural machinery into Mexico during the past three years have greatly declined. The Consul states that the books of the largest American concerns supplying the Mexican market show that sales in 1922 were but 25% of those in 1921. The lack of progress made in agricultural methods and the comparative low cost of labor have no doubt operated to minimize the advantages of labor saving devices. In many districts of Mexico, farming methods are still primitive although the Federal Ministry of Agriculture is now actively engaged in encouraging improved methods of agriculture.

POPULATION.

There has been an increase of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Mexico since 1910, according to estimates made public by the Pan American Union. The 1910 census of population gave a total of 15,054,121 for all of Mexico. The estimates for 1921 total 17,005,000. These estimates do not indicate unusual increases in certain particular States, but are more or less general throughout the whole of Mexico. The one possible exception to this is the State of Tamaulipas, where the population is estimated to have increased from 249,253 in 1910 to 400,000 in 1921. Tamaulipas includes a goodly portion of the Tampico oil district, and it is probable that the increase in population is largely industrial.

CONSERVATION OF RURAL POPULATION IN MEXICO.

The Mexican Department of Agriculture is taking active measures for the conservation of her rural population. A campaign for the upbuilding of the farm, through the farm home, is already well on its way among the villages of the central States. Two railway cars were granted for the purpose by the President of Mexico, one serving as a hall for the small hamlets where no public building is available, and the other car to be used as living quarters for the persons who are carrying on the campaign. The exhibit centers around colored posters, including such subjects as sanitary housing, food selection, home hygiene, child care, food values, and education.

Source: Bulletin of Pan-American Union, May, 1923, page 453.

AREA AND POPULATION OF MEXICO, 1910 AND 1921.

States	Square miles	Census, 1910	Estimated, 1921
Aguascalientes	2,969	118,978	125,000
Campeche	18,086	85,795	90,000
Chiapas	27,222	436,817	560,000
Chihuahua	89,974	405,265	500,000
Coahuila	63,728	367,652	400,000
Colima	2,172	77,704	80,000
Durango	42,265	436,147	500,000
Guanajuato	10,948	1,075,270	1,100,000
Guerrero	24,995	605,437	750,000
Hidalgo	3,575	641,895	750,000
Jalisco	33,496	1,202,802	1,280,000
Mexico	8,849	975,019	1,100,000
Michoacan	22,656	991,649	1,050,000
Morelos	2,733	179,814	210,000
Nayarit	10,951	171,837	200,000
Nuevo Leon	23,678	368,929	420,000
Oaxaca	35,382	1,041,035	1,100,000
Puebla	12,203	1,092,456	1,100,000
Queretaro	4,492	243,515	260,000
San Luis Potosi	25,323	624,748	700,000
Sinaloa	27,552	323,499	400,000
Sonora	76,619	262,545	350,000
Tabasco	10,072	183,708	210,000
Tamaulipas	31,758	249,253	400,000
Tlaxcala	1,594	183,805	210,000
Veracruz	29,283	1,124,368	1,400,000
Yucatan	15,939	327,911	390,000
Zacatecas	24,457	475,863	500,000
Lower California, Territory ...	53,328	52,244	60,000
Quintana Roo, Territory	19,264	9,109	10,000
Federal District	578	719,052	800,000
Total	766,141	15,054,121	17,005,000

Source: Pan American Union Bulletin entitled "Mexico," page 18, 1921.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN MEXICO

Information on agricultural production in Mexico during the period 1907 and 1922 is very limited. The information for 1922 indicates general decreases in the major crops. This is difficult to explain in the face of an increase of 2,000,000 in population. For example, production of corn in 1907 was about 206,000,000 bushels. In 1922 the reported production is 68,000,000 bushels. The production per acre according to the 1922 estimates is comparable with pre-war production, but the amount available per capita consumption is about one-third. It would seem that the production data for 1922 are incomplete.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, LEGUMES AND VEGETABLES IN MEXICO.

Crop	Acreage	Production	
	1922	1907	1922
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Corn	4,284,479	205,736,703	68,260,123
Barley	697,030	10,839,662	3,886,767
Wheat	1,419,444	11,467,945	13,626,064
Vetch	899	360,042	26,711
Kidney beans	2,841,650	5,997,399	4,232,389
Chick peas	87,417	1,543,119	1,949,787
Broad beans	11,105	973,297	330,300
Lentils	329	41,669	4,897
Castor beans	79	30,441	8,111
Potatoes	623,483	48,120,579	927,109
Sweet potatoes ...	3,180	1,093,376	923,360
Red tomatoes	20,470	444,620	971,663
		Pounds	Pounds
Rice	54,132	44,752,475	44,489,428
Cabbage	10	14,989,042	174,163
Onions	4,334	21,531,557	34,006
Garlic	6,694	4,639,312	293,679
Mangos	185	47,002,559	13,231,899
Yuco	51	8,061,155	6,128,788

Source: "Quarterly Synopsis" of actual yield for the year, 1922, issued by the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture; and 1913 Anuario Estadístico, Mexico.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FRUIT AND NUTS IN MEXICO, 1907 AND 1922.

Crops	Acreage 1922	Production	
		1907	1922
	Acres	Pounds	Pounds
Fruit:			
Pumpkins.....	1,107	56,380,654	98,766,080
Oranges.....	13,343	83,813,568	23,811,885
Pineapples.....	227	11,483,230	30,423,480
Bananas.....	10,766	.....	72,044,454
Cantaloupes.....	106,196	.....	473,739,880
Melons.....	25	18,638,802	11,023,000
Sugar apple.....	198	2,138,951	1,322,760
		<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Apples.....	111	2,335,542	629
Peaches.....	49	1,520,147	689
	Acres	Pounds	Pounds
Nuts:			
Coquito nuts.....	284	.....	61,728
Coconuts.....	2,471	17,091,904	2,317,035
Walnuts.....	49	3,353,505	94,798
		<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Peanuts	10,789	5,061	1,443

Source: "Quarterly Synopsis" of actual yield for the year 1922, issued by the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture.

THE NEW LAND TAX IN MEXICO.

The new land tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent, which was established by decree of October 11, 1922, has been the object of vigorous protests from agricultural interests in Mexico. The date for the enforcement of this decree has been postponed from time to time and is now fixed at January 1, 1924.

Meantime, the new secretary of Hacienda has announced a conference of representative landowners to meet in Mexico City and study the law carefully, presumably with the view to amendments. It is predicted in some quarters that the law is to be repealed, but there is no official indication of this.

Source: Consul Thomas D. Bowman, Mexico City, October 19, report appearing in Commerce Reports, November 19, 1923, page 519.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FIBER AND INDUSTRIAL CROPS IN MEXICO.

Crops.	Acreage.	Production.	
	1922.	1907.	1922.
	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Bales.</u>	<u>Bales.</u>
<u>Fiber:</u>			
Cotton.....	242,277	155,115	178,236
		<u>1,000 Pounds.</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds.</u>
Sisal.....	448,568	249,317	269,843
Flax.....	912	16,151	4,067
Ixtle (fiber)	71,286	138,378	25,441
<u>Industrial:</u>			
Sugarcane.....	111,000	6,089,147	4,849,257
Tobacco.....	12,938	42,869	23,085
Chili peppers....	45,310	29,350	40,873
Cacao.....	4,198	6,854	1,498
Coffee.....	499,011	110,480	89,043
Vanilla.....	2,580	626	230
		<u>Bushels.</u>	<u>Bushels.</u>
Sesame.....	49,506	6,480,910	9,938,000

Source: "Quarterly Synopsis" of actual production for the year 1922, issued by the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture.

MEXICO - PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, AVERAGE, 1910-14, 1922, 1923 AND JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923.

Commodity:	Average 1910 - 14	1922	1923	July to Oct. 1923
Imports:				
Chicle.....lbs.:	2,532,193	5,446,716	6,229,250	838,795
Coffee..... " :	31,220,334	38,444,169	39,490,993	1,348,803
Cotton (upland)..... " :	7,761,757	26,818,225	15,868,478	140,627
Sisal.....tons:	128,314	64,720	77,383	20,876
Ixtle..... " :	9,234	9,232	10,813	4,565
Bananas.....bunches :	1,176,389	1,104,374	1,189,090	790,958
Dried peas.....Bu. : (a)	385,055	429,874	26,048	---
Cattle hides.....lbs. : (b)				
Dry..... " :	7,284,979	389,328	425,597	48,105
Green..... " :	21,109,230	729,280	3,866,166	68,010

(a) (Average 1912-14)

(b) (Average 1911-14)

SOURCE: 1910-14, Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Official Records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1922 and 1923.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO.

Importation of fruits and vegetables into the United States from Mexico takes place almost entirely during the period December to June. The shipments consist largely of tomatoes and mixed vegetables, some onions, cantaloupes and watermelons were shipped in car lots, but vegetable shipments are largely in mixed lots with the exception of tomatoes. These shipments are intended for the winter market in the United States, consequently, from July to December there are no shipments whatever. The following table shows the data in car lots by months. It covers railroad shipments only. In other words, it is not contended that this is the total importation.

Nov. 28, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

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CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM MEXICO AS REPORTED BY IMPORTING RAILROADS AT PORTS OF ENTRY. (BOAT SHIPMENTS NOT INCLUDED.)

COMMODITIES	DEC:	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY:	JUN:	JUL:	(2) TOTAL
		Jan. 1, 1921 to Nov. 30, 1921.							
Tomatoes	(1)	13	96	240	365	147	10	-	871
Watermelons	(1)	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10
Total	-	13	96	240	365	152	15	-	881
		Dec. 1, 1921 to Nov. 30, 1922.							
Cantaloupes	-	-	-	-	17	27	26	1	71
Mixed Vegetables	-	7	9	15	13	25	5	-	74
Onions	-	-	2	29	-	2	1	-	34
Tomatoes	5	62	220	274	388	175	9	-	1,138
Watermelons	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	8
Totals	5	69	231	318	418	236	42	1	1,320
		Dec. 1, 1922 to Nov. 30, 1923.							
Mixed Vegetables	-	10	2	27	17	11	-	-	67
Tomatoes	24	214	383	414	472	291	3	-	1,801
Cabbage	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Onions	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Cantaloupes	-	-	-	-	2	99	-	-	101
Watermelons	-	-	-	-	1	14	4	-	19
Total	24	224	385	443	493	415	7	-	1,991

NOTES: (1) No data available.

(2) No shipments reported for Aug., Sept., Oct., or Nov.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Fruit and Vegetable Division.

MEXICO - PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO MEXICO, FISCAL YEARS, AVERAGE 1912-14, 1922, 1923 AND JULY TO OCTOBER, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit	Years ending June 30			4 mo. July
		Average	1922	1923	- October.
		1912-14			1923
Milk:					
Condensed.....	Lbs.	887,041	1,598,032	1,035,976	548,599
Evaporated.....	"	(1)	3,151,452	2,710,430	822,012
Powdered.....	"	(1)	92,169	84,803	34,001
Butter.....	"	308,768	856,259	904,153	249,992
Cheese.....	"	250,118	1,497,279	1,037,719	283,169
Oleomargarine.....	"	43,769	30,655	31,694	7,323
Eggs, in shell.....	Doz.	703,305	7,179,342	7,338,663	2,868,922
Breadstuffs:					
Wheat.....	Bu.	813,970	3,000,646	1,260,531	608,855
Wheat flour.....	Bbl.	31,979	245,670	365,664	172,872
Corn.....	Bu.	726,303	10,101,521	288,487	34,002
Rye.....	"	1	211	1,180	13,777
Barley.....	"	172,559	287,865	120,570	65,836
Oats.....	"	56,428	180,070	146,154	38,654
Oatmeal.....	Lbs.	297,747	1,576,700	1,948,703	781,985
Meats:					
Beef, fresh.....	Lbs.	15,361	660,829	303,954	97,674
Mutton, fresh.....	"	388	49,698	50,344	9,117
Pork, fresh.....	"	1,592	93,304	81,547	22,865
Beef, pickled and other cured.....	"	11,859	30,068	18,460	1,811
Pork, pickled.....	"	23,852	6,802	2,893	2,534
Bacon.....	"	321,117	416,135	395,045	141,374
Hams & shoulders..	"	690,269	889,958	1,027,949	390,793
Lard.....	"	6,709,600	44,435,678	14,951,072	13,324,306
Beef, canned.....	"	222,872	84,093	81,185	32,368
Pork, canned.....	"	45,366	39,425	29,109	8,580
Sausage, canned....	"	(2) 15,802	81,471	90,186	36,619
Livestock:					
Horses.....	No.	937	11,747	3,802	3,180
	\$	86,246	706,371	141,617	70,083
Mules.....	No.	856	3,235	6,065	3,152
	\$	89,842	558,232	489,034	191,683
Cattle.....	No.	6,348	106,151	49,223	14,143
	\$	299,716	3,218,469	1,609,321	388,970
Sheep.....	No.	6,187	44,125	2,857	1,058
	\$	24,512	139,152	18,084	5,958
Swine.....	No.	2,037	20,739	4,703	2,032
	\$	13,957	297,174	81,247	33,234

(1) Not given separately prior to 1920. (2) Two year average, 1913-14.

Source: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1914, and Official Record of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1922 and 1923.

CHICLE: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, AVE.
1910-1914, 1921, 1922, 1923 AND JULY TO OCT. 1923.

Country	: Average : : 1910-1914 : : Pounds :	: 1921 : : Pounds :	: 1922 : : Pounds :	: 1923 : : Pounds :	: July to Oct. : : 1923. : : Pounds :
British Honduras...	1,136,544:	3,416,273:	2,303,004:	1,949,306:	153,290
Canada	4,815,775:	144,203:	90:	383:	---
Mexico.....	2,532,195:	4,123,950:	5,446,716:	6,229,250:	838,795
Other Countries....	92,191:	1,025,952:	533,639:	906,374:	64,829
Total.....	8,576,703:	8,710,393:	8,283,449:	9,145,318:	1,056,914

SISAL GRASS: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, Ave.
1910-1914, 1921, 1922, 1923 AND JULY TO OCT. 1923.

Country	: Average : : 1910-1914 : : Tons : : (2,240 lbs.) :	: 1921 : : Tons : : (2,240 lbs.) :	: 1922 : : Tons : : (2,240 lbs.) :	: 1923 : : Tons : : (2,240 lbs.) :	: July to Oct. : : 1923 : : Tons : : (2,240 lbs.) :
British E. Africa...	32:	3,193:	1,316:	3,104:	722
British W. Indies...	3,147:	1,037:	954:	2,255:	543
Dutch E. Indies....	691:	8,093:	3,035:	8,932:	2,802
England (U.K.).....	648:	2,288:	770:	1,185:	90
Germany	7,157:	---	50:	370:	190
Mexico	128,314:	142,592:	64,720:	77,383:	20,876
Other Countries ...	326:	1,337:	1,454:	4,353:	3,493
Total.....	140,315:	153,590:	72,359:	97,582:	28,716

SOURCE: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1914, and Official
Record of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce 1922 and 1923.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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NO. 23.

EUROPEAN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS.

Economic conditions in Europe the past month have not improved the foreign market for American farm products. Germany continues in a condition of almost complete economic demoralization, and the unprecedented low level of French exchange has placed American products at greater disadvantage in French markets.

The drop in sterling exchange and possible adoption of the discriminatory tariff legislation recommended by the Imperial Conference point to a restricted British market for some American products. The Italian wheat crop has exceeded previous estimates. Russian grain exports have increased, and additional contracts have been reported for the exchange of Russian grain for machinery and other commodities.

Seeding of fall cereals in Canada and throughout Europe is reported to have taken place under generally favorable conditions, and early prospects for the 1924 crop are above the average. The area seeded in Russia is reported 12 per cent greater than for the 1923 crop. The 1923 wheat crop in 33 countries, representing about 94 per cent of the world crop outside of Russia and China, is now estimated at 3,290,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,950,000,000 bushels in 1922, the Department says.

Reported rye production in 26 countries aggregates 954,000,000 bushels as compared with 831,000,000 bushels in the same countries in 1922. Considerable quantities of Russian rye have been received at German and Scandinavian ports. It is reported

EUROPEAN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS,--CONT'D.

that Russian grain shipments have been entered at Trieste for distribution in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Southern Germany. Grain from Hungary has been moving to Switzerland and Austria, indicating to the Department a revival of trade and agriculture in the Upper Danube Basin. Shipments from the Lower Danube are likely to be less than indicated in early estimates, the Department says. European wheat imports generally continue less than in the same period last year.

Demand for cotton in Europe is smaller than before the war. The British spinning industry is passing through a period of extreme depression, and consumption of cotton by German mills in 1922-23 was less than half the average in the three years 1911-13.

Beet sugar production estimates from commercial sources to the Department place the European crop at 5,600,000 short tons as compared with 4,900,000 tons in 1922. Pre-war production was around 9,000,000 tons.

Important shipments of butter to the United States from Denmark, the Netherlands and Argentina, and reported sales for future delivery from New Zealand, are being made the Department says. The foreign demand for American pork products continues at a high level. American lard exports continued in large volume, although shipments to Germany decreased 37 per cent under shipments the preceding month.

CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT

The new Australian wheat crop is estimated unofficially at 120,000,000 bushels, according to Consul Roy Fox at Melbourne. This compares with 109,447,000 bushels last year. The acreage this year is about 10,000,000 acres compared with 9,779,000 bushels last year.

Approximately 15,000,000 bushels were still available for export on December 1, the Consul stated. The visible supply of wheat throughout the world is larger than at any time since the war according to estimates published in Broomhall's Corn Trade News, November 15, 1923. The total visible supply on November 1 was 272,612,000 bushels compared with 196,524,000 bushels on November 1 last year.

THE WORLD'S VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

	November 1, 1919.	November 1, 1920.	November 1, 1921.	November 1, 1922.	November 1, 1923.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
North (East of Rockies ..	149,697	70,842	96,000	87,790	117,400
America) West of Rockies ..	4,345	4,111	6,000	4,140	7,160
Wheat (Canada.....	39,735	39,780	58,000	93,330	79,900
U.S. A., flour as wheat.....	9,067	11,025	11,810	10,740	11,690
Canada, flour as wheat.....	297	665	310	230	320
Total in North America	203,142	126,424	172,120	196,130	216,470
United Kingdom wheat stock..	5,840	25,290	9,810	3,040	7,600
United Kingdom, flour as wheat	6,240	2,990	2,640	1,120	1,280
Argentina.....	2,560	150	2,200	1,840	3,680
Afloat for United Kingdom direct.....	11,580	10,990	11,950	10,720	11,350
Afloat for Continent direct.	26,960	24,420	21,590	25,910	29,160
Afloat for orders.....	16,290	5,250	11,530	4,570	5,150
Total European, Argentina and afloat.....	69,470	70,100	59,770	47,200	58,220
Grand total.....	272,612	196,524	231,390	243,330	274,690

Source: Broomhall's Corn Trade News, Liverpool, November 15, 1923, page 191.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED STATES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO NOVEMBER, 1922 AND 1923, AND NOVEMBER 10 TO DECEMBER 1, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to November		1923		
		1922	1923	Week end- ing Nov. 17:	Week end- ing Nov. 24:	Week end- ing Dec. 1
			Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
EXPORTS from U. S.:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	12,777	7,446	115	419	25
Corn.....	"	53,692	4,192	150	215	174
Oats.....	"	15,979	1,115	76	83	5
Rye.....	"	26,157	9,093	141	653	131
Wheat.....	"	103,528	54,241	1,935	2,717	520
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	6,457	7,498	453	464	399
Wheat, including flour..	Bu.	132,583	87,930	3,995	4,805	2,316
In transit shipments						
from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	31,505	35,298	1,565	1,462	4,138
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	829	1,095	2	10	0
Imports into U.S.:		July to October				
Wheat.....	Bu.	7,570	6,500			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	179	70			
Wheat, including flour..	Bu.	8,376	6,615			
(1) Exports from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	67,900	58,454			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	2,630	3,044			
Wheat, including flour..	Bu.	79,735	72,151			
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	33,311	34,986			
Corn.....	"	38,938	52,254			
Exports from British						
India:						
Wheat, including flour..	Bu.	849	9,200			
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour..	Bu.	9,373	16,365			

(1) Includes "In transit shipments from Canada".

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

THE JAPANESE PEANUT SITUATION.

The 1923 peanut crop of Japan is estimated at from 11,023,000 lbs. to 13,227,000 lbs. says Consul Dickover at Kobe in a cable dated November 28, 1923. The total production in Japan last year, according to a cable from Consul Kirjassoff at Yokahama dated December 21, 1922 was 13,228,000 lbs.

It is not expected that appreciable quantities of Japanese peanuts will be exported from Japan at present prices, states Consul Dickover. If prices increase, however, it is estimated that between 660,000 and 880,000 lbs. of Japanese nuts will be exported. Approximately 50% of that amount would be shipped to the United States, says the Consul. In that event the Japanese will probably import Chinese peanuts to replace the quantities exported.

The United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, imported 28,813,000 pounds of shelled peanuts and 3,789,000 pounds unshelled peanuts from China including Hongkong. Imports of shelled peanuts from Japan during the same period totaled 17,448,000 pounds and of unshelled 2,358,000 pounds. A large portion of the peanuts imported from Japan are Chinese in origin. The peanut business in Shantung, the leading peanut producing region of China, was taken over by the Japanese as the successors of the Germans during the war. Japanese traders at Tsingtau now annually export large quantities of peanuts to the United States by way of Kobe and other Japanese ports.

Consul Dickover's cable indicates that exports of shelled Chinese peanuts by the Japanese will be much larger this year. It is estimated that these shipments will total from 22,000,000 lbs. to 33,000,000 lbs. Practically all of these nuts will be exported direct from the port of Tsingtau, says the Consul. A large proportion will be shipped to the United States.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE RICE.

The Japanese Government has entered the rice business, says the American Trade Commissioner at Kobe, Japan. It has recently expressed its desire to purchase not less than 2,559,500 bushels of domestic produced brown rice from the 1922 and 1923 crops. The Government will sell this rice to various institutions in the prefectures of Tokyo and Kanagawa.

PROSPECTS FOR THE CROP OF 1924 IN RUSSIA.

The Soviet Government for the present is very much interested in supplying the population with the spring seeds so as to bring the acreage under spring grain crops up to that of 1916.

There is a great lack of spring seeds (especially oats) in the Northern part of Russia, where the crop of 1923 was not large and a part of which could not be harvested on account of the rains. The problem of the Government is not only to increase the area of land under the spring grain crops, but to try to replace millet by more valuable spring seeds and of higher quality.

In some parts of Russia (Jartar Republic) the millet fields now cover 30 per cent of all spring grain crops under cultivation, instead of 10 per cent as was customary prior to the war.

The fields of winter crops planted in the fall of 1923 suffered in the northern part (Government Pskov) of Russia on account of the large amount of rains and a part perished from limax (slug).

In the Northwestern and Western parts of European Russia (Upper Volga region and government of Penza) the fields of winter crops are over-grown on account of unusually warm weather during the last part of October.

In the central part the winter rye and wheat are normal and generally good.

Source: Economic Life, October 31.

DAIRY FARMING IN LATVIA.

Dairy farming is a growing and important industry in Latvia, one of the three new States on the western shores of the Baltic, whose chief seaport is Riga. Through the activity of the Republican Government, a Butter Control which inspects all butter has recently been established, and has proved useful in standardizing a high quality of butter for export. During the first nine months of 1923, says the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Latvia exported a total of 4,500,000 lbs. of butter, considerable quantities of which reached the London market. The quantity exported during the first nine months of 1923 was more than 2-1/2 times that exported during all of 1922. There are now 422 creameries registered with the Latvian Ministry of Agriculture, of which 307 are run on cooperative lines and 115 privately managed.

BRITISH COMMISSION RECOMMENDS AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDY..

A subsidy of 10s (\$2.43 at par) per acre on all land under cultivation and an additional subsidy of 10s (\$2.43) per acre on all land under wheat in Great Britain was recommended to the British Parliament on November 10 by the Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation. This commission was appointed by the British Government on December 19, 1922, for the purpose of inquiring into and suggesting methods by which the prosperity of British agriculture might be increased and the fullest possible use of the land for the production of food and the employment of labour at a living wage might be secured.

The Tribunal points out that during the last fifty years with the exception of the years 1916-20 when all conditions were quite abnormal, there has been a steady decline in the tilled area of Great Britain. In 1873 the area under cultivation was 18,186,671 acres; in 1923 it is 14,478,013 acres, a decline of 3,708,658 acres, or 20 per cent. A great part of this decline, says the Tribunal, is due to the shrinkage of the wheat area which fell from 3,490,380 acres in 1873 to 1,799,043 acres in 1923, a reduction of over 48 per cent.

This movement shows no sign of slackening. On the contrary in view of the prices which the English farmer is receiving for his crops and the probable future course of prices there is every likelihood of a further reduction in the cultivated area. If the decline is to be checked, says the Tribunal, immediate direct action by the Government is necessary. If left to itself the farming industry will necessarily adjust its practice so as to make farming pay. Under present circumstance such a readjustment will result in farming of a character which will involve a material reduction in the supply of home-grown food and a serious decline in the number of men employed on the land, thus adding further to the burden of unemployment.

In the interests of national defense and in order to maintain the present cultivated area, the Tribunal therefore recommends a subsidy of \$2.43 per acre on all tilled land (that is, all land ploughed during the year, including summer fallow, but excluding land under clover and grass seeds, small fruit, orchards and hops) and an additional subsidy of \$2.43 per acre on all land under wheat. The Tribunal estimates that the cost of the proposal on the present tilled area of about 10,350,000 acres would be around \$25,184,137 while the cost of the additional subsidy on wheat would be \$4,379,850, making a total of \$29,563,987. The opinion is expressed that the tilled area would not increase above 11,000,000 acres if the proposal becomes a law and that the wheat area would not increase above 2,000,000 acres. On that basis the subsidy would cost \$31,632,250, which the Tribunal regards as the maximum limit.

Wheat is singled out for special benefit because it is the main factor in the maintenance of agriculture in England, the most essential foodstuff and the crop which has suffered most by the fall in prices. The present price of wheat in England is only 19 per cent above the pre-war level, says the Tribunal, whereas the index-number for agricultural produce generally is 53 per cent above the pre-war figure. It is significant, too, that two-thirds of the decline in the total cultivated area in England during the last fifty years is accounted for by the shrinkage in the acreage under wheat and barley.

In addition to the subsidy, the Tribunal recommends the establishment of legislation providing for a minimum wage for agricultural laborers. The drift of the more intelligent labourers away from agriculture, says the Tribunal, can only be checked by improving their material well-being and by satisfying their desire for a reasonable degree of personal independence.

GRASS LAND IN GREATER DEMAND THAN ARABLE LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the process of the division and sale to tenants of large estates in Great Britain resulting from post-war depression and heavy taxation, a significant comparison of farm land prices is noted in "The Agricultural Gazette and Modern Farming" of London. In the regular report of sales of farm property in the issue of November 9, 1923, the statement is made that "all the high prices recently quoted have been in the grass districts. As soon as arable country is reached there is a different story," and that "the demand for good grass land noted in recent issues shows no signs of falling off."

Reference is made in this connection to Lord Brownlow's Welshampton estate in Shropshire. At auction on November 6, 1923, this particular estate averaged 50 pounds or \$222.50 per acre (at prevailing exchange). The estate of 747 acres was sold in 44 lots. About twenty of the tenants had availed themselves of the opportunity of buying before the auction.

As one example of the low prices realized on arable land, reference is made to the Rudston Walk Farm in Yorkshire comprising 362 acres, which sold for 5000 pounds or about \$61.50 per acre.

BRITISH CHEESE SITUATION.

The majority of British cheese wholesalers and retailers are at present confining their purchases to immediate requirements, say the London Grocer and Oil Trade Review for November 10. This action is influenced largely by the reported heavy increase in the early production in New Zealand. Lower prices, however, are not expected until a substantial accumulation of stocks has taken place in London.

DANISH BUTTER EXPORTS INDICATE NEW RECORD FOR 1923.

Exports of butter from Denmark during 1922 and the first half of 1923 reached a volume never before attained. During 1922 there were exported 208,557,000 lbs. of butter as compared with 194,161,000 lbs. in 1913. During the first half of 1923, butter exports reached approximately 116,870,000 lbs. as against 97,082,000 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1922. Unofficial reports for later months supplementing the figures shown in the accompanying table further indicate that the year 1923 will undoubtedly break the butter shipment record of 1922.

Before the war, Germany and Austria-Hungary were the only important markets, other than Great Britain, for Danish butter. By 1922, Germany and Austria were practically out of the foreign market, but considerable quantities were being shipped to other alternative markets on the continent. France, Belgium, and Switzerland were still taking considerable quantities. The falling off in purchases from the continent, as shown in the accompanying table, made the United States, with purchases of less than 5,000,000 lbs. the most important market next to Great Britain for Danish butter during the first half of 1923.

Thus the efforts which Danish exporters have made to create new outlets for their butter exports in order to become less dependent on the British market appear for the present to have met with scant success. So far as the present situation is concerned, while Central-European buying power is so deficient as to divert butter to the markets of the United States, when prices in this market must be discounted by an eight-cent import duty, the Danish exporters' prospects for extension to new markets are not particularly promising.

DANISH EXPORTS OF BUTTER DURING 1913, 1920, 1921, 1922, AND FIRST HALF
OF YEARS 1922 AND 1923.

To	1913	1920	1921	1922	6 months 1922	6 months 1923
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Germany	2,736:	5,703:	1,208:	514:	291:	1,391
England.....	181,350:	89,882:	135,177:	147,680:	58,669:	95,232
Austria-Hungary..	9,462:	256:	236:	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	492:	13,131:	17,020:	12,487:	6,429:	3,347
Belgium.....	.....	6,296:	7,423:	16,027:	10,981:	3,547
United States....	.....	19,001:	11,340:	2,754:	26:	4,480
Norway & Sweden..	.....	23,896:	17,931:	8,000:	4,471:	2,478
Holland.....	.....	787:	1,713:	254:	205:	172
Czechoslovakia...	.....	44:	159:	6,226:	3,042:	3,000
France.....	.....	.....	.....	13,827:	12,372:	2,842
Other countries..	121:	44:	86:	789:	525:	381
Total.....	194,161:	159,093:	192,193:	208,558:	97,081:	116,870

Source: Special Report No. 39, "Danish Dairy Trade up to July 1, 1923," by H. Sorensen, Acting Commercial Attache, Copenhagen, Denmark, August 1, 1923.

SHIPMENTS OF CREAM FROM CANADA TO UNITED STATES INCREASING.

Shipments of cream to the United States from eastern Canada declared at the Consulate General at Montreal increased from 335,696 gallons in the first nine months of 1922 to 835,369 gallons valued at \$1,063,546 in the corresponding period of 1923, according to American Consul General, Albert Halstead at Montreal, Canada. There is a noticeable tendency, in Quebec particularly, toward the increasing sale of cream in the United States instead of the manufacture of butter in Canada. The present tariff on cream is twenty cents per gallon. The opinion prevails in eastern Canada that a higher tariff is the only thing that might interfere with the growth in cream shipments to the United States.

AUSTRALIA SENDS ORANGES TO BRITISH MARKET.

The Central Citrus Associations of the States of Victoria and New South Wales have recently sent a trial shipment of oranges to London, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. In view of the large quantities of Valencia orange trees coming into bearing in Australia, the question of finding markets for the exportable surplus which is certain to occur during the first normal season has engaged the attention of those interested for some considerable time. The State of New South Wales is eminently suited to the production of citrus fruits, as is also a large portion of the State of Victoria. It is expected that this experimental shipment will pave the way for larger shipments next year. It is considered that citrus fruit landing in London in November would meet a ready market, as just at that season other countries are not in as good a position to supply the British markets. The fruit contained in this shipment was packed in California softwood cases containing 1-1/3 bushels each, or on an average of 175 oranges per case. It was forwarded in a refrigerated chamber at a temperature ranging from 38 to 42 degrees.

NORWAY OFFERS MARKET FOR AMERICAN SALT MEATS.

Norway provides a very good market for salted beef, pork, and mutton, says Consul Ifft at Bergen, under date of November 3. Several shipments of salt beef and pork were recently received at Bergen from the United States. A boneless salt pork in the shipments found special favor not only because of its cheapness, but also because of its excellent quality. During the last two weeks of October 12, 200 barrels of Iceland salt mutton were sold in Norway. Further shipments of salted meats are expected from both the United States and Iceland.

NEW ZEALAND EGGS ARRIVE ON BRITISH MARKETS.

The first large consignment of New Zealand eggs to the United Kingdom arrived in London during the first week of November, according to the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The consignment was forwarded from New Zealand on September 18, and consisted of approximately 1,600 cases. The eggs were carried in cool air and arrived in excellent condition. They were of good size and ranged from 16 to 16½ pounds per 120. Great care had been taken by the New Zealand Government to assure the success of the experiment. A Government official examined every egg so that only the highest quality of produce would be forwarded. The eggs were packed in heavy cases with white cardboard billers and flats, envelope pads top and bottom. This constitutes the second experiment in shipping eggs from New Zealand to England, the first having been made during the winter of 1913.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGES EGG EXPORTS.

An experimental shipment of eggs has recently been made from South Africa to Southampton, England. The South African Department of Agriculture took care of the grading and packing of the eggs, and it is expected that the results will be such as to greatly encourage the egg export industry of that country. The plan proposed by the Department of Agriculture is to organize egg circles in various parts of the country and packing stations in areas where the local sales are small, which will act as feeders to the various circles in the larger centers. Government experts are doing everything possible to encourage breeders, and information is being disseminated on all phases of the poultry industry.

RUSSIA GRANTS EGG EXPORT CONCESSION TO HAMBURG FIRM.

The Russian Government is reported to have entered an agreement with a Hamburg firm for the exportation of Russian eggs, poultry, and deer, says Consul T. Jaekel at Hamburg. The head offices of the organization will be located at Petrograd. Before the war, eggs constituted an important item of the Russian export trade. The Russian Government is actively encouraging the development of the Trade, having removed all restrictions and taxes on egg exportation.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL STATISTICS FOR 1922-23.

The sales of Australian wool during the 1922-23 season totaled 2,409,281 bales or 777,896,363 lbs., according to Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd. This compares with sales of 2,694,139 bales in the 1921-22 season and 1,968,578 bales during 1913-14. The production of wool in Australia during the 1922-23 season, according to the same source, amounted to 2,501,442 bales, of which 1,918,002 represented the Australian clip and 583,440 the New Zealand clip. The total clip of both countries during the 1921-22 season amounted to 2,574,136 bales. Figures supplied by the buyers show that of the 1922-23 sales 879,473 bales were purchased by the United Kingdom, 498,407 bales by France, 237,734 bales by the United States and Canada, 168,171 bales by Germany, 106,396 by Belgium and Holland jointly, and 103,685 bales by Austria, Italy, and Switzerland jointly. Japan, China, and India together purchased a total of 198,069 bales. Slightly more than 217,000 bales were purchased by the local Australian and New Zealand manufacturers as compared with 169,565 bales during the previous season.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL EXPORTS SHOW SLUMP.

Exports of wool from the Union of South Africa from January 1 to July 31 total 93,179,000 lbs. as compared with 137,080,900 lbs. during the corresponding period last year, according to the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. Of the 1923 exports, 6,150,000 lbs. consisted of scoured and 87,029,000 lbs. of greasy wool. The exports for the first seven months of 1922 consisted of 8,337,000 lbs. of scoured and 128,735,000 lbs. of greasy wool. The large decrease was due to smaller purchases by the United Kingdom and Germany, the United Kingdom having purchased around 42,000,000 lbs. or only 67% of the quantity taken during the first seven months of 1922, and Germany around 19,000,000 lbs. or only 65%.

LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVE FORMED IN ARGENTINA.

A livestock cooperative association has been organized in Argentina which has as its object the purchase and sale of cattle, sheep, and hogs, the construction and operation of slaughter houses, packing plants, tanneries and markets, and the promotion of foreign outlets for Argentine meat products, says the American Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires. The Argentine Department of Agriculture encouraged and supported the undertaking. All Argentine cattle raisers are being interviewed and asked to join. The cooperative also intends to engage in the exportation of livestock and meats and hides and wool.

According to preliminary reports, the United States exported 14,000,000 bushels of wheat (including flour) during November, 1923. This was 4,500,000 bushels less than the previous month and 3,500,000 bushels less than during November, 1922.

Domestic exports of wheat (including flour) from the United States for the five months ending November 1923 amounted to 32,000,000 bushels as against 133,000,000 bushels last year, or a decrease of 34 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, 1922 AND 1923.

Total exports of agricultural products (exclusive of forest products) from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, were valued at \$1,799,000,000 as compared with \$1,915,000,000 in 1922, a decrease of \$117,000,000, or a little over 6 per cent.

While less wheat, corn and sugar were shipped to foreign countries in 1923 than during the previous year, exports of bacon, lard, canned and preserved fruits, rosin, turpentine and certain kinds of lumber, were much heavier than in 1922. Exports of bacon exceeded those of 1922 by \$8,000,000, an increase of 16 per cent; lard by \$22,000,000, an increase of 23 per cent; rosin by \$4,000,000, an increase of 54 per cent; turpentine by \$3,400,000, an increase of 42 per cent; preserved fruits by \$6,000,000, an increase of 37 per cent; and total wood by \$27,000,000, an increase of 36 per cent. Smaller increases are noted in the case of fresh grapes, apples, raisins, rye, oats and linseed cake.

It is interesting to note that while the quantity of cotton exported in 1923 was less than that of 1922 by 1,500,000 bales, a decrease of 22 per cent, the declared value amounted to \$659,000,000 in 1923 as compared with \$596,000,000 a year ago, or an increase of 10 per cent.

In 1923, wheat exports were less by \$33,000,000 than during 1922, a decrease of 31 per cent; corn by \$41,000,000, a decrease of 35 per cent; sugar by \$36,000,000, a decrease of 47 per cent; tobacco by \$11,000,000, or a decrease of 7 per cent; and cottonseed oil by \$2,000,000, or a decrease of 23 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Exported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923 (Prelim)	1922	1923 (Prelim)
ANIMAL MATTER		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Animals, live:					
Cattle.....	no.	90	--	\$ 4,345:	---
Bulls for breeding	no.	1	2	189:\$	274
Cows for breeding	no.	3	20	347:	884
Other cattle	no.	60	40	4,977:	1,796
Hogs	no.	98	76	1,242:	990
Horses	no.	12	--	1,265:	---
For breeding	no.	1	(1)	132:	137
Others	no.	6	8	471:	912
Sheep	no.	62	16	294:	165
Mules, asses and burros	no.	11	13	1,010:	1,325
Poultry, live	lbs.	227	491	154:	268
Other live animals	lbs.	---	429	525:	168
Total live animals.....		---	---	\$ 14,951:\$	6,919
Beeswax	lbs.	102	83	28:	25
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	lbs.	7,512	9,410	2,870:	3,705
Cheese	lbs.	7,471	8,446	1,711:	2,170
Milk and cream:					
Fresh and sterilized.....	gals.	---	90	294:	80
Condensed (sweetened)	lbs.	79,525	48,067	11,675:	6,770
Evaporated (unsweetened)	lbs.	197,786	108,971	18,363:	10,098
Powdered (dried)	lbs.	11,318	2,918	1,462:	504
Other, including cream	lbs.	---	---	---	---
Total dairy products ...		---	---	36,375:	23,327
Eggs:					
Eggs in the shell	doz.	33,762	34,284	10,016:	9,311
Eggs and yolks (frozen dried and canned).....	lbs.	---	555	132:	89
Feathers, crude, not dressed....	lbs.	---	4,394	280:	318

NOTE: (1) Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported.	Unit	Year ending June 30.			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923 (Prelim.)	1922	1923 (Prelim.)
ANIMAL MATTER-continued.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fibers, animal, wool and mohair....	lbs.	924:	476:	\$ 200:	\$ 123
(unmanufactured)					
Gelatin, animal.....	lbs.	77:	301:	62:	202
Glue, animal.....	lbs.	2,101:	2,905:	349:	431
Honey.....	lbs.	2,407:	2,891:	262:	290
Packing-house products:					
Beef and veal.....					
Beef, fresh.....	lbs.	3,866:	3,716:	519:	559
Veal, fresh.....	lbs.	127:	361:	23:	55
Beef, canned.....	lbs.	3,749:	2,302:	971:	631
Beef and veal, cured or					
pickled.....	lbs.	26,774:	24,185:	2,398:	2,309
Total beef & veal.....	lbs.	34,516:	30,564:	3,911:	3,554
Oils:					
Oleo oil.....	lbs.	117,174:	104,956:	12,367:	12,068
Neat's foot oil.....	lbs.	471:	1,233:	84:	188
Stearins and fatty acids.....	lbs.	20,594:	---	2,082:	---
Oleo and lard stearin.....	lbs.	5,419:	10,104:	523:	1,047
Grease stearin.....	lbs.	1,791:	3,025:	141:	287
Oleic acid or Red oil.....	lbs.	1,783:	2,379:	141:	202
Stearic acid.....	lbs.	2,973:	3,653:	282:	399
Other fatty acids.....	lbs.	---	66:	---	7
Oleomargarine.....	lbs.	1,939:	2,028:	354:	428
Tallow:.....	lbs.	8,956:	---	607:	---
Edible.....	lbs.	1,007:	1,914:	80:	161
Inedible.....	lbs.	17,695:	23,751:	1,181:	1,939
Oleo stock.....	lbs.	8,564:	12,521:	806:	1,359
Bones, hoofs and horns.....	lbs.	---	6,301:	172:	310
Hair (unmanufactured).....	lbs.	---	---	259:	---
Cattle.....	lbs.	4,071:	7,343:	295:	422
Other.....	lbs.	3,337:	8,061:	301:	824
Hides and skins (other than fur)					
Calf.....	lbs.	4,939:	3,158:	1,099:	764
Cattle.....	lbs.	26,686:	11,200:	2,687:	1,796
Horse, ass and mule.....	lbs.	---	---	---	---
Sheep and goat.....	lbs.	740:	974:	148:	227
Other (incl. fresh and					
pickled splits.....	lbs.	4,634:	5,656:	639:	709
Total hides and skins..	---	36,999:	20,938:	4,573:	3,496

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923 (Pre- lim)	1922	1923 (Pre- lim)
ANIMAL MATTER - Continued.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Packing-house products-continued:					
Meat extracts and bouillon cubes.....	lbs.	153	485	212	529
Lard compounds.....	lbs.	30,328	11,140	3,515	1,397
Other meat, canned.....	lbs.	---	7,534	3,914	2,898
Mutton and lamb.....	lbs.	2,502	1,869	425	331
Other animal oils, etc. n.e.s.	lbs.	---	51,540	4,475	4,257
Other (edible offal).....	lbs.	---	47,135	4,047	4,488
Pork:					
Carcasses, fresh.....	lbs.	22,826	9,461	3,315	1,338
Loins & other fresh parts...	lbs.	3,085	34,040	547	5,437
Canned.....	lbs.	2,253	2,761	669	952
Cured:					
Hams & shoulders.....	lbs.	271,642	319,187	55,217	55,205
Bacon.....	lbs.	350,549	408,282	50,978	59,048
Pickled.....	lbs.	33,510	40,934	3,941	4,953
Total pork.....	lbs.	683,875	814,655	114,667	126,933
Lard.....	lbs.	812,379	952,642	95,007	116,594
Neutral lard.....	lbs.	19,573	26,494	2,420	3,424
Lard oil.....	lbs.	43	737	51	89
Sausage:					
Canned.....	lbs.	1,954	2,694	624	711
Not canned.....	lbs.	7,208	7,719	2,250	2,058
Casings.....	lbs.	27,769	20,043	5,814	4,934
All other.....	lbs.	---	---	---	---
Other animal products. n.e.s.	lbs.	894	2,177	69	223
Poultry and game:					
Fresh.....	lbs.	---	5,906	1,789	1,744
Canned.....	lbs.	297	126	114	46
Total meats.....	---	---	---	131,953	143,292
Total Packing-house prod- ucts.....	---	---	---	267,552	297,347
Total animal matter.....	---	---	---	330,207	338,382

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923 (Prelim)	1922	1923 (Prelim)
VEGETABLE MATTER		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Broom corn.....	ton.	4	4	\$ 456	\$ 882
Cocoa and chocolate (prepared manufactured).....	lbs.	---	---	308	---
Cocoa, powdered	lbs.	3,421	8,071	338	387
Chocolate (incl. sweetened)...	lbs.	362	974	82	224
Coffee:					
Green.....	lbs.	29,793	26,272	5,434	4,950
Roasted	lbs.	1,130	1,319	288	361
Total coffee.....		---	---	5,722	5,311
Cotton (unmanufactured):	bales:				
Upland and other	"	3,762	---	321,685	---
Sea Island.....	"	(1)	1	38	148
Other	"	579	386	59,140	114,285
Short staple (under 1 1/8 in.):	"	2,251	4,318	213,321	542,871
Linters	"	125	48	2,125	1,679
Total cotton		6,718	5,253	596,379	658,983
Flavoring extracts and fruit juices	lbs.	---	1,744	799	643
Flowers, cut	lbs.	---	116	101	88
Forest products:					
Barks, and extracts of, for tanning-					
Bark, chestnut	lbs.	4,894	7,387	150	268
Bark, extracts of	lbs.	---	24,847	1,104	1,168
Total barks and extracts:		---	---	1,254	1,436
Logwood extracts.....	lbs.	---	2,437	557	365
Other dye extracts.....	lbs.	---	2,872	732	400
Dying and tanning material (crude)....	ton	1	1	101	74
Moss.....	lbs.	---	906	71	83
Naval stores, gums and resins:					
Rosin	barrels	785	1,040	6,621	10,164
Tar, turpentine, and pitch	barrels	10	---	63	---
Spirits of turpentine.....	gals.	10,786	9,012	8,072	11,431
Wood turpentine.....	gals.	265	398	207	331
Tar and pitch, wood.....	barrels	19	34	87	205
Other gums and resins.....	lbs.	746	2,165	165	590
Total naval stores.....		---	---	15,215	22,771

(1) Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1923 AND 1922, CONT'D.

Article Exported	Unit.	Year ending June 30.			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923 (Prelim.)	1922	1923 (Prelim.)
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Forest products-continued.					
Wood:					
Logs and round timber.					
Hardwoods.....	M ft.	7:	12:	458:	594
Softwoods-					
Yellow pine.....	M ft.	8:	4:	308:	140
Douglas fir.....	M ft.	14:	41:	235:	723
Cedar.....	M ft.	28:	57:	949:	2,234
Other softwoods.....	M ft.	42:	6:	1,709:	131
Total logs and round timbers.....				3,659:	3,872
Lumber:					
Boards, deals, planks, etc.:					
Softwoods-					
Cypress.....	M ft.	7:	10:	405:	677
Douglas fir.....	M ft.	678:	223:	14,640:	5,236
Rough.....	M ft.	---	229:	---	6,325
Dressed.....	M ft.	---	11:	---	485
Soft yellow pine....	M ft.	458:	241:	15,740:	9,531
Rough.....	M ft.	---	251:	---	10,596
Dressed.....	M ft.	---	95:	---	4,589
W. yellow pine.....	M ft.	4:	14:	199:	569
White pine.....	M ft.	21:	26:	1,443:	1,898
Redwood.....	M ft.	25:	45:	1,388:	2,813
Spruce.....	M ft.	26:	25:	733:	1,224
West. hemlock.....	M ft.	---	30:	---	739
Other softwoods.....	M ft.	125:	47:	3,936:	1,301
Total softwoods...		---	---	38,534:	46,533
Hardwoods-					
Ash.....	M ft.	---	15:	---	680
Chestnut.....	M ft.	4:	10:	273:	805
Gum.....	M ft.	37:	54:	1,905:	2,963
Hickory.....	M ft.	1:	2:	82:	237
Oak.....	M ft.	88:	133:	5,933:	9,645
Poplar.....	M ft.	14:	19:	1,388:	1,849
Walnut.....	M ft.	2:	6:	279:	878
Other hardwoods.....	M ft.	53:	56:	4,230:	5,062
Total hardwoods...		---	---	14,140:	22,119
Total boards, deals, planks etc.....	M ft.	1,543:	1,554:	52,674:	68,552
Laths.....	thousand	6:	42:	48:	267
Shingles.....	thousand	26:	26:	131:	154

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported.	Unit	Year ending June 30.			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923 (Prelim)	1922	1923 (Prelim)
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Forest products-continued.					
Wood:-					
Shooks-					
Box shooks.....	B ft.	---	30,497:	\$ 1,954:	\$ 1,017
So. yellow pine.....	B ft.	---	16,177:	---	690
Other.....	B ft.	---	31,296:	---	1,031
Cooperage shooks	Sets	231:	---	774:	---
Tight.....	Sets	343:	1,390:	1,057:	4,008
Slack.....	Sets	168:	209:	95:	93
Other shooks.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total shooks.....	---	---	---	3,880:	6,839
Cooperage-					
Staves.....	no.	12,165:	---	955:	---
Tight.....	no.	7,105:	21,400:	789:	3,038
Slack.....	no.	15,892:	36,075:	289:	776
Total staves.....	---	---	---	2,033:	3,814
Heading.....	Sets	---	2,786:	204:	380
Total staves & heading..	---	---	---	2,237:	4,194
Pulpwood.....	cu.ft.	1,797:	1,303:	138:	92
Railroad ties.....	no.	1,014:	---	1,394:	---
Hardwoods.....	no.	250:	643:	366:	879
Softwoods.....	no.	655:	1,817:	507:	1,605
Total.....	---	---	---	2,267:	2,484
Piling.....	Lin.ft.	---	---	128:	324
Telegraph E.L. Poles etc....	no.	12:	30:	30:	214
Other lumber.....	B ft.	---	9,512:	1,247:	1,406
Total lumber.....	---	---	---	62,840:	83,626
Timber, hewn and sawed:					
Hardwoods.....					
Oak.....	M ft.	1:	3:	45:	166
Other hardwoods.....	M ft.	5:	2:	239:	110
Softwoods-					
So. yellow pine.....	M ft.	118:	172:	3,406:	6,794
Douglas fir.....	M ft.	97:	179:	2,090:	4,514
Cedar.....	M ft.	4:	19:	184:	1,013
Other softwoods.....	M ft.	43:	9:	1,023:	289
Total timber, hewn,					
and sawed.....	---	---	---	7,037:	12,886
All other incl. fire wood.....	cu.ft.	---	2,568:	279:	211
Total wood.....	---	---	---	73,815:	100,595

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported.	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923 (Prelim)	1922	1923 (Prelim)
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Forest products-continued.					
Wood alcohol.....	gals.	737	1,528	\$ 568	\$ 1,333
Wood pulp-					
Sulphite	tons	10	14	433	802
Soda.....	tons	2	3	162	301
Other.....	tons	13	2	680	82
Total woodpulp.....	---	---	---	1,275	1,185
Total forest products.....	---	---	---	93,586	128,242
Fruits:					
Sub-tropical fruits-					
Grapefruit.....	box	140	252	456	831
Lemons	box	234	159	1,212	909
Oranges.....	box	1,641	1,799	7,635	7,561
Pineapples.....	box	27	37	131	157
Other.....	lbs.	2,575	2,338	50	68
Other fruits (green or ripe)...					
fresh.....					
Apples	bbls.	570	---	4,394	---
Apples in boxes.....	box	1,395	3,491	3,813	6,525
Apples in barrels.....	bbl.	59	593	410	2,673
Berries.....	lbs.	---	8,120	1,032	831
Grapes.....	lbs.	172	14,022	29	1,051
Pears.....	lbs.	---	36,785	1,477	1,617
Peaches.....	lbs.	611	13,195	36	584
Other, fresh.....	lbs.	---	34,337	3,019	1,425
Total - fresh.....	---	---	---	23,594	24,282
Dried and evaporated.					
Apples.....	lbs.	12,431	12,827	1,772	1,447
Apricots.....	lbs.	16,736	11,193	3,231	2,617
Peaches.....	lbs.	6,260	5,586	741	711
Prunes.....	lbs.	109,398	79,229	9,755	7,583
Raisins.....	lbs.	49,539	93,962	8,029	10,284
Other, dried.....	lbs.	---	10,632	1,015	1,352
Total-dried evaporated	---	---	---	24,543	23,904
Fruit pulp (cannery waste)....	lbs.	1,318	1,565	46	47
Total fresh & dried fruits	---	---	---	48,183	48,323
Preserved-					
Canned-					
Apricots.....	lbs.	---	13,809	---	1,187
Cherries.....	lbs.	350	2,251	59	369
Peaches.....	lbs.	---	54,624	4,998	5,388
Pears.....	lbs.	---	49,358	4,254	6,105
Pineapples.....	lbs.	---	21,348	2,579	2,346

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported.	Unit.	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923(Prelim.)	1922	1923(Prelim.)
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fruits-continued.					
Preserved-continued.					
Canned-continued.					
Plums.....	lbs.	952:	1,983:\$	78:\$	174
Other canned.....	lbs.	---	63,388:	4,405:	6,910
Total canned.....	---	---	207,261:	16,373:	22,479
Other preserved jellies and jams.....	lbs.	---	2,219:	514:	458
Total preserved.....	---	---	---	16,887:	22,937
Total fruits.....	---	---	---	65,070:	71,260
Ginseng.....	lbs.	190:	175:	1,605:	2,417
Other crude vegetable drugs.....	lbs.	---	4,235:	761:	970
Total.....	---	---	---	2,366:	3,337
Glucose and grape sugar.					
Glucose (corn sirup).....	lbs.	258,448:	156,315:	5,110:	4,738
Grape sugar(corn sugar).....	lbs.	15,534:	6,379:	448:	226
Total.....	---	---	---	6,553:	5,014
Grain and grain products:					
Grain-					
Barley.....	bu.	22,400:	18,193:	16,614:	13,592
Buckwheat.....	bu.	383:	140:	405:	152
Corn.....	bu.	176,336:	94,064:	115,862:	75,031
Oats.....	bu.	15,937:	13,574:	7,985:	9,232
Rice.....	lbs.	(1)507,898:	318,941:(1)	18,905:	12,379
Rye.....	bu.	29,684:	51,412:	32,898:	47,513
Wheat.....	bu.	208,321:	154,951:	279,656:	192,015
Total grain.....	---	---	---	472,325:	349,964
Grain products-					
Hominy and grits.....	lbs.	208,036:	79,979:	3,553:	1,335
Other corn products for table use.....	lbs.	1,008:	5,081:	56:	303
Bread, biscuit, etc.....	lbs.	7,055:	9,480:	953:	1,303
Macaroni, spaghetti, etc.	lbs.	4,689:	6,232:	370:	502
Other wheat products for table use.....	lbs.	1,933:	4,229:	101:	321
Meal and flour:					
Buckwheat.....	lbs.	2,836:	892:	100:	42
Corn meal and flour.....	bbls.	716:	634:	2,634:	2,469
Oatmeal & rolled oats.....	lbs.	94,491:	123,115:	3,457:	4,406
Rice flour, meal & broken: rice.....	lbs.	(2)233,611:	51,729:(2)	735:	1,142
Rye flour.....	bbls.	43:	42:	230:	213
Wheat flour.....	bbls.	15,797:	14,883:	97,386:	83,991

NOTES: (1) Includes rice flour and broken rice from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.

(2) Included in rice grain from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1921.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported.	Unit	Year ending June 30.			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923	1922	1923
			(Prelim)		(Prelim)
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grain products-continued.					
Meal and flour-continued.					
Total meal and flour.....	----	----	----	\$ 104,542:	\$ 92,263
Cereal breakfast foods.....	lbs.:	----	11,050:	12,152:	1,005
Other grains and flours.....	lbs.:	----	6,467:	1,423:	375
Total breadstuffs.....	----	----	----	585,475:	447,371
Fodders and feeds:					
Hay.....	tons:	55:	47:	1,044:	940
Mill feed-					
Bran and middlings.....	tons:	14:	3:	309:	97
Corn feeds.....	tons:	3:	1:	70:	23
Screenings.....	lbs.:	3,260:	10,037:	67:	167
Sorghum, Kafir and Milo					
Maize.....	bu.:	53:	58:	35:	58
Prepared feeds not					
medicinal.....	lbs.:	11,263:	19,664:	189:	401
Other mill feeds.....	tons:	22:	34:	623:	706
Oil cake and oil-cake meal					
Cake-					
Coconut cake.....	lbs.:	14,725:	3,860:	177:	66
Corn cake.....	lbs.:	3,596:	686:	62:	12
Cotton seed cake.....	lbs.:	415,257:	342,544:	8,506:	7,789
Linseed cake.....	lbs.:	469,397:	536,555:	10,423:	11,577
Peanut cake.....	lbs.:	14,493:	692:	154:	12
Other cake.....	lbs.:	42,954:	3,092:	705:	66
Meal-					
Cottonseed meal.....	lbs.:	117,464:	111,806:	2,330:	2,302
Linseed.....	lbs.:	14,661:	38,057:	320:	841
Other oil-cake meal.....	lbs.:	6,698:	2,732:	93:	54
Total oil cake and oil-					
cake meal.....	lbs.:	1,099,245:	1,040,024:	22,770:	22,719
Total fodders and feeds.....	----	----	----	25,107:	25,111
Malt.....	bu.:	5,654:	4,089:	5,824:	3,970
Glue, vegetable.....	lbs.:	499:	715:	56:	82
Hops.....	lbs.:	19,522:	13,497:	4,852:	2,589
Beverages:					
Malt beverages.....	gals.:	45:	184:	43:	137
Spirits, distilled.....	gals.:	186:	370:	677:	1,116
Wines.....	gals.:	21:	38:	27:	29
Other beverages.....	gals.:	----	160:	391:	175
Total beverages.....	----	----	----	1,138:	1,457

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported	Unit	Year ending June 30.			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923 (Prelim)	1922	1923 (Prelim)
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nursery and green house stock:		---	---	119:	---
Fruit stock, cuttings or seedlings.....	No.	837:	1,877:	\$ 82:	\$ 148
Other nursery or green house stock, plants and bulbs.....	No.	2,536:	4,553:	120:	199
Total.....		---	---	321:	347
Nuts:					
Peanuts	lbs.	12,853:	8,716:	815:	681
All other	lbs.	---	4,818:	744:	725
Total nuts.....		---	---	1,559:	1,406
Oils, vegetable:					
Fixed or expressed-					
Coconut oil.....	lbs.	10,185:	12,993:	835:	1,088
Cottonseed oil.....	lbs.	52,263:	---	4,584:	---
Crude	lbs.	20,473:	25,943:	1,609:	2,258
Refined.....	lbs.	18,879:	38,358:	2,207:	4,239
Total cottonseed oil.....		---	---	3,400:	6,497
Corn oil	lbs.	5,280:	5,224:	538:	652
Linseed oil.....	lbs.	2,744:	3,105:	299:	410
Peanut oil.....	lbs.	1,802:	183:	185:	21
Soya bean.....	lbs.	537:	2,495:	35:	219
Cocoa butter.....	lbs.	1,856:	957:	505:	287
Vegetable oleomargarine.....	lbs.	154:	1,736:	21:	236
Vegetable oil lard compounds.....	lbs.	13,820:	17,984:	1,604:	2,221
Vegetable soap stock.....	lbs.	6,436:	3,601:	343:	239
Other vegetable oils and fats.....	lbs.	---	8,053:	531:	863
Total fixed or expressed.....		---	120,648:	13,446:	12,733
Volatile or essential:					
Peppermint.....	lbs.	155:	103:	315:	291
Other.....	lbs.	---	584:	522:	611
Total volatile.....		---	---	837:	902
Total vegetable oils.....		---	---	14,283:	13,635
Seeds:					
Oil seeds.....	lbs.	2,504:	2,722:	93:	95
Seeds for sowing:					
Alfalfa.....	lbs.	778:	400:	147:	76
Red Clover.....	lbs.	747:	1,839:	170:	365
Other clover.....	lbs.	3,259:	2,492:	632:	524
Timothy.....	lbs.	20,150:	20,132:	1,350:	1,401
Other grass seeds.....	lbs.	4,094:	4,091:	686:	648

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported.	Unit.	Year ending June 30.			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923(Prelim.)	1922	1923(Prelim.)
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Seeds-continued.					
Seeds for sowing-continued.					
Other field and forage					
plant seeds.....	lbs.	2,384:	4,152:	125:	222
Vegetable and flower seeds:	lbs.	8,515:	4,409:	673:	821
All other seeds.....	lbs.	---	---	531:	---
Total seeds for sowing..	---	---	---	4,314:	4,057
Total all seeds.....	---	---	---	4,407:	4,152
Spices.....	lbs.	---	1,642:	167:	201
Starch:					
Corn starch.....	lbs.	348,940:	254,060:	7,295:	6,741
Other starch.....	lbs.	37,953:	6,736:	904:	239
Total starch.....	---	---	---	8,199:	6,980
Stearin, vegetable.....	lbs.	1,949:	564:	195:	56
Sugar, molasses and sirup:					
Molasses.....	gals.	5,775:	4,773:	697:	528
Sirup(including maple).....	gals.	6,741:	5,905:	1,855:	1,584
Sugar(including maple sugar)..	lbs.	2,002,039:	749,355:	77,495:	41,003
Total sugar, molasses & sirup:	---	---	---	80,047:	43,115
Tobacco (unmanufactured);					
Leaf tobacco.....	lbs.	451,388:	229,472:	156,773:	77,846
Bright-flue cured.....	lbs.	---	57,092:	---	22,715
Burley.....	lbs.	---	3,464:	---	874
Dark dried, Ky. & Tenn.....	lbs.	---	73,451:	---	13,870
Dark Virginia.....	lbs.	---	34,719:	---	17,967
Maryland & Ohio export.....	lbs.	---	5,335:	---	565
Green River (Pryor).....	lbs.	---	10,054:	---	2,844
Cigar leaf.....	lbs.	---	252:	---	209
Other leaf.....	lbs.	---	31,347:	---	8,737
Total leaf tobacco....	---	---	---	156,773:	145,625
Stems, trimmings and scrap.					
tobacco.....	lbs.	11,500:	9,224:	544:	607
Total tobacco (unmanufactured)	---	---	---	157,317:	146,232
Vegetables:					
Dried-					
Beans.....	bu.	1,100:	672:	3,745:	2,483
Peas.....	bu.	89:	95:	324:	411
Fresh-					
Potatoes (white).....	bu.	2,327:	2,981:	3,411:	3,190
Onions.....	bu.	658:	703:	1,457:	994
Other fresh.....	lbs.	---	80,277:	2,884:	3,130

Dec. 5, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

Article Exported.	Unit	Year ending June 30			
		Quantity		Value	
		1922	1923 (Prelim)	1922	1923 (Prelim)
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vegetables-continued.					
Prepared or preserved-					
Canned-					
Asparagus.....	lbs.	2,334:	8,507:	378:	1,494
Beans.....	lbs.	4,111:	5,636:	325:	470
Corn.....	lbs.	---	2,832:	202:	235
Peas.....	lbs.	883:	3,073:	87:	230
Soups.....	lbs.	---	12,783:	1,180:	1,381
Tomatoes.....	lbs.	---	8,917:	459:	565
All other canned.....	lbs.	---	3,204:	1,090:	311
Pickles and sauces.....	lbs.	---	11,867:	1,675:	1,590
Dried or dehydrated					
vegetables.....	lbs.	285:	453:	34:	57
Other vegetable preparations	lbs.	486:	892:	56:	97
Total vegetables.....	---	---	---	17,307:	16,688
Vinegar.....	gals.	193:	193:	62:	62
Yeast.....	lbs.	---	2,751:	663:	695
Other vegetable products n.e.s.,	lbs.	634:	2,674:	6:	61
Total vegetables and					
vegetable products.....	---	---	---	18,033:	17,506
Total vegetable matter					
including forest products	---	---	---	1,678,750:	1,588,631
Total vegetable matter					
excluding forest products.	---	---	---	1,585,164:	1,460,389
Total agricultural exports					
including forest products.	---	---	---	2,008,957:	1,927,013
Total agricultural exports					
excluding forest products	---	---	---	1,915,371:	1,798,772

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

Manchuria's wheat crop this year is considerably below average both in quantity and quality according to Consul Hanson at Harbin reporting on October 19. At that time grain was still in the field. While no estimate of actual quantity is available reports originating in the Economic Bureau of the Chinese Eastern Railway indicate that only 60 to 70 per cent of the quantity shipped by the middle of October last year had been shipped up to that time this season.

Fall seedings for the 1924 harvest in Belgium were not completed at the end of November due to bad weather. That sown early was in good condition.

POTATOES.

Potato production in France is now estimated at 350,311,000 bushels compared with 464,661,000 bushels last year. This is consistent with the generally smaller potato crop this year.

A total production of 3,354,640,000 bushels is reported to date from 21 countries compared with 4,977,191,000 bushels in the same countries last year. These same countries produced about 78 per cent of the total 1922 crop. These estimates indicate a total crop about 22 per cent less than that harvested last year.

CROP PROSPECTS,--CONT'D.SUGAR BEETS.

French sugar beet production is now estimated at 3,552,000 short tons compared with 3,626,000 short tons last year. This is a decrease of 2 per cent. The total of forecasts of production reported to date from 20 countries is 37,427,000 short tons compared with 37,219,000 short tons last year. These same countries produced about 91 per cent of the total 1922 crop. The total crop this year will be about the same as last year's crop if the reports already received bear the same relation to the total.

COTTON.

Egypt's cotton crop is now estimated at 1,213,000 bales of 478 pounds net reports the International Institute of Agriculture. This compares with the official estimate of 1,015,000 bales in 1922. The receipts at Alexandria and the exports from Egypt during the past year indicate a crop considerably larger than the official estimates for 1922, probably about 1,170,000 bales.

CORN.

In France the corn crop is estimated at 15,787,000^{bushels} according to a cablegram received December 8 from the International Institute of Agriculture. This compares with 12,676,000 bushels last year.

TRADE, PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES.

The United States exports considerable quantities of cotton, bacon and lard to Poland annually, and in exchange for these commodities, we import from her calf-skins, clover seed, feathers and prepared mushrooms and truffles in small amounts. Poland took 22,000 bales of United States cotton in 1923 as compared with 18,000 bales in 1922, an increase of 22 per cent, 2,000,000 pounds of bacon as against 700,000 pounds in 1922, an increase of 199 per cent; 6,700,000 pounds of lard compared with 2,716,000 pounds in 1922, or an increase of 147 per cent.

Poland's most important agricultural export is sugar. In 1921, 87,000,000 pounds were shipped to foreign countries as compared with 34,000,000 in 1920, an increase of 154 per cent. The United Kingdom and Germany are the heaviest purchasers of this sugar.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS IN COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1923.

Country.	Production.		Decrease	Increase
			from	over
	Estimates 1922.	Forecasts 1923.	1922.	1922.
	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 18 countries reporting.....	21,697	24,494		12.9
Estimates recently received:				
France.....	3,626	3,552	2.0	
Germany.....	11,896	9,381	21.1	
Total 20 countries re- porting.....	37,219	37,427		.6
Per cent of total reported for: 1922.....	91.2			

Source: Official sources, International Institute and Consular Reports.

PRODUCTION OF POTATOES IN COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1923.

Potatoes.	Production.		Decrease	Increase
			from	over
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1922.
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 20 countries reporting.....	4,512,530	3,504,329	22.3	
Estimates recently received:				
France.....	464,661	350,311	24.6	
Total 21 countries re- porting.....	4,977,191	3,854,640	22.5	
Per Cent of total reported for: 1922.....	77.7			

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED STATES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO NOVEMBER, 1922 AND 1923, AND NOVEMBER 17 TO DECEMBER 8, 1923.

		July to November:					
Commodity:	Unit:	1922	1923	Week ending: Nov. 24	Week ending: Dec. 1	Week ending: Dec. 8	
				Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports from U. S:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Barley.....	Bu.	12,777	7,446	419	25	322	
Corn.....	"	53,692	4,192	215	174	356	
Oats.....	"	15,979	1,115	83	5	4	
Rye.....	"	26,157	9,093	653	131	52	
Wheat.....	"	103,528	54,241	2,717	520	1,316	
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	6,457	7,498	464	399	656	
Wheat, including flour...	Bu.	132,583	87,980	4,805	2,316	4,270	
In transit shipments							
from Canada:							
Wheat.....	Bu.	31,505	35,298	1,462	4,138	3,891	
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	829	1,095	10	0	0	
Imports into U.S:		July to October:					
Wheat.....	Bu.	7,570	6,500				
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	179	70				
Wheat, including flour...	Bu.	8,376	6,315				
(1) Exports from Canada:							
Wheat.....	Bu.	67,900	58,454				
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	2,630	3,044				
Wheat, including flour...	Bu.	79,735	72,151				
Exports from Argentina:							
Wheat.....	Bu.	33,311	34,986				
Corn.....	"	38,938	52,254				
Exports from British							
India:							
Wheat, including flour...	Bu.	849	9,200				
Exports from Australia:							
Wheat, including flour...	Bu.	9,373	16,365				

(1) Includes "In transit shipments from Canada".

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

GERMAN MARKET IMPROVED.

German market for agricultural products is greatly improved over the past few weeks reports Agricultural Commission Squire at Berlin on December 11. The tendency during the first part of December had been for considerably larger imports of wheat, rye, flour, lard and bacon. The stocks of lard and bacon at Hamburg are short which will probably mean increased imports.

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT IN IRISH FREE STATE.

Unemployment in Ireland, which has been serious since the trade depression of 1920, has recently been approaching a crisis. The number of unemployed in industry alone was placed by R. J. P. Mortished, writing in the Irish Statesman of October 13, at not less than 10,000 wage-earners representing a population of at least 50,000 souls. Agricultural workers in Ireland have never come within the scheme of unemployment insurance. Their numbers must also be added to any quoted statistics of unemployment.

At the same time that the number of unemployed is threatening to become greatly increased the system of unemployment insurance is breaking down. The effects of the industrial depression it is feared will be further aggravated by the proposed demobilization of the army. To these newly demobilized soldiers who will be virtually without insurance against unemployment may soon be added also the workers at present in prison who cannot under existing legislation be detained later than February. According to the authority quoted above, the total number of unemployed might at any time now reach 20,000 workers.

ARGENTINE FARM PRODUCTS IN QUIET DEMAND.

Prices of agricultural products in Buenos Aires continued barely steady according to a cable received Dec. 2 by the Argentine Embassy.

Prices of cattle were declining due to rather slow demand for refrigerated meat. Mutton also was in slow demand. Pork products were bringing good prices. Cereals were suffering a slight decline in prices. Quotations at dock for export wheat were equivalent at prevailing exchange to \$1.16 per bu.; maize, \$.81; flaxseed, \$1.81; and oats \$.56.

REDUCTION EXPECTED IN ITALY'S WHEAT IMPORTS.

Based upon present consumption requirements and the 1923 crop statistics recently issued by the Italian Government, Italy will need to import no more than 54,413,000 bushels of wheat during the present cereal year. This would be about 50,550,000 bushels below the average quantity imported during the past two years, imports during the year ending June 30, 1923 having amounted to 111,424,000 bushels, and during the previous season to 98,500,000 bushels.

The latest estimate of the 1923 Italian wheat crop is 224,836,000 bushels. Deducting from that the 22,046,000 bushels which the Government estimates will be needed for seed, leaves a balance of 202,790,000 bushels for human consumption. The actual present consumption of wheat for human food in Italy, however, is placed at 257,203,000 bushels annually, which would leave a deficit of 54,413,000 bushels to be made up by imports. The officially estimated import requirements for the 1923-24 cereal year are based on the assumption that if any carryover existed on July 1, 1923 sufficient quantities would be imported to allow a similar carryover for the beginning of the next season.

The noted Italian Economist, Dr. Morandi, of the Italian College of Agriculture at Milan estimates, however, that Italy will need to import only 36,743,000 bushels of wheat during the present cereal year ending June 30, 1924. This would be about 68,200,000 bushels below the average for the past two years. He is of the opinion that the carryover of wheat in Italy on July 1, 1923 amounted to 47,766,000 bushels. Adding to that figure the estimated 1923 production of 224,836,000 bushels gives an available supply of 272,602,000 bushels. Since domestic requirements including seed call for 279,249,000 bushels this leaves a deficit of 6,647,000 bushels. Dr. Morandi therefore estimates that Italy will not have to import more than 36,743,000 bushels during the 1923-24 season which would bring the total available supply for the season up to 309,346,000 bushels, and would permit of a reserve of 30,096,000 bushels on July 1, 1924, as compared with the reserve of 47,766,000 bushels on July 1, 1923.

The only difference between Dr. Morandi's estimate of import requirements and that of the Government is that he assumes that the carryover at the end of the present cereal year will be 17,669,900 bushels less than that for the preceding year, while the Government assumes that it will be about the same. Imports of wheat into Italy during July and August, according to the International Institute of Agriculture, amounted to 17,700,000 bushels, or nearly half of the total import requirements for the entire year as estimated by Dr. Morandi. These large imports no doubt represent purchases made before it was known that the 1923 crop would be so large. Judging from past records, however, in which imports are shown to be quite evenly distributed throughout the year, it seems probable that imports during the present season will exceed the estimate of Dr. Morandi and that the reserves at the end of the year may be as great or even greater than the carryover on July 1, 1923.

REDUCTION EXPECTED IN ITALY'S WHEAT IMPORTS, -CONT'D.

The average amount of wheat available in Italy each year from July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1921 was approximately 236,995,000 bushels. This average, however, increased during the following two seasons ending June 30, 1923 to 275,600,000 bushels annually. Increases in population and a much greater diffusion of wheat consumption in various forms are given as the explanation of the increase. The estimated annual consumption of 257,203,000 bushels of wheat for human food in Italy provides an annual ration of 352 pounds per inhabitant, or a per diem allowance of one pound per capita.

Exports of wheat from the United States to Italy during the year ending June 30, 1923, amounted to 34,016,061 bushels including wheat flour as compared with 35,881,652 bushels during the previous twelve months. Exports during the five years preceding the war averaged 2,417,931 bushels annually. These are direct shipments only and need to be supplemented by considerable quantities that are purchased from time to time in Liverpool.

The Italian Government has indicated that every means known to agricultural science will be utilized in order to increase the production of wheat in Italy and to reduce the necessity of importing from foreign countries. One of the first steps in that direction was the recent appropriation by the Government of 2,000,000 lire (\$87,200, at exchange) which will be used in assisting farmers and cooperative organizations to improve and increase wheat cultivation by providing selected seed, proper fertilizers and modern agricultural machinery. A further increase in the wheat growing area is not expected. The Government's policy consists mainly of furthering improvements in the methods of culture which will increase production. Wheat is grown in practically every section of Italy. In fact it is grown in zones where the climatic and soil conditions are little suited to its culture. This fact contributes to a very low average production per unit, notwithstanding the abundant yield obtained in regions where the conditions are favorable.

FRENCH FARMERS HOLDING WHEAT OFF THE MARKET.

Farmers in France are holding their wheat for higher prices says the American Commercial Attache, at Paris, under date of November 9, as a result the supplies for fall milling are below normal. To bring about an improvement of conditions, the Minister of Agriculture is now urging farmers to market their crops as usual. It is pointed out that holding the wheat off the market may stimulate greater foreign imports and bring about an unwelcome surplus and low prices.

The increase in production of wheat in France in 1923 over that of 1922 is nearly as great as the total imports during the crop year August 1, 1922 to July 31, 1923. With good harvests in North Africa to supplement the home supply and the continuation of economics practised last season it has been estimated that the imports of foreign wheat would not exceed 20,000,000 bushels. However, if prices remain relatively low and the farmers refuse to sell, the mills will in all probability buy more foreign wheat, and more will eventually be absorbed through increased consumption. Wheat consumption in France is still much below pre-war consumption, so if restrictions on milling should be relaxed, it would not be difficult for the French people to consume their domestic wheat supply and perhaps 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat. Another factor which may contribute to increase wheat requirements in France is the shortage in the 1923 potato crop, which is now reported to be 25 per cent below the crop of 1922.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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NO. 25.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Fall Cereals for 1924.

In general fall sowings have been normal throughout the Northern Hemisphere. In some localities, however, dry weather has cut down the acreage sown but reports indicate these localities are not extensive.

The International Institute of Agriculture reports on fall seedings in several countries by radiogram under date of December 15.

In England fall sowings are backward due to poor progress throughout November.

In northern Italy fall sowings are completed and germination is normal. In southern Italy, however, drought has delayed the plantings.

In Roumania there was considerable dry weather during October and fall plantings were delayed. The weather was improved during November, however, and seeding is about average. December rains have been helpful.

In Bulgaria only 50 per cent intended area was seeded due to dry weather throughout November. The area at the end of November for almost the entire country was 3,315,000 acres compared with 4,487,700 acres last year.

In Egypt the weather is favorable and delayed sowings are now progressing well.

In Japan conditions were average for fall sowings and germination has been normal.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Fall Cereals for 1924, Cont'd.

Winter cereals in Germany on December 1, 1923, are above average in condition as compared with a condition below average on the same date last year, reports a radiogram on December 15 from Agricultural Commissioner Squire. The condition, according to the system of the country in which 2 represents good and 3 average, for winter wheat in 1923 is 2.7 against 3.2 December 1, 1922; winter rye is 2.7 this season compared with 3.1 last year; winter spelt is 2.2 against 3.2 in 1922. Winter barley in 1923 is 2.6..

WHEAT

Further reports tend to confirm the previous crop forecast of about 120,000,000 bushels in Australia for the year 1923-24. In Victoria the crop is excellent, in New South Wales it is average, but in the northern section of the country it is a failure, reports the International Institute of Agriculture on December 15. The weather is favorable for harvest.

The Roumanian wheat crop is now estimated at 102,514,000 bushels compared with 92,757,000 bushels last year. This is a reduction of about 12,000,000 bushels from the preliminary estimate made about the end of the harvest.

Stabilized currency is causing farmers in Germany to sell their products.

LIVESTOCK

The official German census of livestock as of October 1, 1923, is reported by a radiogram December 15 from Agricultural Commissioner Squire. This census is not strictly comparable with estimates of December 1, 1922. The number of cattle was given as 16,653,000 on October 1, 1923, as compared with 16,309,000 on December 1, 1922. Hogs numbered 17,226,000 against 14,683,000 last year. The number of sheep in 1923 was 6,094,000 compared with 5,566,000 in 1922.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.

Cotton production in Australia for 1922-23 is 7,500 bales instead of 25,000 bales as published in Foreign Crops and Markets, November 7, 1923. The estimate as published on that date was received by cable from the International Institute and referred to seed cotton instead of ginned cotton. The corrected figure is given in the November issue of International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES, 1922 AND 1923.

The agricultural imports of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1923, exceeded the agricultural exports, probably for the first time in the history of the country. Agricultural imports including forest products were nearly \$400,000,000 greater than agricultural exports, and agricultural imports excluding forest products were \$100,000,000 greater than agricultural exports.

The sudden reversal of the ratio of exports to imports in the past year is due chiefly to the increase in imports, although there has also been a decrease of about \$100,000,000 in the value of agricultural exports.

Agricultural imports including forest products constituted 61 per cent of the total imports into the United States in the year ending June 30, 1923. Excluding forest products agricultural imports were 50 per cent of the total imports.

Total agricultural imports, (including forest products) into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, were valued at \$2,315,000,000 as compared with \$1,534,000,000 in 1922, an increase of over 50 per cent.

Silk, sugar, coffee, rubber, wool and hides are our most important imports, these six commodities making up more than 55 per cent of the total with lumber, leaf tobacco, cotton, flaxseed, cocoa and wheat following in the order of their importance. In both quantity and value all of these commodities show an increase in 1923 over the previous year.

In point of value, silk takes first rank in our list of imports. While this commodity showed an increase of only 10 per cent in quantity, the value rose to \$414,000,000 in 1923, an increase of \$106,000,000 over 1922 or 34 per cent. Japan furnishes 30 per cent of the raw silk coming into the country, China ranking second as a source of supply.

Though our imports of sugar were practically the same in 1923 as in 1922, or approximately 4,200,000 short tons, the value increased from \$201,000,000 in 1922 to \$355,000,000 in 1923, or an increase of 82 per cent. Cuba supplies about 90 per cent of this sugar and the Philippines over 6 per cent.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS, 1922 AND 1923, CONT'D.

The quantity of coffee imported in 1923 was 5 per cent greater than in 1922, while the value arose from \$149,000,000 last year to \$182,000,000 in 1923 or an increase of 22 per cent. More than 60 per cent of our coffee comes from Brazil and about 25 per cent from Colombia and the Central American countries.

In 1923, imports of rubber into the United States increased 40 per cent over the imports of 1922. This rubber had a declared value of \$171,000,000, an increase of 93 per cent or nearly double the value the previous year. At least 80 per cent of the rubber is imported from the British and Dutch East Indies.

Twice as much wool was imported in 1923 as in 1922. The value increased from \$46,000,000 in 1922 to \$167,000,000 in 1923 or was more than 3-1/2 times as much as the previous year. Argentina and Australia furnish the bulk of the clothing and combing wool, China the carpet wool and British South Africa the hair of the angora and other like animals. In addition considerable quantities of wool are imported from these countries through the United Kingdom.

Total imports of hides and skins were valued at \$135,000,000 in 1923 as against \$79,000,000 in 1922 or an increase of 71 per cent. A large per cent of the cattle hides and calf skins come from Argentina, most of the goat skins from British India and China, while Argentina and New Zealand supply the bulk of the sheepskins.

Cuba supplies a large per cent of our tobacco imports, Argentina the flaxseed, Canada the wheat and lumber, Egypt the cotton and British West Africa and South America the cocoa.

The decrease in agricultural exports is entirely accounted for by the decrease in exports of wheat from \$280,000,000 in 1921-22 to \$192,000,000 in 1922-23, and of corn from \$116,000,000 to \$75,000,000. Exports of pork products and of cotton for 1922-23 show material increases over the preceding year, but these increases are counterbalanced by decreases in exports of tobacco, sugar, and other products.

MEXICO SHIPPING BANANAS BY RAIL TO UNITED STATES.

The first important shipment of Mexican bananas for the United States to go by rail through Ciudad Juarez arrived there November 27, 1923, says Consul J. W. Dye at that post. This shipment, consisting of two carloads, originated in the State of Oaxaca and was billed to Los Angeles, California. The fruit was being handled by express and the cars were attached to the regular passenger train. The trip to that point had taken five days and the fruit on arriving there was in first-class condition. If the experiment is successful it is probable that regular shipments of several carloads per week will be made in which case the Mexican Central Railway will establish special facilities to handle them. Southern Mexico has a large variety of bananas and is well adapted to their extensive cultivation, says the Consul.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS IN COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1923.

Country	Production		Decrease: Increase	
	Estimates	Forecasts	from	over
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1922.
	1,000 Short	1,000 Short	Per Cent	Per Cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 12 Countries Reporting	Tons	Tons		
	34,083	33,787	.8	
Estimates recently received:				
Austria	191	237		24.1
Poland	2,945	3,354		13.9
Total 14 Countries Reporting	37,219	37,378		.4
Per cent of total reported for 1922	91.2			

Source: Official sources and International Institute.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED STATES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO NOVEMBER, 1922 AND 1923, AND NOVEMBER 24 TO DECEMBER 15, 1923.

Commodity:	Unit:	July to November		1923.		
		1922	1923	Week ending:	Week ending:	Week ending:
				Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 14
				Preliminary:	Preliminary:	Preliminary:
Exports from the U.S.:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	12,777:	7,446 :	25 :	322 :	256
Corn.....	"	53,692:	4,192 :	174 :	356 :	424
Oats.....	"	15,979:	1,115 :	5 :	4 :	138
Rye.....	"	26,157:	9,093 :	131 :	52 :	162
Wheat.....	"	103,528:	54,241 :	520 :	1,316 :	1,451
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	6,457:	7,498 :	399 :	656 :	486
Wheat, including flour:	Bu.	132,583:	87,930 :	2,316 :	4,270 :	3,638
In transit shipments						
from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	31,505:	35,298 :	4,138 :	3,891 :	4,395
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	40,680:	40,031 :			
Corn.....	"	55,005:	59,950 :			
Exports from British						
India:						
Wheat, including flour:	Bu.	2,796:	10,534 :			
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour:	Bu.	10,561:	20,867 :			
Imports into the U.S.:		July to October				
Wheat.....	Bu.	7,570:	6,500 :			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	179:	70 :			
Wheat, including flour:	Bu.	8,376:	6,815 :			
(1) Exports from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	67,900:	58,454 :			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls:	2,630:	3,044 :			
Wheat, including flour:	Bu.	79,735:	72,151 :			

(1) Includes "In transit shipments from Canada".

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

Dec. 19, 1923

Foreign Crops and Markets

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30.			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	Prelim. 1923	1922	Prelim. 1923
ANIMAL MATTER.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Live animals				
Cattle.....no..	152	264	\$ 3,055	\$ 6,630
Horses.....no..	3	3	532	846
Sheep.....no..	96	83	515	542
Birds (live).....no..	---	353	---	317
Poultry (live).....lbs..	---	932	---	225
All other (live).....	---	---	1,748	1,063
Total live animals..	---	---	5,850	9,628
Beeswax & other animal wax.....lbs..	3,101	4,095	581	818
Casein or lactarine.....lbs..	10,529	26,094	707	4,135
Dairy products:				
Butter & substitutes.....lbs..	9,551	15,772	3,257	5,821
Cheese & substitutes.....lbs..	34,271	54,555	10,816	17,313
Milk & cream-				
Fresh, natural state, sweet or				
sour.....gal..	4,536	5,148	3,132	4,148
Condensed, evaporated, malted				
etc.....lbs..	2,037	7,276	317	934
Total dairy products..	---	---	17,522	28,216
Eggs:				
Eggs of poultry in shell.....doz..	1,224	535	328	159
Eggs & egg yolks, preserved				
(dried or frozen).....lbs..	16,540	14,821	2,415	2,828
Egg albumen.....lbs..	7,388	3,213	1,980	1,369
Total eggs.....	---	---	4,723	4,356
Feathers and downs (crude):				
Ostrich.....lbs..	125	179	964	1,140
Other.....lbs..	3,614	4,821	1,155	2,075
Total feathers & downs.....	---	---	2,119	3,215
Fibers, animal:				
Silk-				
Cocoon.....lbs..	161	380	120	383
Raw or reeled from cocoon..lbs..	48,179	52,684	300,446	405,796
Waste.....lbs..	9,097	1,272	6,717	747
Reelers & mill waste.....lbs..	---	231	---	170
All other waste.....lbs..	---	8,620	---	6,471
Total silk.....	---	---	307,283	413,567
Wool-				
Carpet.....lbs..	148,787	171,879	19,979	34,946
Clothing.....lbs..	32,821	43,703	6,939	14,555
Combing.....lbs..	69,233	298,496	17,585	103,117

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported.	Year Ending June 30.			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	Prelim. 1923	1922	Prelim. 1923
ANIMAL MATTER-continued	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fibers, animal-continued				
Wool-continued.				
Hair of angora, goat, alpaca and other like animals.....lbs.	4,246:	2,851 :	1,146:	1,069
Angora (mohair).....lbs.	---	7,221 :	---	2,857
Cashmere(alpaca etc.).....lbs.	---	1,322 :	---	521
Total hair of angora, goat, etc.	---	---	1,146:	4,477
Wooled sheep & lamb skins, dry and green.....lbs.	---	24,708 :	---	5,096
Total wool.....lbs.	255,087:	550,180 :	45,649:	167,191
Gelatin.....lbs.	2,527:	2,839 :	993:	906
Glue & glue size.....lbs.	4,175:	6,757 :	574:	692
Honey.....lbs.	2,557:	633 :	119:	61
Ivory (unmanufactured).....lbs.	138:	569 :	543:	1,520
Packing house products:				
Blood, dried.....lbs.	(1)	---	(1)	---
Bones, hoofs and horns.....lbs.	43,500:	101,269 :	592:	1,435
Bristles				
Not sorted.....lbs.	6:	61 :	11:	21
Sorted.....lbs.	3,158:	5,625 :	4,305:	7,772
Total bristles.....	---	---	4,316:	7,793
Hair--				
Horse.....lbs.	3,945:	7,498 :	1,538:	3,300
Other.....lbs.	4,298:	9,605 :	419:	1,195
Total hair.....	---	---	1,957:	4,495
Hide cuttings, raw, and other glue stock.....lbs.	25,322:	29,756 :	1,150:	1,167
Hides and skins(other than furs)-				
Buffalo-				
Dry, salted.....lbs.	3,084:	2,537 :	528:	337
Wet, salted.....lbs.	---	1,265 :	---	230
Kip-				
Dry & dry salted(6 to 12 lbs):	---	11,628 :	---	2,120
Wet salted (12 to 25 lbs)....	---	9,168 :	---	1,908
Calf-				
Dry & dry salted(less than 6 lbs)	16,175:	14,988 :	3,213:	4,002
Wet salted(less than 12 lbs.):	25,383:	30,736 :	5,354:	7,048
Total kip & calf.....	---	---	8,567:	15,078
Cattle, dry & salted.....lbs.	18,439:	58,770 :	2,912:	9,956
Wet salted.....lbs.	186,498:	346,613 :	23,687:	54,576
Total cattle.....	---	---	26,599:	64,512

NOTE: (1) Included in "All other fertilizers."

Dec. 19, 1923

Foreign Crops and Markets

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	Prelim. 1923	1922	Prelim. 1923
ANIMAL MATTER-continued.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Packing-house products-continued.				
Hides & skins-continued				
Goat & kid-				
Dry & dry salted.....lbs.	68,228:	70,763 :	\$ 29,443:	\$ 33,223
Green or pickled.....lbs.	15,307:	18,607 :	3,337:	4,365
Total goat & kid....	---	---	32,780:	37,588
Horse, colt & ass-				
Dry & dry salted.....lbs.	1,295:	11,940 :	139:	1,452
Wet salted.....lbs.	3,430:	10,461 :	217:	944
Total horse, etc....	---	---	356:	2,396
Kangaroo & Wallaby.....lbs.	724:	1,152 :	492:	1,084
Sheep & lamb-				
Dry.....lbs.	12,593:	3,828 :	3,131:	853
Green or pickled.....lbs.	36,245:	16,557 :	5,222:	2,417
Slats, dry & pickled.....lbs.	---	38,276 :	---	8,155
Fleshers, pickled.....lbs.	---	2,927 :	---	656
Skinners, pickled.....lbs.	---	104 :	---	51
Total sheep & lamb.....	---	---	8,353:	12,132
All other hides & skins.....lbs.	5,504:	7,859 :	1,224:	1,939
Total hides & skins.....	---	---	78,899:	135,296
Meats:-				
Beef & veal, fresh.....lbs.	28,001:	32,481 :	2,989:	3,189
Mutton & lamb, fresh.....lbs.	12,855:	8,709 :	2,045:	1,421
Pork, fresh.....lbs.	930:	998 :	177:	188
Other meats.....lbs.	4,619:	2,340 :	1,845:	559
Poultry, dead or prepared...lbs.	---	2,907 :	---	1,186
Meat, prepared or preserved...lbs.	5,129:	8,991 :	601:	1,118
Total meats.....	---	---	7,657:	7,661
Meat products:-				
Sausage casings.....lbs.	12,435:	18,503 :	7,134:	11,891
Beef & hog fats.....lbs.	1,739:	11,016 :	113:	838
Animal oils, n.e.s.....gal.	4,961:	400 :	2,703:	154
Grease & oils, n.e.s.....lbs.	13,823:	1,465 :	912:	79
All other meat products.....lbs.	6,467:	---	422:	550
Total meat & meat products....	---	---	13,991:	21,173
Total packing-house products:	---	---	105,905:	171,409
Total animal matter.....	---	---	492,573:	805,714

**AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.**

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	Prelim. 1923	1922	Prelim. 1923
VEGETABLE MATTER.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Argols or wine lees.....lbs.	18,749	21,950	\$ 1,218	\$ 1,739
Grain & grain products-				
Breadstuffs:				
Corn.....bu.	125	138	137	158
Oats.....bu.	1,733	293	799	178
Rice-				
Uncleaned incl. paddy.....lbs.	6,122	11,678	372	362
Cleaned, except patna.....lbs.	66,707	56,947	2,307	1,772
Rice flour, meal and broken rice.....lbs.	790	911	55	57
Total rice.....	---	---	2,734	2,191
Wheat.....bu.	14,466	18,013	16,935	20,033
Wheat flour.....bbl.	619	429	3,560	2,308
Bread, biscuit, etc.....lbs.	310	848	72	203
Farinaceous substances, tapioca, etc.....lbs.	77,999	93,965	2,089	3,465
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc.....lbs.	1,992	3,254	177	250
All other breadstuffs.....lbs.	---	---	1,863	1,041
Total breadstuffs.....	---	---	28,366	29,827
Fodders & feeds:				
Hay.....tons.	5	32	85	345
Oil cake & oil cake meal.....lbs.	75,628	24,251	1,660	636
Bean.....lbs.	---	22,772	---	422
Coconut.....lbs.	---	46,055	---	565
All other.....lbs.	---	21,500	---	393
Total oil cake & oil cake meal:	---	---	1,660	2,016
Bran, shorts, etc.....tons	---	91	---	1,824
Beet pulp (dried).....tons	---	17	---	605
Other fodders & feeds.....	---	---	---	925
Total fodders & feeds.....	---	---	1,745	5,715
Chicory root, raw or prepared.....lbs.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cocoa & chocolate:				
Cocoa or cacao (crude).....lbs.	317,124	381,508	27,349	34,547
Cocoa & chocolate, prepared.....lbs.	1,844	2,421	456	549
Total cocoa & chocolate.....	---	---	27,804	35,096
Coffee.....lbs.	1,238,012	1,305,188	148,503	181,639
Extracts of, & substitutes.....lbs.	(2)	31	(2)	784
			1	(2)

NOTES: (1) Included in "substitutes for coffee."

(2) Includes chicory root.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported	Year Ending June 30.			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fibers, vegetable-				
Cotton:				
Long staple.....lbs.	22,024	76,791	7,189	22,16
Short staple.....lbs.	157,141	159,301	36,769	38,47
Total cotton.....	---	---	43,958	60,64
Flax:				
Hackled(1).....ton.	2	2	1,947	2,281
All other.....ton.	3	6	959	2,013
Total flax.....	---	---	2,906	4,300
Hemp.....ton.	3	5	393	1,412
Istle or Tampico.....ton.	10	11	754	890
Jute & Jute butts.....ton.	67	8	5,416	985
Jute.....ton.	---	66	---	10,132
Jute butts.....ton.	---	10	---	532
Kapok.....ton.	10	9	3,254	4,125
Manila.....ton.	44	97	5,891	12,943
Maguey.....ton.	---	1	---	92
Sisal grass.....ton.	72	98	7,725	9,806
Other vegetable fibers.....	9	19	992	2,478
Total vegetable fibers.....	---	---	71,789	108,335
Forest products-				
Drug herbs, leaves, roots, etc.:				
Cinchona bark from which				
quinine is made.....lbs.	767	3,443	277	1,110
Pyrethrum flowers.....lbs.	---	3,148	---	1,479
Licorice root.....lbs.	62,388	35,339	2,681	1,195
Licorice extract.....	---	1,329	---	300
Nuxvomica.....	---	2,078	---	98
Opium (crude).....lbs.	144	115	385	360
Senna.....lbs.	---	2,623	---	208
All other herbs, roots, etc.....lbs.	---	22,480	---	2,556
Total herbs, leaves, roots, etc.....	---	---	3,343	7,306
Corkwood bark.....lbs.	37,435	68,818	1,024	1,826
Dyeing extracts.....lbs.	2,485	3,555	169	270
Tanning extracts:				
Quebracho.....lbs.	134,274	120,224	5,206	4,796
All other.....lbs.	7,606	7,266	260	214
Total tanning extracts.....	---	---	5,466	5,010

NOTE: (1) Known as "Dressed Line."

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30.			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Forest products-continued.				
Dyewoods & Materials for tanning:				
Logwood.....tons:	31:	28:	\$ 645:	427
Mangrove bark.....tons:	2:	7:	41:	200
Myrobalaus fruit.....tons:	---	22:	---	429
Quebracho wood.....tons:	24:	43:	266:	555
Sumac.....tons:	6:	8:	268:	434
Valonia.....tons:	---	7,638:	---	160
Other, crude.....tons:	---	---	1,011:	1,371
Total dyewoods etc..:	---	---	2,231:	3,577
Gums, resins & balsams:				
Copal, Damar & Kauri.....lbs.:	27,194:	11,590:	2,967:	1,381
Damar.....lbs.:	---	9,383:	---	1,299
Kauri.....lbs.:	---	7,254:	---	1,595
Shellac.....lbs.:	30,768:	32,806:	15,657:	21,032
Other.....lbs.:	---	31,308:	---	3,264
Tar, pitch & turpentine.....lbs.:	0--:	---	---	130
Camphor-				
Natural (crude).....lbs.:	1,592:	3,498:	921:	2,226
Refined & synthetic.....lbs.:	1,652:	3,541:	1,144:	2,534
Total camphor.....:	---	---	2,065:	4,760
Chicle.....lbs.:	3,283:	908:	4,095:	454
Crude.....lbs.:	---	8,217:	---	4,109
Refined or advanced.....lbs.:	---	(1) :	---	(1)
Total chicle.....:	---	---	4,095:	4,563
Balsams, crude.....lbs.:	363:	521:	151:	206
Arabic or senegal.....lbs.:	5,934:	11,001:	734:	1,341
Tragacanth.....lbs.:	---	1,075:	---	538
Gambier or terra japonica.....lbs.:	9,818:	7,727:	391:	460
Asafitida.....lbs.:	---	95:	---	29
All other resins gums, etc.....lbs.:	13,408:	9,617:	1,415:	1,153
Total gums, resins & balsams....:	---	---	27,475:	41,756
India rubber, gutta percha, etc:				
Rubber, crude.....lbs.:	568,381:	797,655:	86,751:	169,108
Gutta jilutong or pontia nack.lbs.:	5,782:	8,713:	453:	702
Balata.....lbs.:	1,867:	1,757:	1,063:	980
Gutta percha.....lbs.:	2,431:	1,903:	363:	326
Total India rubber, etc.....:	---	---	88,630:	171,125
Ivory, vegetable (Tagua nuts).....lbs.:	28,745:	33,572:	770:	923

(1) Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30.			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Forest products-continued.				
Wood:				
Logs & round timbers (except cabinet wood).....M ft.:	161:	217:\$	2,709:\$	3,897
Timber, other than sawed....M ft.:	---	---	132:	147
Cabinet woods in the logs-				
Cedar.....M ft.:	8:	10:	526:	620
Mahogany.....M ft.:	40:	43:	3,297:	3,315
All other.....M ft.:	---	---	351:	743
Total cabinet woods.....	---	---	4,174:	4,678
Lumber-				
Boards, planks, deals and all other sawed lumber....M ft.:	1,124:	436:	34,530:	12,691
Softwoods.....M ft.:	---	1,470:	---	43,533
Hardwoods.....M ft.:	---	52:	---	2,824
Laths.....thousands....	1,182:	1,553:	6,595:	9,520
Shingles.....thousands....	2,190:	2,595:	7,906:	10,952
Total lumber.....	---	---	49,031:	79,547
Rattan(unmanufactured).....	---	---	753:	2,075
Chair, cane or reeds.....	---	---	454:	710
Osier or willow for basket making.....lbs.:	---	1,813:	---	123
Boards, planks, deals and other forms of sawed cabinet woods. M ft.:	9:	4:	671:	296
Other unmanufactured wood or partly manufactured.....	---	---	3,536:	2,663
Total wood.....	---	---	61,422:	84,143
Pulpwood:				
Rough.....cord....	178:	304:	2,015:	2,784
Peeled.....cord....	576:	773:	5,252:	7,555
Rossed.....cord....	72:	131:	1,032:	1,714
Total pulpwood.....	---	---	9,309:	12,053
Woodpulp:				
Mechanically ground.....tons....	207:	244:	5,485:	7,954
Chemical--				
Sulphite, unbleached....tons....	312:	500:	17,373:	26,297
Bleached.....tons....	147:	254:	12,733:	22,000
Total sulphite.....	---	---	30,106:	48,297
Sodapulp.....tons....	---	1:	---	6
Sulphate, unbleached....tons....	230:	269:	13,665:	16,231
Bleached.....tons....	6:	26:	422:	1,333
Total sulphate.....	---	---	14,087:	17,874
Total woodpulp.....	---	---	49,678:	74,177

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

June 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30.			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	Prelim. 1923	1922	Prelim. 1923
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total forest products.....	---	---	\$ 249,587	\$ 412,162
Fruits:				
Apples.....bu..	---	153	---	299
Bananas.....bunch..	46,120	44,501	19,951	18,909
Berries.....lbs..	---	1,248	---	111
Currants.....lbs..	49,467	18,924	3,710	1,632
Dates.....lbs..	46,742	52,037	2,417	2,686
Figs.....lbs..	43,139	36,585	3,413	1,993
Grapes.....cu.ft..	780	1,355	1,246	1,920
Grape fruit.....lbs..	---	---	589	643
Lemons.....lbs..	101,592	122,821	2,113	2,690
Olives.....gals..	---	---	3,125	4,870
Oranges & limes.....lbs..	---	---	274	223
Pineapples.....	---	---	2,187	2,539
Raisins & other dried grapes....lbs..	18,363	12,335	1,936	1,177
Fruits, preserved or canned.....	---	---	1,553	505
In their own juice or sugar. lbs..	---	776	---	102
Other.....lbs..	---	8,173	---	1,026
All other fruits.....lbs..	---	---	4,848	3,325
Total fruits.....	---	---	47,362	44,650
Glue, vegetable.....lbs..	---	22	---	1
Moss, seaweed, etc. (crude).....lbs..	7,747	12,537	458	571
Hops.....lbs..	893	1,295	341	257
Indigo:				
Natural.....lbs..	23	13	29	13
Synthetic.....lbs..	443	14	275	13
Total indigo.....	---	---	304	26
Liquors, alcoholic:				
Distilled spirits.....Pf.gals..	350	54	1,530	203
Wines-				
Champagne or other sparkling.gals:	33	14	278	83
Still wines.....gals..	646	162	912	260
Other beverages & fruit juices.n.e.s:	---	---	325	481
Lemon, lime & sour orange juice				
not more than 2% alcohol.....lbs..	---	1,165	---	129
Total liquors, beverages, etc.....	---	---	3,045	1,156
Nursery & green-house stock:				
Bulks, roots & corns.....thousand....	199	160	4,612	4,330
Hyacinth.....thousand....	---	6	---	213
Lily, tulip & narcissus..thousand..	---	56	---	1,854
Crocus and other.....thousand....	---	8	---	117

**AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.**

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30.			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	Prelim. 1923	1922	Prelim. 1923
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Nursery & green-house stock-continued				
Trees, plants, cuttings & seedlings....	---	---	339:	
Fruit stocks.....thousand.....	---	16:	---	44:
Rose stocks & plants..thousand....	---	11:	---	19:
All other.....	---	---	56:	13:
Total nursery & green-house stock	---	---	5,017:	7,29:
Nuts:				
Almonds-				
Not shelled..... lbs.	4,723:	4,719:	543:	437:
Shelled..... lbs.	25,619:	22,972:	8,039:	5,64:
Cocoanuts-				
In the shell..... no.	82,001:	77,062:	2,152:	1,74:
Cocoanut meat, broken or copra-				
Shredded, desiccated or				
prepared..... lbs.	44,382:	32,432:	3,511:	2,36:
Cream & Brazil nuts..... lbs.	38,270:	39,728:	1,810:	2,03:
Filberts-				
Not shelled..... lbs.	14,133:	14,366:	1,154:	1,05:
Shelled..... lbs.	5,434:	5,209:	218:	91:
Chestnuts including marrons.... lbs.	22,502:	29,151:	1,048:	94:
Peanuts-				
Not shelled..... lbs.	3,375:	3,852:	146:	17:
Shelled..... lbs.	7,427:	42,439:	349:	2,00:
Walnuts-				
Not shelled..... lbs.	43,206:	19,913:	5,378:	2,40:
Shelled..... lbs.	17,027:	17,606:	7,190:	4,47:
All other nuts.....	---	---	321:	1,71:
Total nuts.....	---	---	35,052:	25,90:
Oil seeds, vegetable oils & fats:				
Oils and fats-Fixed or expressed-				
Chinese nut..... gals.	7,410:	11,916:	5,142:	10,10:
Cocoa butter or butterine... lbs.	7,123:	3,010:	1,728:	75:
Cocoanut..... lbs.	230,236:	212,573:	16,378:	14,95:
Cottonseed..... lbs.	(1) :	46:	(1) :	
Linseed or flaxseed..... lbs.	158,705:	56,764:	11,975:	5,05:
Olive-				
Edible..... lbs.	59,555:	74,626:	12,216:	12,80:
Inedible..... gals.	3,171:	5,685:	1,580:	3,41:

NOTE: (1) Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	Prelim. 1923	1922	Prelim. 1923
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.				
Oils and fats-cont'd.				
Palm.....lbs.	39,159:	118,816:\$	2,421:\$	8,686
Peanut.....lbs.	2,878:	7,553:	322:	700
Rapeseed.....gal.	1,352:	1,770:	929:	1,226
Soya bean.....lbs.	8,283:	38,635:	470:	2,412
Vegetable tallow.....lbs.	---: (1)	8,467:	---: (1)	58 ¹
All other.....	---	---	752:	2,095
Total fixed or expressed.....	---	---	54,016:	62,976
Oils, distilled & essential:				
Bergamot.....lbs.	---	113:	---	295
Citronella.....lbs.	---	976:	---	550
Lavender.....lbs.	---	244:	---	387
Orange.....lbs.	---	183:	---	361
Lemon.....lbs.	767:	447:	562:	278
All other.....	---	---	4,004:	3,490
Total distilled.....	---	---	4,566:	5,375
Total all vegetable oils.....	---	---	58,582:	68,351
Seeds:				
Copra, not prepared, etc.....lbs.	249,722:	306,100:	9,404:	11,594
Cottonseed.....lbs.	---	56,982:	---	430
Castor bean.....lbs.	92,241:	88,199:	2,046:	2,876
Flaxseed.....bu.	13,632:	25,006:	26,019:	50,435
Poppyseed.....lbs.	---	6,317:	---	633
Other oil seeds.....lbs.	303:	31,406:	20:	1,349
Total oil seeds.....	---	---	37,489:	67,326
Alfalfa.....lbs.	---	5,233:	---	580
Clover.....lbs.				
Red.....lbs.	9,290:	609:	1,532:	91
Alsike.....lbs.	---	2,242:	---	257
Crimson.....lbs.	---	1,451:	---	188
All other clover.....lbs.	16,663:	9,601:	2,149:	1,148
Total clover seed.....	---	---	3,681:	1,684
Grass seeds.....lbs.	22,352:	13,463:	2,837:	596
Vetch & other field seeds.....lbs.	---	7,139:	---	839
Garden & other seeds-				
Cabbage.....lbs.	---	685:	---	91
Canary.....lbs.	---	9,559:	---	305
Sugar beet.....lbs.	4,193:	16,495:	546:	1,579
Turnip.....lbs.	---	596:	---	92
Other garden & flower.....	---	---	2,233:	1,281
All other seeds.....	---	---	2,046:	1,341
Total seeds.....	---	---	48,832:	76,138

NOTE: (1) Beginning Sept. 22.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30.			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	Prelim. 1923.	1922	Prelim. 1923.
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Spices:				
Capsicum & paprika or cayenne pepper:				
Unground.....lbs....	2,994:	6,771:	427:	693
Ground.....lbs....	3,185:	3,642:	464:	494
Cassia or cassia vera-				
Unground.....lbs....	9,501:	10,294:	490:	617
Cloves-				
Unground.....lbs....	5,797:	6,776:	1,282:	1,144
Ginger root-				
Unground.....lbs....	6,689:	6,312:	623:	675
Mustard-				
Ground.....lbs....	1,594:	1,764:	922:	1,018
Seed, whole.....lbs....	12,490:	13,216:	487:	600
Nutmeg-				
Unground.....lbs....	4,144:	5,258:	469:	699
Pepper-				
Unground.....lbs....	36,948:	8,339:	2,588:	587
Black.....lbs....	---	20,386:	---	1,346
White.....lbs....	---	4,823:	---	483
All other spices.....lbs....	8,714:	18,640:	564:	2,200
Total spices.....	---	---	8,316:	10,556
Starch.....lbs....	7,876:	12,715:	357:	406
Sugar and Molasses:				
Molasses.....gal....	87,908:	161,831:	1,667:	3,093
Sugar-				
Beet.....lbs....	6:	---	(1):	---
Cane.....lbs....	8,464,329:	8,422,483:	200,774:	365,100
Maple sugar & sirup.....lbs....	3,672:	3,217:	342:	600
Sugar in dried cane.....lbs....	---	5:	---	1
Total sugar.....	---	---	201,116:	365,701
Total sugar and molasses...	---	---	202,783:	368,794
Tea.....lbs....	86,142:	96,669:	18,040:	26,308
Tobacco (unmanufactured):				
Leaf product of Philippine Islands.lbs.	504:	1,922:	57:	226
Leaf suitable for cigar wrappers.lbs:	5,211:	8,794:	10,940:	19,432
Cigar leaf-				
Unstemmed.....lbs....	---	10,598:	---	8,388
Stemmed.....lbs....	---	9,529:	---	9,943
Cigarette leaf.....lbs....	---	32,822:	---	22,447
All other leaf.....lbs....	59,511:	10,129:	46,053:	8,193
Total leaf.....	---	---	57,050:	68,629

NOTE: (1) Less than 500.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, YEARS ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922 AND 1923.

Article Imported.	Years Ending June 30.			
	Quantity		Value	
	1922	Prelim. 1923.	1922	Prelim. 1923.
VEGETABLE MATTER-continued.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tobacco (unmanufactured) cont'd.				
Scrap and other unmanufactured..lbs.	---	1,990	---	596
Manufactures of tobacco:				
Cigars & cheroots.....lbs.	1,886	4,349	5,905	8,786
Cigaretts & paper cigars.....lbs.	9	17	36	93
All other.....lbs.	278	307	258	359
Total unmanufactured.....	---	---	57,050	69,225
Total manufactured.....	---	---	6,199	9,238
Total tobacco.....	---	---	63,249	78,463
Vanilla beans.....lbs.	1,248	1,281	2,279	2,884
Vegetables:				
Canned, prepared or preserved-				
Mushrooms & truffles.....lbs.	6,185	5,991	1,881	1,818
Pickles & sauces.....lbs.	---	---	2,375	1,172
Peas.....lbs.	---	845	---	111
Tomatoes.....lbs.	---	20,166	---	1,280
All other canned, etc.....	---	---	3,316	2,478
Other edible substances, n.e.s....	---	---	373	1,491
Dried & fresh-				
Beans, dried.....lbs.	31,171	157,356	1,215	5,513
Peas, dried.....bu.	59,832	25,963	2,155	1,020
Potatoes-				
Natural state.....bu.	2,110	572	1,793	836
Dried & flour of.....lbs.	2,040	596	85	26
Garlic.....lbs.	6,856	7,890	327	346
Onions.....bu.	2,488	1,781	3,306	1,900
Turnips.....lbs.	---	100,242	---	297
Other dried & fresh.....	---	---	3,399	3,550
Total vegetables.....	---	---	20,225	21,838
Wax vegetables.....lbs.	7,243	9,385	1,013	1,501
Total vegetable matter including forest products.....	---	---	1,042,285	1,509,654
Total vegetable matter excluding forest products.....	---	---	792,698	1,097,492
Total agricultural imports including forest products.....	---	---	1,534,858	2,315,368
Total agricultural imports excluding forest products.....	---	---	1,285,271	1,903,206

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE.

Before the war, the property of the Russian peasant, exclusive of the land itself, was divided roughly as follows: Buildings, 50 per cent; livestock, 30 per cent; agricultural machinery, 20 per cent. This relationship has been changed somewhat by a decrease in the number of livestock and in the amount of farm machinery, according to the Russian Economic Life. The decrease in livestock has been greater in the producing area than in the consuming area, having amounted to 44 per cent in the "black soil" region. The black soil region, including the governments of Orel, Kursk, Voronezh, and Tambor, had 1,671,600 head of horses in 1916, and in 1922 there were only 946,100. As a result of the decrease in livestock and machinery, the type of farming has changed to that more easily cultivated which, in many instances, has been a less valuable crop. The "Vestnik Finansov" estimates that this has diminished the income of the peasant by about 40 per cent.

Farm machinery costs the Russian peasant about four times what it cost him in 1914 when the cost is measured in terms of grain.

COST OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN TERMS OF
GRAIN IN RUSSIA.

	1914		1923	
	Rye in poods.	Wheat in poods.	Rye in poods.	Wheat in poods.
Agricultural machinery.				
A plough of Riasau Manufacturing Factory, Brand "C"	10	6	36	24
Aul's winnowing machine No.1	66.6	70	280	186
Mowing machine of International Company.....	208	125	816	544

Source: Vestnik Finansov, No. 41-42, Oct. 19, 1923, p. 83.

Following the revolution the large estates were confiscated by the Soviet Government. A distribution was made among the peasants, but at present the Government holds and operates about 3,870 farms with a total area of 2,600,000 dessiatines (7,019,220 acres). The income from this land, according to the Soviet Budget Commission, is considerably below what it is estimated to have been under private ownership before the revolution. About 800,000 dessiatines (2,159,800 acres) of this land, however, is operated as state experiment stations

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE, CONT'D.

and seed farms for demonstrating better farming methods and for introducing better seed among the peasants. 700,000 dessiانتines (1,389,800 acres) are in the control of the War Department, the Health Commissariat, and the Sugar and Alcohol Control Commission. of the remaining land, about half is tented to private individuals and about half is uncultivated.

The problem facing the Soviet Government in its attempt to reestablish Russia's position as a grain exporting nation resolves itself into three issues, that of increasing production, that of reconstructing transportation and storage facilities and that of acquiring purchasers in foreign countries. The first two constitute the crux of the difficulty since their realization depends upon Russia's ability to purchase needed agricultural machinery and rolling stock. The last, however, is considered by the Soviet's official organ, "Economic Life" as being equally important as upon it will depend the creation of credit facilities for the realization of the other two.

The 12th Congress of Russian Communists which met in Moscow early in 1923 decided that the only way in which to provide the country with farm machinery and rolling stock was to promote and extensive export program for Russian grain. The Government claims that the experimental export campaign has been highly successful. It is officially stated that 809,100 tons of grain were actually exported in the season 1922-23, which was within 6 per cent of the total that the Government had decided upon at the beginning of the year.

The Government has decided to continue its export activities during the present cereal year beginning August 1, 1923. According to Economic Life for November 15, approximately one-fourth of the bread grain intended for export during 1923-1924 has already been contracted for and about one-eighth has been delivered. It is reported, however, that notwithstanding the demand for Russian grain in certain foreign markets the price on the domestic market is very low due to the increase in costs of transportation. According to "Economic Life" for November 15, the transportation cost from the more distant provinces to the ports of exportation amounts to 175 per cent of the local market price of the grain. At the prevailing prices and high freight rates, purchases of new machinery by the peasant for increasing the production are out of the question. It is estimated that the purchasing power of the Russian peasant enables him to supply only from 15 to 20 per cent of the needed machinery.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE, CONT'D.

These factors are working to counteract the attempt of the Government to encourage and increase production. It is stated officially that Russian agriculture has degenerated to the 17th and 18th century level. The Government is now considering the possibility of establishing a series of agricultural banks which would be authorized to make loans to the peasants and purchase their grain for export. At present various cooperatives and other organizations purchase the grain for export, but difficulty in securing credit is handicapping the movement.

CHILEANS INTERESTED IN AMERICAN LIVESTOCK.

Chilean stockmen are coming to draw largely upon the United States for their blooded animals, says Consul General C.F. Deichman, at Valparaiso, under date of November 15. In pre-war days practically all of the imported blooded animals came from Great Britain and the Continent but as the superior quality of American stock and the striking advances made along zootechnical lines in this country became better known an increasing demand has centered in the United States.

At the annual Livestock Exposition recently held in Santiago American Holstein-Friesian cattle, Red Duroc and Chester White hogs, and numerous varieties of poultry were much in evidence and several of the animals imported from the United States took prizes. During recent years, says the Consul, there has been a pronounced tendency among local dairymen and other livestock interests to adopt the successful methods used in the United States. This has come about largely through the influence of American farm publications and the experience gained by Chilean students who have gone to the United States for practical experience.

AUSTRALIA SUBSIDIZES FRUIT INDUSTRY.

Bounties involving the sum of \$608,300 have been provided by the Commonwealth Government of Australia for the purpose of assisting the soft fruits industry, according to reports received from the American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The Government's scheme provides for a bounty to canners on all fruits canned and a further bounty for all canned fruit exported, conditional upon their paying stipulated minimum prices to the growers. The growers, on the other hand, have been informed that they must cooperate with the canners to reduce production costs. The States have been asked to lend aid by improving methods of distribution.

The scheme provides that grower shall receive from the canner not less than the following prices at the orchard:— £10 (\$49 at par) a ton for apricots and pears, £9 (\$44) a ton for cling-stone peaches, £7 (\$34) a ton for slip-stone peaches and £6 (\$29) a ton for pine-apples. It is also a condition that canners must purchase fruit suitable for canning in quantities equivalent to the capacity of the factory. Before the season commences each canner will be required to undertake to can such varieties and quantities of fruit as the Comptroller-General of Customs prescribes.

The details of the bounty plan or subsidy to be paid by the Government wherever these conditions are fulfilled are as follows:

Fruits	Bounty on Production		Additional bounty on
			exports.
	Per doz. 30 oz. tins		Per doz. 30 oz. tins
Apricots.....	\$0.18	:	\$0.40
Peaches (cling).....	.18	:	.48
Peaches (free).....	.14	:	--
Pears.....	.18	:	.36
Pineapples.....	.12	:	.24

The export bounty will be payable only on fruits packed and graded in accordance with commerce regulations and approved for export by a Commonwealth inspector. The Government is to control export and may limit shipments of various classes of fruit. The bounty on export of apricots and cling-stone peaches is said to more than cover the total cost of the fresh fruit used in the export pack.

AUSTRALIA SUBSIDIZES SOFT FRUIT INDUSTRY, CONT'D.

In agreeing to subsidize the industry this year the Government has made it clear that the assistance is for one year only to enable the industry to pass from Government control to self-management. The sales made by the Government last year are said to have established a wide Australian market. The Government hopes that the bounty will assist co-ordination between the growers and the canners in arranging for economy in production, uniformity in methods of packing, standardization, market expansion and in other directions. It has also announced that every effort will be made to secure a reduction in ocean freight rates.

HEAVY PURCHASES OF SOUTH AMERICAN WOOL BY THE UNITED STATES.

Purchases of raw wool by the United States from Argentina and Uruguay during the 1922-23 season (October 1 to September 30) have been considerably larger than those for the 1921-22 season according to official figures published in the November 15 issue of "The Wool Record and Textile World" of Bradford, England. The shipments of Argentine wool to the United States totaled 39,850 bales of 925 lbs. each as compared with 43,945 bales during 1921-22, while the Uruguayan amounted to 42,123 bales as compared with 25,161 bales.

Total shipments from Argentina to all countries during 1922-23 amounted to 365,683 bales as compared with 476,217 bales in 1921-22 and 310,933 bales in 1912-13. Total Uruguayan shipments in 1922-23 amounted to 88,678 bales as compared with 99,753 bales in 1921-22 and 122,167 bales in 1912-13. It will be noticed that, compared with the total for 1912-13, the exports from Argentina during the last season show an increase of 54,750 bales while those from Uruguay show a decrease of 33,489 bales.

Before the war France and Belgium took about 37 per cent of the South American shipments and Germany about 33 per cent. Much of the wool shipped to French and Belgium ports; however, was eventually forwarded to Germany. Exports from Argentina and Uruguay to French ports in the 1922-23 season amounted to 92,224 bales as compared with 111,943 bales in 1912-13. Exports to Antwerp totaled 34,012 as against 49,698, while those to German ports amounted to 99,455 bales as compared with 144,920 before the war. Exports to the United Kingdom during 1922-23 amounted to 56,094 bales as compared with 77,192 bales in 1912-13.

BREMEN COTTON STOCKS LOWER.

Stocks of cotton in Bremen on November 24, 1923, totaled 46,026 bales as compared with 106,647 bales on November 17, 1922, according to statistics submitted by Mr. E. C. Squire, the American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, Germany. Most of this cotton consisted of American stocks the balance being chiefly East Indian. American stocks amounted to 42,557 bales as compared with 103,702 bales one year ago.

The Bremen stocks at the beginning of the season (August 1, 1923) consisted of 46,622 bales of which 30,716 bales were American. From that date to November 24 arrivals at Bremen totaled 403,249 bales, 393,669 bales coming from the United States. The available supply in Bremen from August 1 to November 24 therefore amounted to 449,871 bales of which 424,385 bales consisted of American cotton. Shipments from Bremen to mills in Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Russia during that period totaled 403,845 of which 381,828 bales were American.

The arrivals at Bremen during the first fourteen weeks of the 1923-24 season (August 1 to November 17) were 94,234 bales larger than those for the corresponding period of the 1922-23 season chiefly because of the increase of 89,872 bales in arrivals from the United States. The slight increase of 4,349 bales in the total shipments from Bremen during this period, however, was chiefly the result of an increase in shipments of East Indian cotton, these having totaled 13,336 bales as against only 2,911 bales last year. American shipments decreased by 12,698 bales, having amounted to only 381,828 bales as against 394,526 bales last year.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

FORECAST OF INDIA'S COTTON PRODUCTION, 1923-24.

India's first forecast of cotton production for 1923-24 indicates an increase of 2 per cent on an acreage 10 per cent greater than last year, according to a cable received on December 20 from the Indian Department of Statistics at Calcutta. The forecast is for 4,111,000 bales of 478 pounds net compared with 4,016,000 bales, the forecast at the same date last year. These forecasts relate to areas sown up to December 1. The final revised figure for last year was 4,348,000 bales of 478 pounds net.

The cotton area is estimated at 21,845,000 acres, according to the cable, compared with 19,345,000 acres at the same time last year. The final revised figure for all India last year was 21,154,000 acres.

FALL SOWINGS FOR 1924.

The acreage sown to fall wheat in Poland this year is estimated at 2,538,000 acres in a report from Commercial Attache Rogers at Warsaw. This compares with 2,513,000 acres last year.

In Bulgaria the area is estimated at 3,315,000 acres compared with 4,487,000 acres last year. The report refers to the end of November and covers almost the entire country. Dry weather during November permitted the seeding of only about 50 per cent of the area intended to be seeded.

Fall wheat acreage in the United States is about 12 per cent less than last year, and in Canada is about 19 per cent less. In the United States the area is 40,191,000 acres compared with 45,950,000 acres last fall. In Canada it is 767,200 acres compared with 947,900 acres last year.

CROP PROSPECTS

FALL SOWINGS FOR 1924, CONT'D.

Fall sown rye acreage in Poland is estimated at 11,518,000 compared with 11,475,000 acres last year.

In the United States the area sown to winter rye is about 15 per cent less than last year. 4,377,000 acres have been sown this fall compared with 5,157,000 acres last fall.

POLISH AGRICULTURE.

The present Polish Republic comprises the territory of the old Russian province of Congress Poland, Galicia the former Prussian Poland, Upper Silesia and a portion of the Vilna territory having 146,821 square miles of territory and a total population of about 27,000,000. That portion of Vilna which is now a part of Poland was in dispute with Lithuania until in 1922. The territory submitted to the plebiscite was composed of Silesia and the smaller territories of Mozuri and Kwidzyn having a total population of about 3,000,000 people.

The changes in boundaries have made it difficult to get agricultural statistics comparable over a series of years. An attempt has been made to determine the area and production of the cereal crops, potatoes and sugar beets for the pre-war territory now included in the Polish Republic. The data are preliminary estimates however, and are subject to changes. The total acreage sown to these crops in 1923 was within nearly 3,000,000 acres of the pre-war acreage in the same territory. Wheat, rye and barley are still somewhat below pre-war acreage but the acreage of potatoes and oats is close to pre-war figures.

The forecast of sugar production from sugar beets harvested this season is considerably larger than the production for any year since 1916. The production of beets this season is estimated at 3,353,000 short tons harvested from an acreage considerably below the average for 1909-1913.

The acreage sown to fall cereals this season is reported to be less than last year by about 100,000 acres. All the decrease, however, is in barley acreage. Wheat, rye and oats show small increases. Livestock are not far below pre-war numbers in the case of horses, cattle and hogs, though sheep are still somewhat below.

POLISH AGRICULTURE,--CONT'D.

Although Poland is now producing foodstuffs in excess of the domestic needs export restrictions are still in force varying in accordance with the different commodities. Reports indicate that agricultural prices are depressed, perhaps artificially, but that territory which is now Poland seems to be approaching its pre-war position in agriculture.

If Poland is able to offset the influences adversely affecting the currency, and the labor situation does not prove too difficult agriculture may prosper. Just how much improvement may be effected during the next year depends in a large measure, upon the financial and political conditions within the Republic.

THE AGRARIAN POLICY OF POLAND.

Mr. Hitier writing on the French Agricultural Mission to Poland which was organized under the auspices of the Franco-Polish Association and the Society of Agriculturists of France in June 1923 states that the Polish Agrarian Policy is at the present time probably the greatest political and social problem of the young Polish Republic.

On July 15, 1919 the Polish Diet approved unanimously the agrarian law the chief author of which was Mr. Vitos, leader of the peasant representation and to-day president of the council. According to this law a single owner can own only 148 acres in industrial or suburban zones, 445 acres elsewhere, except in certain regions of Posen and in some of the eastern parts of the Republic where the maximum amount is 988 acres.

The Polish people seem to understand that reforms should not be brought about too hurriedly as they are likely to cause confusion which does more harm than good.

The large estates of over 247 acres occupy at the present time 44-4/5 per cent of the total farm area in Poland and 35,150,756 acres out of a total of 78,931,622 acres used for agricultural purposes of all kinds. The forests are in the hands of the large land holders, but it is also the large land holders who furnish the largest production of rye and wheat for the consumption of the inhabitants of cities and for export; the largest quantities of sugar, alcohol, starch, etc. On large estates in Poland there may be found sugar factories, distilleries, starch factories, potato drying houses and places for the production of selected seed.

The small estates and farms, on the contrary furnish, above all, the animal products, although it is on the large estates that the better breeds of stock are found.

Source: Journal d'Agriculture Pratique, November 3, 1923.

TRADE, PRICE AND PRODUCTION NOTES.

According to revised figures, the total net exports of wheat, including flour from the United States for the 5 months ending November 30, 1923, amounted to 74,000,000 bushels as compared with 121,000,000 bushels last year. This was a decrease of nearly 39 per cent.

Exports from the United States of all other grains show a big decrease over the exports a year ago. The rye exports were only 8,800,000 bushels as compared with 26,200,000 bushels in 1922, corn exports dropped from 53,700,000 bushels in 1922 to 4,500,000 bushels in 1923.

Canadian exports (domestic) of wheat, including flour amounted to 142,000,000 bushels, which was 2,000,000 bushels more than last year and 56,000,000 bushels more than the domestic exports from the United States for the five months ending November, 1923.

Exports of corn from Argentina during the five months ending November, 1923, amounted to 60,000,000 bushels, or 5,000,000 bushels more than last year, while exports of wheat were about the same for both years or approximately 40,000,000 bushels.

British India exported 10,500,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, during the five months ending November, 1923, as against 2,800,000 bushels in 1922, or a little more than 3-1/2 times as much.

Australia exported 21,000,000 bushels of wheat during the five months ending November, 1923, or practically twice the amount exported a year ago.

FRENCH PORT RE-OPENED TO AMERICAN MEAT EXPORTED FROM ENGLAND.

By a recent decision of the French Department of Agriculture, the port of Boulogne-Sur-Mer has again been opened to exports from England of American smoked and salted meats, after practically having been closed to this trade by the rigid enforcement of French anti-borax laws early in May of this year, according to a report by Vice-Consul Wm. W. Corcoran located at that port.

Total imports of salted meat at Boulogne for the first ten months of 1923 have amounted to 790 tons, the bulk of which was of American origin, and consisted largely of cheaper grades of pork cuts. At the present time, English shipments of these products are running from 50 to 100 tons monthly, varying somewhat with the season and with exchange rates. British firms in this trade are going to considerable expense to adapt American products to French law and French market demands, and their control of the salt meat business in this particular region is evidence of their success.

EXPORTS OF GRAINS AND WHEAT FLOUR FROM THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES, IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED STATES, AND SHIPMENTS OF CANADIAN WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR THROUGH THE UNITED STATES IN TRANSIT, JULY TO NOVEMBER, 1922 AND 1923, AND DECEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 22, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	July to November : 1923				
		1922	1923	Week ending:	Week ending:	Week ending
				Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22
				Preliminary	Preliminary	Preliminary
Exports from the U.S.:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley.....	Bu.	12,777	7,131	522	256	9
Corn.....	"	53,692	4,529	356	484	522
Oats.....	"	15,979	907	4	138	4
Rye.....	"	26,157	8,837	52	162	97
Wheat.....	"	103,528	51,837	1,316	1,451	(2) 461
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	6,457	7,595	656	486	(3)
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	132,583	86,006	4,270	3,638	(3)
In transit shipments						
from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	51,505	55,298	3,891	4,395	4,654
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	829	1,095			
Imports into the U.S.:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	10,745	11,764			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	220	30			
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	11,734	12,169			
(1) Exports from Canada:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	123,216	122,651			
Wheat flour.....	Bbls.	3,844	4,401			
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	140,516	142,456			
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat.....	Bu.	40,680	39,698			
Corn.....	"	55,005	59,951			
Exports from British India:						
Wheat, including flour.	Bu.	2,796	10,534			
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	10,561	20,867			

(1) Includes "In transit shipments from Canada."

(2) Including via Pacific Ports this week: wheat 36,000 bushels; flour 203,600 barrels.

(3) Not reported

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other Preliminary Reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadística Agro-Pecuaría, International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1922 AND 1923.

	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
WHEAT	1922	1923	Per cent	Per cent
	busncls	busncls		
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 27 countries reporting.....	1,385,162	2,246,671		19.2
Estimates recently received:				
United States	367,598	785,741	9.4	
Spain.....	125,469	157,112		25.2
Hungary.....	54,729	67,677		23.7
Latvia.....	958	1,273		32.9
Lithuania.....	3,271	3,166	3.3	
Rumania.....	92,757	102,514		10.5
Guatemala.....	225	349		56.5
Greek Lebanon.....	732	1,396		78.5
Palestine.....	2,934	2,875	2.0	
Algeria.....	18,233	35,611		95.3
Total 37 countries reporting.....	3,052,119	3,404,384		11.5
RYE				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 20 countries reporting.....	647,087	786,827		21.6
Estimates recently received:				
United States.....	103,362	63,023	39.0	
Spain.....	26,252	28,076		6.9
Hungary.....	25,147	32,111		27.7
Italy.....	5,563	6,449		15.9
Latvia.....	6,845	10,992		60.6
Lithuania.....	24,249	24,924		2.8
Total 26 countries reporting.....	833,505	952,402		13.6

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING FOR 1922 AND 1923.

Crop	Production		Per cent of 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	1922	1923	Per cent	Per cent
	bushels	bushels		
<u>BARLEY</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 22 countries reporting.....	662,438	715,579		8.0
Estimates recently received:				
United States.....	182,068	198,135		8.9
Spain.....	77,534	111,862		44.3
Esthonia.....	6,670	4,831	27.6	
Hungary.....	22,169	24,649		11.2
Italy.....	8,254	10,477		26.9
Latvia.....	6,670	6,966		4.4
Lithuania.....	10,725	7,918	26.2	
Luxemburg.....	177	138	22.0	
Palestine.....	1,475	1,027	30.4	
Algeria.....	19,805	46,527		134.9
Total 32 countries reporting	997,985	1,128,159		13.0
<u>OATS</u>				
Estimates previously received and unrevised 18 countries	1,760,684	2,085,050		18.4
Estimates recently received:				
United States	1,215,803	1,299,823		6.9
Austria.....	18,317	26,018		42.0
Spain.....	31,214	40,421		29.5
Esthonia.....	10,058	9,800	2.6	
Hungary.....	22,553	25,547		13.3
Italy.....	30,465	39,800		30.6
Latvia.....	18,171	20,518		12.9
Lithuania.....	28,943	23,324	19.4	
Greek Lebanon.....	48	69		43.8
Algeria.....	5,570	15,949		186.3
Total 28 countries reporting.....	3,141,826	3,586,319		14.1

Source: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

POPULATION.

The reports of the population census of 1921 include total population only, and hence the rural population must be calculated as of 1911. At that time, however, nearly 75 per cent of the total population in present-day Poland was classified as rural. It may be seen from further subdivision, however, that only a portion of the population classified as rural was engaged in agriculture.

AREA AND POPULATION OF POLAND, CENSUS 1921.

County	Area in square miles	Population
Warsaw	9,000	2,112,106
City of Warsaw	47	931,176
Lodz	7,319	2,251,097
Kielce	9,937	2,534,214
Lublin	12,031	2,085,557
Bialystok	12,555	1,302,259
Nowogrodeck	14,361	821,595
Vilna	5,208	983,270
Wolyn	11,561	1,436,916
Polesia	16,009	882,262
Poznan	10,271	1,974,057
Pomorze	6,327	939,495
Crakow	6,735	1,990,399
Lwow	10,434	2,718,856
Stanislawow	7,092	1,348,481
Tarnopol	6,270	1,428,056
Silesia (incl. Teschen)....	1,634	1,125,528
(Military persons) .....	.....	318,452
Total	146,821	27,183,776

Source: Population - Annuaire Statistique de la Republique
Polonaise, 1920/22, Partie II, p. 361;
Area - 1923 Statesmans Yearbook, p. 1242.

TOTAL AND RURAL POPULATION OF POLAND, 1911,
TERRITORY AS OF 1920.

Division	Total	Rural	Rural per cent of Total
<u>Russian Poland</u>			
Warsaw	2,503,193	2,056,383	7.7
(City of Warsaw)	835,435	.....	---
Lodz	2,537,334	1,763,510	6.6
Kielce	2,756,322	2,227,070	8.3
Lublin	2,507,320	2,155,319	8.0
Bialystok	1,380,783	1,072,377	4.0
Total	12,631,392	9,274,664	34.6
<u>Austrian-Poland</u>	8,025,075	6,430,647	24.0
<u>Prussian-Poland:</u>			
Poznan	1,978,467	1,318,405	4.9
Pomorze	933,393	742,730	2.8
Total	2,972,360	2,061,141	7.7
<u>Territory submitted for plebiscite:</u>			
Silesia	1,937,046	1,455,049	5.4
Mazuri	555,199	420,677	1.5
Kwidzyn	161,234	101,451	.4
Total	2,653,479	1,977,177	7.3
Teschen Silesia	434,321	263,107	1.1
Arva	35,000	-----	---
Total	3,173,300	2,260,284	8.4
GRAND TOTAL	26,302,727	20,026,736	74.7

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la Republique, Polonaise, 1920/21,
Partie I, page 32.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND SYLVICULTURE
IN POLAND, 1911.

Division	Farming and horticulture	Forestry and hunting	Fishing
Former Austrian-Poland:			
Galicia -			
Cracow	1,851,637	8,422	359
Lwow	2,632,642	16,559	408
Brody	1,326,068	2,026	187
Total	5,817,347	33,007	954
Silesia de Teschen	113,051	4,710	25
Former Prussian-Poland:			
Posen and E. Prussia -			
Poznan	670,019		
Bydgoszcz	369,195		
Gdanski	265,795		
Kwidzyn	513,594		
Total	1,818,603		
Upper Silesia	568,598		
District-Olsztyn	304,592		
(According to sex)			
Former-Austrian-Poland:			
Galicia -			
Men	2,843,613	18,233	516
Women	2,973,734	14,769	438
Silesia de Teschen -			
Men	48,024	2,812	13
Women	65,027	1,693	12
Former-Prussian Poland:			
Posen and E. Prussia -			
Men	365,883		
Women	952,715		
Upper Silesia -			
Men	243,059		
Women	325,229		

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la République Polonaise, 1920/21, pp.203-244.

AREA AND DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN POLAND.

Land	: Former : Congress : Poland (a)	: Territories: : of the : East (b)	: Galicia	: Silesia (c)	: Former : Prussian : Poland	: Republic of : Poland : (total)
	: Acres	:	:	:	:	:
Total area	: 31,998,620:	: 27,581,606:	: 19,395,771:	: 1,056,365:	: 10,603,473:	: 90,635,835
Plow land d	: 18,035,691:	: 9,429,766:	: 9,587,025:	: 485,153:	: 6,539,243:	: 43,926,876
Meadows and pastures e	: 4,891,932:	: 5,357,150:	: 4,016,672:	: 139,733:	: 1,140,122:	: 15,545,659
Forests f	: 6,254,081:	: 8,419,184:	: 4,992,987:	: 356,953:	: 2,098,383:	: 22,121,593
Other land	: 2,216,866:	: 4,375,506:	: 999,090:	: 74,520:	: 775,726:	: 9,041,708

a. Departments: Warsaw, Lodz, Kielce, Lublin and Bialystok.

b. Departments: Nowogrodek, Polesie, Wolyn and Administrative district of Vilna.

c. Silesia of Teschen and Upper Silesia.

d. Includes vegetable and fruit gardens in Former Prussian Poland.

e. Includes vegetable and fruit gardens as well as improved lands in the three departments of the East.

f. In the five departments of Former Congress Poland, Galicia and Silesia of Teschen includes vegetable and fruit gardens, roads, improved land, water and waste land.

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la Republique Polonaise, Annee 1920-22, Part II, pages 368 and 52.

AREA AND DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN POLAND.

(Percentage)

Land	: Former : Congress : Poland	: Territories: : of the : East	: Galicia	: Silesia	: Former : Prussian : Poland	: Republic of : Poland : (total)
Total area	: 100	: 100	: 100	: 100	: 100	: 100
Plow land	: 56.4	: 34.2	: 48.4	: 45.9	: 62.1	: 48.5
Meadows and pastures	: 15.3	: 19.4	: 20.7	: 13.2	: 10.8	: 17.2
Forests ...	: 19.5	: 30.5	: 25.7	: 33.8	: 19.8	: 24.4
Other land	: 8.8	: 15.9	: 5.2	: 7.1	: 7.3	: 9.9

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la Republique Polonaise, Annee 1920-22, Part II, page 363.

AREA OF CROPS IN POLAND.
(Present boundaries.)

Crop	Average 1909-1913	1922	1923
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	3,331,528	2,573,823	2,502,204
Rye	12,473,092	11,224,594	11,380,274
Barley	3,116,853	2,824,530	2,953,473
Oats	6,709,390	5,878,912	6,113,627
Potatoes	5,944,633	5,409,012	5,542,532
Sugar beets	^a 427,468	270,402	353,600
Total	32,002,964	28,181,323	28,845,715

^a. For year 1913-14.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN POLAND.
(Present boundaries)

Crop	Average 1909-1913	1922	1923
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	61,871,963	42,377,637	53,351,320
Rye	221,413,804	197,372,090	257,544,521
Barley	68,680,937	59,558,684	81,937,633
Oats	100,513,630	172,621,227	259,867,225
Potatoes	---	1,220,576,500	903,443,349
Sugar beets	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
	---	2,944,712	3,353,197

Source: Report of L. G. Michael, Foreign Agricultural Economist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, October 1925.

AREA ^(a) OF CROPS IN POLAND, 1920, 1921, 1922.

Crop	1920	1921	1922
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Wheat	1,790,566	2,032,534	2,573,828*
Rye	7,235,535	8,865,859	11,224,594*
Barley	1,943,765	2,450,552	2,824,580*
Oats	4,113,450	4,753,463	5,878,012*
Potatoes	4,061,476	4,735,566	5,409,012*
Sugar beets	175,196	126,687	270,402*
Buckwheat	515,300	479,475	701,341
Millet	---	142,718	235,109
Corn	107,543	131,709	182,839
Mixed grain	215,123	195,506	209,803
Peas	138,529	310,029	379,926
Beans, broad beans and lentils ..	197,673	85,860	68,486
Rape seeds	---	31,133	112,030
Flax	---	175,095	251,493
Hemp	---	79,823	103,211
Poppy seed	---	3,944	8,327
Beets	214,194	243,374	313,824
Carrots	105,704	99,922	129,260
Cabbages	---	114,093	149,379
Onions	---	19,555	28,236
Chickory	---	5,463	4,789
Hops	---	---	4,823
Broad beans	---	28,033	39,736
Vetch seed	119,347	192,313	210,529
Lupines	347,225	474,729	410,623
Mixed legumes	215,123	181,151	320,140
Serradilla	---	336,447	266,512
Clover	---	708,777	700,368
Tobacco	---	2,896	---
Total items reported each year..	21,500,749	25,546,729	31,103,099

(a). In this table the data for 1920 and 1921 are for only portions of the present Polish Republic. The changes in boundary were not entirely settled in time to enable the Polish Government to collect agricultural statistics for all of the territory during those years. The data therefore are not strictly comparable for the entire series.

Source: Consular Report, Warsaw, Poland, May 16, 1923, excepting figures for 1922 marked with an asterisk.

*Figures collected by L. G. Michael, October, 1923.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN POLAND, 1920, 1921, 1922.

Crop	1920	1921	1922
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	22,740,780:	37,409,123 :	42,377,637*
Rye	73,659,426:	167,557,631 :	197,372,090*
Barley	33,556,721:	56,204,302 :	59,558,684*
Oats	129,060,660:	150,235,929 :	172,621,227*
Potatoes	664,920,000:	617,271,370 :	1,220,576,500*
Buckwheat	3,548,809:	4,969,031 :	10,763,776
Millet	---	2,174,995 :	4,027,354
Corn	1,031,368:	2,205,739 :	2,775,591
Mixed grain	4,137,170:	3,741,054 :	4,163,653
Peas	1,736,161:	4,235,081 :	4,923,570
Beans, broad beans and lentils .	2,689,428:	1,167,446 :	1,047,405
Rape seeds	---	900,300 :	1,630,214
Flax	---	1,287,171 :	1,994,612
Hemp	---	343,259 :	1,295,553
Onions	---	2,602,550 :	4,716,645
Broad beans	---	410,827 :	637,974
Vetch seed	1,536,753:	2,415,250 :	2,889,275
Lupine	4,774,833:	5,867,763 :	6,326,932
Mixed Legumes	3,537,753:	3,937,638 :	6,327,336
Clover	---	2,645,704 :	2,103,763
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Poppy seed	---	203,925 :	427,692
Chicory	---	47,562,040 :	617,590,081
Tobacco	---	2,015,004 :	---
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons
Sugar Beets	1,526,487:	1,244,267 :	2,944,712
Beets	1,974,125:	2,012,663 :	3,748,319
Carrots	956,505:	668,679 :	1,138,479
Cabbages	---	507,093 :	1,183,354
Hops	---	---	1,779
Serradilla	---	67,151 :	64,303

Source: Consular Report, Warsaw, Poland, May 16, 1923, except figures marked with asterisk.

*Figures collected by L. S. Michael, October, 1923.

POLISH SUGAR PRODUCTION (PRESENT BOUNDARIES).

(Raw Sugar).

Year	Short Tons	Year	Short Tons
1913-14	719,100	1919-20	106,200
1914-15 <u>a</u>	375,600	1920-21	194,800
1915-16	239,000	1921-22	199,800
1916-17	292,600	1922-23	294,000
1917-18	263,200	1923-24 <u>b</u>	397,000
1918-19	249,200		

a. Prussian Poland only.b. Forecast.

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la Republique Polonaise 1-ere, Annee 1920-22, Partie II, page 145; Revue Mensuelle de Statistique Tome V Fascicule 3 Annee 1922, page 134; 1922-23 and 1923-24 cable from Consulting Specialist of the Department of Agriculture in Europe, October 1923.

POLISH LIVESTOCK BEFORE THE WAR AND IN 1921.

(Present Boundaries).

Classification	Pre-war	1921
Horses	3,385,414	3,201,166
Cattle	8,351,163	7,894,586
Sheep	4,267,530	2,178,216
Swine	5,231,345	5,170,612

Source: Annuaire Statistique de la Republique Polonaise 1 ere Annee 1920-22, Partie II, page 83 and at end of book under "Errata", published 1923.

POLISH EGG PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION.

Eggs were an export product of value for former Russian Poland and while production has greatly decreased owing to the loss of poultry during the war, this commodity is again rapidly becoming an important item of export.

In 1914 former Russian Poland produced 900,000,000 eggs.

The production for the Republic of Poland from 1919 to 1922 is shown by the following table.

Year	Number
1919	2,880,000
1920	5,760,000
1921	16,000,000
1922	30,000,000

There are no available pre-war statistics showing the exportation of eggs produced on what is now Polish territory. The steady increase in the number of eggs exported since 1920 is shown by the following figures: 1920, 300 to 350 carloads (estimated); 1921, 500 carloads to England and Switzerland; 1922, 666 carloads to England and Austria.

According to provisions of commercial agreements Austria and Switzerland are each to receive 10 per cent of the total number of eggs exported by the Republic of Poland.

Source: American Consul General, Warsaw, Poland, April 10, 1923.

Tobacco Monopoly in Poland.

The Polish Ministry of Finance has forbidden the planting of tobacco by anyone who refuses to deliver his entire crop to the Central Government Bureau of Monopolies, says the American Consul General, L. J. Keena, at Warsaw, under date of October 29.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES ARTIFICIALLY DEPRESSED IN POLAND.

Discrepancy between agricultural and non-agricultural prices is becoming an issue in Poland. So long as prices of non-agricultural products lagged behind currency depreciation, corresponding more or less with agricultural prices, so long, too, as agricultural taxes fell with depreciation almost to the vanishing point, while at the same time available supplies of foodstuffs were so deficient as to lead to government restriction of exports, the condition of the peasant was favorable enough to make it possible for him to wipe out his indebtedness and become relatively prosperous.

By 1921, however, domestic production had become sufficient to meet consumptive demand. Instead of removing the emergency export restrictions, the policy has since been deliberately continued with the aim of maintaining artificially low levels of living costs.

With agricultural prices thus arbitrarily depreciated and non-agricultural prices adjusted to a sliding scale which moves all but automatically with currency fluctuations, with agricultural taxes being revived and placed on a gold basis, and with an excess of low-priced farm products, the position of the peasant is now becoming so disadvantageous as to raise the issue between the agricultural and labor classes into political prominence.

The depression of domestic agricultural prices in Poland is indicated by the following comparison of prices prevailing on the Warsaw Bourse in October, 1923, with prewar prices.

Grain Quotations on the Warsaw Bourse in cents per bushel at
Prevailing Exchange:

	<u>Average-1909-13</u>	<u>October, 1923</u>
Wheat	95	63
Rye	70	23
Barley	47	26
Oats	35	14

Source: Abstracted from Report No. 54, by Elbert Baldwin, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Warsaw, November 2, 1923.

POLAND: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIFIED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,
CALENDAR YEARS, 1920 TO 1923.

Year:	Rye		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Barrels	1,000 Barrels
1920 -	512	35	2	1	1,656	15
1921 -	1,010	145	726	0	341	22
1922 -	39	242	10	(1)	77	9
1923 -						
Jan. to Sept.	---	---	---	---	535	---
	Rice		Coffee		Cotton, raw	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales
1920 -	30,903	324	7,612	27	106	0
1921 -	88,501	97	8,226	58	158	0
1922 -	31,708	272	---	---	222	0
1923 -						
Jan. to Sept.	28,500	---	---	---	175	0
	Sugar		Tea		Tobacco	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
1920 -	(2) 10,495	(2) 34,233	3,771	0	(2) 14,376	(2) 252
1921 -	(2) 5,305	(2) 86,982	3,917	56	(2) 22,529	(2) 118
1922 -			2,260	108		
1923 -						
Jan. to Sept.			4,422	0		
	Wool		Hides			
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports		
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds		
1920 -	14,837	38	(2) 917	(2) 487		
1921 -	21,351	129	(2) 4,725	(2) 788		
1922 -	34,373	1,030				
1923 -						
Jan. to Sept.						

(1) Less than 1,000 bushels.

(2) SOURCE: Commerce estanger de la Pologne au mois Janvier, Fevrier et Mars, 1922.

SOURCE: International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistice and International Institute Reports.

Dec. 26, 1923.

Foreign Crops and Markets.

529.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM POLAND AND DANTZIG, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922,

1923 AND JULY TO OCT., 1923.

Article	Year Ending June 30.		July - Oct.
	1922	1923	1923
Bristles:			
Not sorted, etc.....lbs.:	29,549:	50,850:	48,195
Sorted.....lbs.:	2,203:	237:	---
Leathers & skins, crude.....lbs.:	146,581:	221,012:	75,500
Hides & skins (except fur skins):			
Calf-			
Dry.....lbs.:	256,631:	162,886:	18,323
Green or pickled.....lbs.:	486,273:	448,907:	15,963
Cattle-			
Dry.....lbs.:	10,417:	---	---
Seeds:			
Clover, red.....lbs.:	425,947:	132,000:	---
Other clover.....lbs.:	6,633:	64,953:	9,720
Tea.....lbs.:	136,439:	18:	---
Mushrooms & truffles			
prepared or preserved.....lbs.:	296,661:	878,527:	19,063

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO POLAND AND DANTZIG, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922,

1923 AND JULY TO OCT., 1923.

Article	Year Ending June 30.		July - Oct.
	1922	1923	1923
Breadstuffs:			
Bread & biscuit.....lbs.:	15,270:	1,402:	---
Corn & corn flour.....bbls.:	3,554:	---	---
Oatmeal & rolled oats.....lbs.:	---	264,835:	---
Rice.....lbs.:	22,779,856:	87,500:	---
Wheat flour.....bbls.:	146,744:	158,785:	---
Cotton (unmanufactured):			
Upland & other.....500 lb. bales.:	13,162:	22,222:	2,922,312
Hides & skins (except fur skins)....lbs.:	129,161:	129,797:	244,694
Pig products:			
Bacon.....lbs.:	699,223:	2,081,655:	---
Lard.....lbs.:	2,716,022:	6,703,091:	---
Pork, pickled.....lbs.:	50,342:	192,817:	---
Lard compounds.....lbs.:	967,665:	---	---
Dairy products:			
Milk -			
Condensed (sweetened).....lbs.:	1,647,272:	67,237:	---
Evaporated (not sweetened)....lbs.:	11,553,420:	164,640:	---
Cotton seed meal.....lbs.:	30,000:	---	---
Corn oil.....lbs.:	58,125:	---	---
Cotton seed oil.....lbs.:	3,281:	42,445:	---
Sugar, refined.....lbs.:	4,773,107:	44,300:	---

**POLAND: TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR, SUGAR
AND COFFEE, CALENDAR YEARS 1920 AND 1921.**

Wheat, incl., flour:	1920		1921	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Austria.....	2:	---	9:	(1)
Czechoslovakia....	(1)	(1)	14:	(1)
Danzig.....	2,544:	1:	(2)	(2)
England.....	(2)	(2)	25:	---
Germany.....	48:	12:	15:	27
Rumania.....	1:	---	15:	---
United States.....	2,805:	---	6,006:	---
Other countries....	13:	37:	881:	50
Total.....	5,412:	50:	6,955:	77
Sugar:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Austria.....	147:	---	65:	2
Czechoslovakia....	8,781:	---	4,630:	---
Danzig.....	354:	7,468:	(2)	(2)
England.....	1:	3,308:	23:	26,149
France.....	102:	---	96:	1,750
Germany.....	111:	25,377:	4:	---
United States.....	599:	---	53:	---
Other countries....	400:	---	429:	59,081
Total.....	10,495:	34,245:	5,405:	85,982
Coffee:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Austria.....	2,123:	---	741:	22
Czechoslovakia....	551:	---	537:	32
England.....	611:	---	655:	---
France.....	206:	---	48:	---
Germany.....	358:	21:	643:	3
Holland.....	1,343:	---	(2)	(2)
United States.....	915:	---	940:	---
Other countries....	1,505:	6:	5,406:	2
Total.....	7,615:	27:	8,970:	59

(1) Less than 500.

(2) If any, included in other countries.

Source: Commerce étranger de la Pologne au mois de janvier, février et mars 1922.

**POLAND: TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RYE, INCLUDING FLOUR, RICE
AND TOBACCO, CALENDAR YEARS 1920 AND 1921.**

Rye, incl., flour:	1920		1921	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
Danzig.....	310:	10:	(2)	(2)
England.....	(2)	(2)	(1)	109
Germany.....	3:	280:	4:	12
Rumania.....	83:	---	649:	---
United States....	118:	---	1,067:	---
Other countries...	(1)	290:	1,421:	43
Total.....	514:	580:	3,141:	164
<hr/>				
Rice:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Austria.....	637:	---	4,021:	---
Czechoslovakia...	92:	---	894:	---
Danzig.....	5,640:	---	(2)	(2)
England.....	2,020:	---	5,650:	---
France.....	(2)	(2)	1,753:	---
Germany.....	2,778:	324:	5,954:	81
Holland.....	4,632:	---	(2)	(2)
Italy.....	1,075:	---	(2)	(2)
Brazil.....	5,042:	---	(2)	(2)
United States....	7,759:	---	34,455:	---
Other countries...	1,228:	---	70,635:	109
Total.....	30,903:	324:	125,376:	190
<hr/>				
Tobacco:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Austria.....	18:	---	413:	---
Czechoslovakia...	(2)	(2)	25:	4
Danzig.....	946:	---	(2)	(2)
England.....	260:	---	733:	---
France.....	1,437:	---	517:	---
Germany.....	1,000:	40:	2,335:	29
Rumania.....	645:	---	856:	---
Switzerland.....	3,177:	212:	(2)	(2)
United States....	3,326:	---	1,504:	---
Other countries...	3,555:	---	16,058:	85
Total.....	14,376:	252:	22,529:	118

(1) Less than 500.

(2) If any, included in other countries.

Source: Commerce etranger de la Pologne au mois de janvier, fevrier et mars 1922.

POLAND: TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL, HIDES AND SKINS,
CALENDAR YEARS, 1920 AND 1921.

Wool:	1920		1921	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Australia.....	1,217:	---	2,498:	15
Belgium.....	2,125:	---	(2)	(2)
Czechoslovakia....	150:	4:	307:	8
Danzig.....	596:	---	(2)	(2)
England.....	3,131:	---	4,670:	---
France.....	1,704:	---	1,536:	---
Germany.....	2,401:	2:	3,087:	84
Holland.....	142:	---	(2)	(2)
Italy.....	155:	---	(2)	(2)
Rumania.....	196:	---	70:	16
Switzerland.....	329:	---	(2)	(2)
United States.....	2,217:	---	2,786:	---
Other countries....	355:	32:	7,656:	21
Total.....	14,778:	38:	23,110:	144
<hr/>				
Raw Hides:	1,000		1,000	
	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Austria.....	44:	8:	253:	1
Czechoslovakia....	8:	23:	29:	193
Danzig.....	29:	4:	---	---
England.....	148:	---	252:	---
France.....	93:	---	388:	---
Germany.....	66:	452:	783:	517
Holland.....	13:	---	---	---
Rumania.....	13:	---	107:	---
United States.....	484:	---	1,346:	---
Other countries....	14:	---	267:	77
Total.....	917:	487:	4,725:	788
<hr/>				
Skins:	1,000		1,000	
	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Austria.....	10:	---	155:	1
Czechoslovakia....	---	16:	(1)	123
England.....	---	29:	2:	(1)
France.....	(2)	(2)	4:	---
Germany.....	(1)	11:	8:	256
Rumania.....	(2)	(2)	81:	---
Russia.....	19:	---	(2)	(2)
United States.....	---	---	---	1
Other countries....	3:	---	11:	3
Total.....	32:	56:	261:	324

(1) Less than 500.

(2) If any, included in "Other Countries."

Source: Commerce etranger de la Pologne au mois de janvier, fevrier et mars 1922.

In last week's issue of Foreign Crops and Markets attention was called to the fact that the value of the imports of agricultural products into the United States exceeded the exports, probably for the first time in the history of the country. This situation was due in large measure to the increase in the imports of certain commodities particularly silk, sugar, rubber, wool and hides. Wool imports for example amounted to 550,000,000 pounds last year (July 1, 1922 to June 30, 1923) as compared with 255,000,000 pounds in the preceding year. Imports of cattle hides increased from 205,000,000 pounds to 405,000,000 pounds. Imports of silk have increased from the pre-war average, 1909-1913, of 29,000,000 pounds to 63,000,000 in 1922-23, and rubber from the pre-war average of 106,000,000 pounds to 798,000,000 pounds. These figures are significant as indicating a general increase in the purchasing power of the nation and the development of certain industries which use raw materials produced in other countries. The increase in imports of silk may be attributed both to the increase in the purchasing power of consumers in the United States and to high prices for other clothing materials. The expansion of the automobile industry is responsible for the great increase in the imports of rubber. The volume of imports of silk, sugar, rubber, and coffee, pre-war average 1909-13 and annually 1914-1922, are given below.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Silk, Sugar, Rubber, Coffee, average 1909-13,
annually 1914-22.

Year begin- July 1.	Silk	Sugar	Rubber	Coffee
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Average				
1909-13.....	28,671:	2,194,191:	105,736:	899,339
1914.....	31,053:	2,709,754:	172,068:	1,118,691
1915.....	41,925:	2,815,637:	267,776:	1,201,104
1916.....	40,351:	2,664,808:	335,374:	1,319,871
1917.....	43,681:	2,149,139:	359,599:	1,143,891
1918.....	50,069:	2,915,992:	402,472:	1,046,029
1919.....	52,410:	3,795,984:	632,393:	1,414,228
1920.....	34,778:	3,503,344:	356,975:	1,348,926
1921.....	57,437:	4,232,167:	568,381:	1,238,012
1922.....	63,188:	4,211,242:	797,655:	1,305,138

SOURCE: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

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